

**APPENDIX F**  
**LISTS OF FLORA AND FAUNA OF INTEREST**

Table 1. Special-status Amphibians and Reptiles from CNDDDB and USFWS query.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal List	California List	California Fish and Game Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander	Threatened	Threatened	Species of Concern	Central valley population is federally listed as threatened. Santa Barbara & Sonoma County populations are federally listed as endangered. Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows & vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding	<b>No Potential:</b> California tiger salamanders require small mammal burrows for summer aestivation. Project disturbance will occur during the summer and all areas where excavation will occur are too wet for small mammal burrows.
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	Threatened	None	Species of Concern	Lowlands & foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to aestivation habitat.	<b>No Potential:</b> Previous surveys have documented no California red-legged frogs occur on site. No hydrologic connection exists with the nearest population nearly 4.5 miles to the west. Fluctuations in salinity in the marshes preclude successful breeding.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i>	San Francisco garter snake	Endangered	Endangered	Fully Protected	Vicinity of freshwater marshes, ponds and slow moving streams in San Mateo County & extreme northern Santa Cruz County. Prefers dense cover & water depths of at least one foot. Upland areas near water are also very important.	<b>No Potential:</b> The project area is outside the known range for the San Francisco garter snake.
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>	Alameda whipsnake [striped racer]	Threatened	Threatened	None	Mostly south-facing slopes & ravines, with rock outcrops, deep crevices or abundant rodent burrows. Typically found in chaparral and scrub habitats but will also use adjacent grassland, oak savanna and woodland habitats.	<b>No Potential:</b> The project site lacks appropriate habitat for the Alameda whipsnake. Additionally, the project area is outside the known range of the Alameda whipsnake.

Table 1. Continued.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal List	California List	California Fish and Game Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (incl. <i>agassizi</i> )	green turtle	Threatened	None	None	Marine. Completely herbivorous; needs adequate supply of seagrasses and algae.	<b>No Potential:</b> Green turtles are restricted to marine habitats. The project site is isolated from marine habitats.
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	leatherback turtle	Endangered	None	None	Marine.	<b>No Potential:</b> Leatherback turtles are restricted to marine habitats. The project site is isolated from marine habitats.
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	olive (=Pacific) Ridley sea turtle	Endangered	None	None	Marine.	<b>No Potential:</b> Olive Ridley sea turtles are restricted to marine habitats. The project site is isolated from marine habitats.
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle	Proposed Threatened	None	None	Marine.	<b>No Potential:</b> Loggerhead turtles are restricted to marine habitats. The project site is isolated from marine habitats.
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	None	None	Species of Concern	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams & irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation below 6000 ft. Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	<b>High Potential:</b> Western pond turtles are known to occur within approximately 0.5 mi of the project site. Western pond turtles could occur in the Eastern Diked Marsh.

Table 2. Special-status Fish from CNDDDB and USFWS query.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal List	California List	California Fish and Game Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	green sturgeon	Threatened	None	Species of Concern	Green sturgeons are the most marine species of sturgeon. Abundance increases northward of Point Conception. Spawns in the Sacramento River. Spawns at temps between 8-14 c. Preferred spawning substrate is large cobble, but can range from clean sand to bedrock.	<b>No Potential:</b> Green sturgeon are anadromous and require a passageway from fresh to salt water. The project site is completely isolated from salt water.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	steelhead - central California coast DPS	Threatened	None	Species of Concern	From Russian River, south to Soquel Cr & to, but not including, Pajaro River. Also San Francisco & San Pablo Bay basins.	<b>No Potential:</b> Green sturgeon are anadromous and require a passageway from fresh to salt water. The project site is completely isolated from salt water.
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	coho salmon - central CA coast	Endangered	Endangered	None	Federal listing = pops between Punta Gorda & San Lorenzo River. State listing = pops south of Punta Gorda. Require beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also need cover, cool water & sufficient dissolved oxygen.	<b>No Potential:</b> Green sturgeon are anadromous and require a passageway from fresh to salt water. The project site is completely isolated from salt water.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	winter-run chinook salmon, Sacramento River	Endangered	Endangered	None	Sacramento River below Keswick Dam. Spawns in the Sacramento River but not in tributary streams. Requires clean, cold water over gravel beds with water temperatures between 6 & 14 c for spawning.	<b>No Potential:</b> Green sturgeon are anadromous and require a passageway from fresh to salt water. The project site is completely isolated from salt water.
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	delta smelt	Threatened	Endangered	None	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Seasonally in Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait & San Pablo Bay. Seldom found at salinities > 10 ppt. Most often at salinities < 2 ppt.	<b>No Potential:</b> Delta smelt occur in the San Francisco Bay system. The project site is completely isolated from the Bay.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon	Threatened	Threatened	None	Adult nos. depend on pool depth & volume, amount of cover, & proximity to gravel. Water temps >27 c is lethal to adults Federal listing refers to pops spawning in Sacramento river & tributaries.	<b>No Potential:</b> Green sturgeon are anadromous and require a passageway from fresh to salt water. The project site is completely isolated from salt water.

Table 2. Continued.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal List	California List	California Fish and Game Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Central Valley steelhead	Threatened	None	None	Populations in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.	<b>No Potential:</b> Green sturgeon are anadromous and require a passageway from fresh to salt water. The project site is completely isolated from salt water.

Table 3. Special-status Birds from CNDDDB and USFWS query.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal List	California List	California Fish and Game Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>	California clapper rail	Endangered	Endangered	Fully Protected	Salt-water & brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.	<b>Known to Occur:</b>
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	California least tern	Endangered	Endangered	Fully Protected (Nesting colony)	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, or paved areas.	<b>Known to Occur:</b> California least terns have been documented in the vicinity of project site. Suitable habitat exists adjacent to the project site in the former Salt Evaporation Pond (Layne and Harding-Smith 1995 in DCE 2002), but no suitable habitat exists within the project site.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	Threatened	None	Species of Concern (Nesting)	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	<b>Known to Occur:</b> Western snowy plovers have been documented on the project site (Layne and Harding-Smith 1995 in DCE 2002), but no suitable nesting habitat exists within the project site.
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	marbled murrelet	Threatened	Endangered	(Nesting)	Feeds near-shore; nests inland along coast from Eureka to Oregon border & from Half Moon Bay to Santa Cruz. Nests in old-growth redwood-dominated forests, up to six miles inland, often in Douglas-fir.	<b>No Potential:</b> Marbled murrelets forage off the coast and nest in mature forest. No suitable habitat exists on the project site.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	None	Threatened	Fully Protected	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows & shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that does not fluctuate during the year & dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> No known records for black rails exist, but the habitat present on the project site is potentially suitable for both foraging and nesting.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	None	Threatened	(Nesting)	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	<b>Low Potential:</b> No suitable nesting habitat exists on or near the project site. Bank swallows could forage over the project site.

Table 3. Continued.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal List	California List	California Fish and Game Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	None	None	Fully Protected (Nesting)	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	<b>Low Potential:</b> Limited nest sites exist on site for white-tailed kites, however, foraging could occur over areas on the project site with low vegetation.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	None	Delisted	Fully Protected (Nesting)	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	<b>Low Potential:</b> No suitable nesting habitat exists on the project site, but peregrine falcons have been observed hunting at the site.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	California brown pelican	Delisted	Delisted	(Nesting colony and communal roosts)	Colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line. Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling predators.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable foraging or nesting habitat exists on site.
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	None	None	(Rookery site)	Colonial nester in tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes Rookery sites in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, wet meadows..	<b>No Potential:</b> No evidence of any nesting colonies exists at the project site.
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	None	None	(Rookery site)	Colonial nester, with nest sites situated in protected beds of dense tules. Rookery sites situated close to foraging areas: marshes, tidal-flats, streams, wet meadows, and borders of lakes.	<b>No Potential:</b> No evidence of any nesting colonies exists at the project site.
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	black-crowned night heron	None	None	(Rookery site)	Colonial nester, usually in trees, occasionally in tule patches. Rookery sites located adjacent to foraging areas: lake margins, mud-bordered bays, marshy spots.	<b>No Potential:</b> No evidence of any nesting colonies exists at the project site.

Table 3. Continued.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal List	California List	California Fish and Game Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	None	None	Species of Concern (Nesting colony)	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, & foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> There are no records of tricolored blackbirds on the project site, but suitable nesting and foraging habitat exists on the project site.
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	short-eared owl	None	None	Species of Concern (Nesting)	Found in swamp lands, both fresh and salt; lowland meadows; irrigated alfalfa fields. Tule patches/tall grass needed for nesting/daytime seclusion. Nests on dry ground in depression concealed in vegetation	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> There are no records of short-eared owls on the project site, but suitable nesting and foraging habitat exists on the project site.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	None	None	Species of Concern (Burrow sites and some winter sites)	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts & scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	<b>Known to Occur:</b> Burrowing owls are known to nest in the vicinity, but require small mammal burrows for nesting. The areas where excavation will occur are too wet for burrowing mammals, so there is no potential for burrowing owls to nest on the project site.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	None	None	Species of Concern (Nesting)	Coastal salt & fresh-water marsh. Nest & forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> No records exist of northern harriers on the project site, but suitable nesting and foraging habitat exist on the project site.
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	Salt-marsh common yellowthroat	None	None	Species of Concern	Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and salt water marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	<b>Known to Occur:</b> Common yellowthroats were heard during the site visit on November 5, 2010 and reported by Layne and Harding-Smith (1995). Suitable habitat exists on the project site for nesting and foraging for salt-marsh common yellowthroats.



Table 3. Continued.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal List	California List	California Fish and Game Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i>	Alameda song sparrow	None	None	Species of Concern	Resident of salt marshes bordering south arm of San Francisco Bay. Inhabits <i>Salicornia</i> marshes; nests low in grindelia bushes (high enough to escape high tides) and in <i>Salicornia</i> .	<b>Known to Occur:</b> Song sparrows were observed during the site visit on November 5, 2010. Suitable habitat exists on the project site for nesting and foraging for Alameda song sparrows.

<sup>1</sup> Comments in parentheses are from the CDFG Special Animal list.

Table 4. Special-status Mammals from CNDDDB and USFWS query.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal List	California List	California Fish and Game Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	salt-marsh harvest mouse	Endangered	Endangered	Fully Protected	Only in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Pickleweed is primary habitat. Do not burrow, build loosely organized nests. Require higher areas for flood escape.	<b>Known to Occur:</b> Salt-marsh harvest mice have been recorded on or near the project site (Pomeroy 1991, Layne and Harding-Smith 1995). Suitable habitat exists on the project site for the salt-marsh harvest mouse.
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	San Joaquin kit fox	Endangered	Threatened	None	Annual grasslands or grassy open stages with scattered shrubby vegetation. Need loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing, and suitable prey base.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat exists for the San Joaquin kit fox on the project site. In addition, the project site is outside of the known range of the species.
<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Steller (northern) sea-lion	Threatened	None	None	Breeds on Ano Nuevo, San Miguel & Farallon islands, Pt. St. George, & Sugarloaf. Hauls-out on islands & rocks. Needs haul-out & breeding sites with unrestricted access to water, near aquatic food supply & with no human disturbance.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat exists for the Stellar sea-lion on the project site.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None	None	Species of Concern	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands & forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> A building (noted on Figure 5) provides potential roosting habitat for pallid bats in close proximity to the project site.
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i>	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	None	None	Species of Concern	Forest habitats of moderate canopy & moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral & redwood habitats. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves & other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat exists for the San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat on the project site.

Table 4. Continued.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal List	California List	California Fish and Game Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i>	salt-marsh wandering shrew	None	None	Species of Concern	Salt marshes of the south arm of San Francisco Bay. Medium high marsh 6-8 ft above sea level where abundant driftwood is scattered among <i>Salicornia</i> .	<b>Low Potential:</b> The nearest known population is considered extirpated. While marginally suitable habitat exists on the project site for the salt-marsh wandering shrew, the likelihood they occur on site is low.
<i>Dipodomys venustus venustus</i>	Santa Cruz kangaroo rat	None	None	None	Silverleaf manzanita mixed chaparral in the Zayante Sand Hills ecosystem of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Needs soft, well-drained sand.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat exists for the Santa Cruz kangaroo rat on the project site.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	None	None	None	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover & open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	<b>Low Potential:</b> Potential roost sites (trees and buildings) exist on the project site. Feeding habitat exists on the project site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None	None	Species of Concern	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils & open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	<b>Low Potential:</b> Only small portions of the project site are suitable for American badgers which require large tracts of relatively dry, open country. The potential for badgers on the project site is low.

Table 5. Special-status Invertebrates from CNDDDB and USFWS query.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal List	California List	California Fish and Game Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Lepidurus packardi</i>	vernal pool tadpole shrimp	Endangered	None	None	Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid water. Pools commonly found in grass bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands. Some pools are mud-bottomed & highly turbid.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat occurs on the project site.
<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	Conservancy fairy shrimp	Endangered	None	None	Endemic to the grasslands of the northern two-thirds of the Central Valley; found in large, turbid pools. Inhabit astatic pools located in swales formed by old, braided alluvium; filled by winter/spring rains, last until June.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat occurs on the project site.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	Threatened	None	None	Endemic to the grasslands of the central valley, central coast mtns, and south coast mtns, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat occurs on the project site.
<i>Speyeria zerene myrtleae</i>	Myrtle's silverspot	Endangered	None	None	Restricted to the foggy, coastal dunes/hills of the Point Reyes peninsula; extirpated from coastal San Mateo County. Larval foodplant thought to be <i>Viola adunca</i> .	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat occurs on the project site.
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>	Bay checkerspot butterfly	Threatened	None	None	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. <i>Plantago erecta</i> is the primary host plant; <i>Orthocarpus densiflorus</i> & <i>O. purpurscens</i> are the secondary host plants.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat occurs on the project site.
<i>Icaricia icarioides missionensis</i>	mission blue butterfly	Endangered	None	None	Inhabits grasslands of the San Francisco peninsula. Three larval host plants: <i>Lupinus albifrons</i> , <i>L. variicolor</i> , and <i>L. formosus</i> , of which <i>L. albifrons</i> is favored.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat occurs on the project site.

Table 5. Continued.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal List	California List	California Fish and Game Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch butterfly	None	None	None	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat occurs on the project site.
<i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i>	Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	None	None	None	Aquatic. Vernal pools, ponds	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat occurs on the project site.
<i>Ischnura gemina</i>	San Francisco forktail damselfly	None	None	None	Endemic to the San Francisco Bay area. Small, marshy ponds and ditches with emergent and floating aquatic vegetation.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat occurs on the project site.
<i>Calicina minor</i>	Edgewood blind harvestman	None	None	None	Open grassland in areas of serpentine bedrock. Found on the underside of moist serpentine rocks near permanent springs.	<b>No Potential:</b> No suitable habitat occurs on the project site.
<i>Tryonia imitator</i>	mimic tryonia (=California brackish water snail)	None	None	None	Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County. Found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment types; able to withstand a wide range of salinities.	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> Suitable habitat exists on the project site and known historic locations exist within 5 miles of the project site.

Table 6. Special-status Plants from CNPS, CNDDDB, and USFWS.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	California Status	CNPS Status	Life Form and Bloom Period	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Acanthomintha duttonii</i>	San Mateo thorn-mint	Endangered	Endangered	1B	Annual herb; blooms April – June	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub. Extant populations only known from very uncommon serpentinite vertisol clays; in relatively open areas. 50-200m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i>	robust spineflower	Endangered	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms April – September	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy terraces and bluffs or in loose sand. 3-120m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>fontinale</i>	fountain thistle	Endangered	Endangered	1B	Perennial herb; blooms June – October	Valley and foothill grassland, chaparral. Serpentine seeps and grassland. 90-180m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Eriophyllum latilobum</i>	San Mateo woolly sunflower	Endangered	Endangered	1B	Perennial herb; blooms May – June	Cismontane woodland. Often on roadcuts; found on and off of serpentine. 45-150m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Hesperolinon congestum</i>	Marin western flax	Threatened	Threatened	1B	Annual herb; blooms April – July	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. In serpentine barrens and in serpentine grassland and chaparral. 30-365m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	Contra Costa goldfields	Endangered	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms March – June	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, cismontane woodland. Extirpated from most of its range. Vernal pools, swales, low depressions, in open grassy areas. 1-445m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.

<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i>	white-rayed pentachaeta	Endangered	Endangered	1B	Annual herb; blooms March – May	Valley and foothill grassland. Open dry rocky slopes and grassy areas, often on soils derived from serpentine bedrock. 35-620m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
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Table 6. Continued

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	California Status	CNPS Status	Life Form and Bloom Period	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Suaeda californica</i>	California seablite	Endangered	None	1B	Shrub (evergreen); blooms July – October	Marshes and swamps. Margins of coastal salt marshes. 0-5m.	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> Appropriate salt-marsh habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i>	Franciscan onion	None	None	1B	Perennial herb (bulbiferous); blooms May – June	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils; often on serpentine. Dry hillsides. 100-300m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	bent-flowered fiddleneck	None	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms March – June	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. 50-500m.	<b>No Potential:</b> Outside its elevation range.
<i>Arctostaphylos andersonii</i>	Anderson's manzanita	None	None	1B	Shrub (evergreen); blooms November – April	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, north coast coniferous forest. Open sites, redwood forest. 180-800m.	<b>No Potential:</b> Outside its elevation range and no appropriate habitat on the project site.
<i>Arctostaphylos montaraensis</i>	Montara manzanita	None	None	1B	Shrub (evergreen); blooms January – March	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Slopes and ridges. 150-500m.	<b>No Potential:</b> Outside its elevation range and no appropriate habitat on the project site.
<i>Arctostaphylos regismontana</i>	Kings Mountain manzanita	None	None	1B	Shrub (evergreen); blooms January – April	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, north coast coniferous forest. Granitic or sandstone outcrops. 305-730m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.

Table 6. Continued

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	California Status	CNPS Status	Life Form and Bloom Period	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>pycnostachyus</i>	coastal marsh milk-vetch	None	None	1B	Shrub (evergreen); blooms November – April	Coastal dunes, coastal salt marshes. Mesic sites in dunes or along streams or coastal salt marshes. 0-30m.	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> Appropriate salt-marsh habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>	alkali milk-vetch	None	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms March – June	Alkali playa, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Low ground, alkali flats, and flooded lands; in annual grassland or in playas or vernal pools. 1-170m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Atriplex depressa</i>	brittlescale	None	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms May – October	Chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Usually in alkali scalds or alk. clay in meadows or annual grassland; rarely assoc w/riparian, marshes, or vernal pools. 1-320m.	<b>Low Potential:</b> Marginal grassland habitat is present.
<i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i>	San Joaquin spearscale	None	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms April – October	Chenopod scrub, alkali meadow, valley and foothill grassland. In seasonal alkali wetlands or alkali sink scrub with <i>Distichlis spicata</i> , <i>Frankenia</i> , etc. 1-250m.	<b>Low Potential:</b> Marginal grassland habitat is present.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>	Congdon's tarplant	None	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms June – November	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils, sometimes described as heavy white clay. 1-230m.	<b>Low Potential:</b> Marginal grassland habitat is present.
<i>Chorizanthe cuspidata</i> var. <i>cuspidata</i>	San Francisco Bay spineflower	None	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms April – August	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Closely related to <i>C. pungens</i> . Sandy soil on terraces and slopes. 5-550m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.



Table 6. Continued

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	California Status	CNPS Status	Life Form and Bloom Period	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Cirsium praeteriens</i>	lost thistle	None	None	1A	Perennial herb; blooms June – July	Little information exists on this plant; it was collected from the Palo Alto area at the turn of the 20th century. Although not seen since 1901, this cirsium is thought to be quite distinct from other cirsiums 0-100m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Collinsia multicolor</i>	San Francisco collinsia	None	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms March – May	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub. On decomposed shale (mudstone) mixed with humus. 30-250m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. palustris</i>	Point Reyes bird's-beak	None	None	1B	Annual herb (hemiparasitic); blooms May – October	Coastal salt marsh. Usually in coastal salt marsh with <i>Salicornia</i> , <i>Distichlis</i> , <i>Jaumea</i> , <i>Spartina</i> , etc. 0-15m.	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> Appropriate salt-marsh habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i>	western leatherwood	None	None	1B	Shrub (deciduous); blooms January – April	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, closed-cone conifer, cismontane woodland, n coast conifer forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. On brushy slopes, mesic sites; mostly in mixed evergreen & foothill woodland communities. 30-550m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri</i>	Hoover's button-celery	None	None	1B	Annual/Perennial herb; blooms July	Vernal pools. Alkaline depressions, vernal pools, roadside ditches and other wet places near the coast. 5-45m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.

Table 6. Continued

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	California Status	CNPS Status	Life Form and Bloom Period	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Fritillaria biflora</i> var. <i>ineziana</i>	Hillsborough chocolate lily	None	None	1B	Perennial herb (bulbiferous); blooms March – April	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Probably on serpentine; most recent site is in serpentine grassland. 90-160m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	fragrant fritillary	None	None	1B	Perennial herb (bulbiferous); blooms February – April	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually clay, in grassland. 3-410m. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually clay, in grassland. 3-410m.	<b>Low Potential:</b> Marginal grassland habitat is present, but clay soils appear to be lacking.
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	short-leaved evax	None	None	2	Annual herb; blooms March – June	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes. Sandy bluffs and flats. 0-200m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Lessingia arachnoidea</i>	Crystal Springs lessingia	None	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms July – October	Coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Grassy slopes on serpentine; sometimes on roadsides. 60-200m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Lilium maritimum</i>	coast lily	None	None	1B	Perennial herb (bulbiferous); blooms May – July	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, broadleaved upland forest, north coast coniferous forest. Historically in sandy soil, often on raised hummocks or bogs; today mostly in roadside ditches. 10-335m	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i>	arcuate bush-mallow	None	None	1B	Shrub (deciduous); blooms April – September	Chaparral. Gravelly alluvium. 80-355m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.

Table 6. Continued

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	California Status	CNPS Status	Life Form and Bloom Period	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	Davidson's bush-mallow	None	None	1B	Shrub (deciduous); blooms June – January	Coastal scrub, riparian woodland, chaparral. Sandy washes. 180-855m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i>	Hall's bush-mallow	None	None	1B	Shrub (deciduous); blooms May – September	Chaparral. Some populations on serpentine. 10-550m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i>	woodland woollythreads	None	None	1B2		Chaparral, valley and foothill grasslands (serpentine), cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forests, north coast con Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Navarretia myersii</i> ssp. <i>myersii</i>	pincushion navarretia	None	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms May	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils within nonnative grassland. 20-330m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms April – July	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Alkaline soils in grassland, or in vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 15-700m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i>	hairless popcorn-flower	None	None	1A	Annual herb; blooms March – May	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Coastal salt marshes and alkaline meadows. 5-180m.	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> Appropriate salt-marsh habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>	saline clover	None	None	1B2		Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 0-300m.	<b>No Potential:</b> No appropriate habitat present on the project site.

Table 6. Continued

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	California Status	CNPS Status	Life Form and Bloom Period	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence on Project Site
<i>Triphysaria floribunda</i>	San Francisco owl's-clover	None	None	1B	Annual herb; blooms April – June	Coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. On serpentine and nonserpentine substrate (such as at Pt. Reyes). 10-160m.	<b>No Potential:</b> Outside its elevation range.
<i>Tropidocarpum capparideum</i>	caper-fruited tropidocarpum	None	None	1A	Annual herb; blooms March – April	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline clay. 0-455m.	<b>Low Potential:</b> Marginal grassland habitat is present, but clay soils appear to be lacking.