

# Appendix C

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Special-Status Wildlife with a Low Potential to Occur or Not  
Expected to Occur in the SPA



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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	WRC MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Amphibians</i>					
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT/SSC	Covered	Lowland streams, wetlands, riparian woodlands, livestock ponds; dense, shrubby or emergent vegetation associated with deep, still or slow-moving water; uses adjacent uplands	Not expected to occur. The Northside Specific Plan Area (SPA) lacks aquatic habitat required by this species. This species is also not expected to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River. The only extant population of this species in Riverside County is limited to the Whitewater Preserve in Whitewater Canyon, approximately 40 miles east of the SPA (Nafis 2019; CDFW 2019).
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	mountain yellow-legged frog	FE/SE, WL	Covered	Lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools, and open riverbanks; rocky canyons in narrow canyons and in chaparral	Not expected to occur. The SPA lacks aquatic habitat required by this species. This species is also not expected to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River. The known geographical range for this species in southern California is isolated to rocky streams of Palomar Mountain and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains (Nafis 2016).
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	None/SSC	Covered	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley-foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture	Low potential to occur. This species is not expected to breed within the SPA due to the lack of vernal pools or ephemeral wetlands. The SPA is largely developed, and no ponding was observed on historical aerial photography (Google 2019). In addition, soils in undeveloped portions of the SPA are moderately well-drained to somewhat excessively drained (USDA NRCS 2019) and would not be expected to support vernal pools or ephemeral wetlands. However, there is marginal habitat for the species immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River and the northern portion of the SPA could provide suitable upland habitat for this species. The closest

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					known occurrence is approximately 1.2 miles east (CDFW 2019).
<i>Reptiles</i>					
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	northwestern pond turtle	None/SSC	Covered	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 SPA lacks aquatic habitat required by this species. This species has a low potential to occur within slow-moving pools, if present, immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River.
<i>Charina umbratica</i>	southern rubber boa	None/ST	Covered	Montane oak-conifer and mixed-conifer forests, montane chaparral, wet meadows; usually in vicinity of streams or wet meadows	Not expected to occur. The SPA lacks suitable habitat for this species. This species is also not expected to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River due to a lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC	Covered	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 SPA lacks open areas with loose, sandy soils. This species has a moderate potential to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	None/SSC	None	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Not expected to occur. The SPA lacks aquatic habitat required by this species. This species has a low potential to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River. Known occurrences in the southern California are isolated to mountain ranges and foothills (CDFW 2019). The closest

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					known occurrence is located within the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, approximately 12 miles northeast (CDFW 2019).
<i>Birds</i>					
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/SSC, ST	Covered	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Not expected to occur. The SPA does not support emergent wetlands or inundated agricultural fields suitable for nesting. A historical breeding record occurs within Evans Lake from 1951, approximately 1,400 feet southwest of the SPA (CDFW 2019). However, this breeding colony has not been observed during follow-up visits (CDFW 2019). The area surrounding this historical occurrence is now largely developed. Therefore, this species is not likely to re-colonize Evans Lake or use the SPA as foraging habitat. This species is also not expected to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River due to the lack of large swathes of emergent wetlands.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	BCC/ST	Covered	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. This species may occasionally fly over during migration, but is not known to currently nest in San Bernardino or Riverside counties.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, BCC/SE	Covered	Nests in dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	Not expected to nest. The current breeding range for this species in California is isolated to the Kern River, Colorado River, and in Sacramento Valley (Hughes 2015).
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail	BCC/SSC	None	Nesting requires wet marsh/sedge meadows or coastal marshes with wet soil and shallow, standing water	Not expected to occur. The SPA lacks suitable habitat for this species. This species is also not expected to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River due to a lack of suitable habitat.

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<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> (nesting)	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/SE	Covered	Nests in dense riparian habitats along streams, reservoirs, or wetlands; uses variety of riparian and shrubland habitats during migration	Not expected to nest. The SPA lacks riparian vegetation suitable for nesting. This species has a low potential to nest immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River, which is USFWS-designated critical habitat for the species; however, this portion of the Santa Ana River lacks dense, continuous riparian habitat with slow-moving water typically preferred by this species as nesting habitat. This species may use riparian vegetation in the Santa Ana River as stopover habitat during migration.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (nesting & wintering)	bald eagle	FDL, BCC/FP, SE	Covered	Nests in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water, including seacoasts, rivers, swamps, large lakes; winters near large bodies of water in lowlands and mountains	Not expected to nest or forage. The SPA and surrounding vicinity lacks large bodies of water with adjacent forested areas to provide suitable nesting or foraging habitat for this species. This species may occasionally fly over the SPA.
<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting)	yellow-breasted chat	None/SSC	Covered	Nests and forages in dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush	Not expected to nest. The SPA lacks riparian vegetation suitable for nesting. This species has a moderate potential to nest in riparian vegetation immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	BCC/FP, ST	None	Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra Nevada foothill populations	Not expected to occur. The SPA lacks suitable habitat for this species. This species is also not expected to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River due to a lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> (nesting)	yellow warbler	BCC/SSC	Covered	Nests and forages in riparian and oak woodlands, montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine, and mixed-conifer habitats	Not expected to nest. The SPA lacks riparian vegetation suitable for nesting; however, this species may use the non-native woodland and broad-leaved upland forest mapped within the SPA as foraging habitat. This species has a moderate potential

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					to nest in riparian vegetation immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus (nesting)</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE/SE	Covered	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 nest. The SPA lacks riparian vegetation suitable for nesting. This species has a high potential to nest in riparian vegetation immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River. Several breeding pairs have been documented immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River.
<i>Fishes</i>					
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	FT/None	Covered	Small, shallow, cool, clear streams less than 7 meters (23 feet) in width and a few centimeters to more than a meter (1.5 inches to more than 3 feet) in depth; substrates are generally coarse gravel, rubble, and boulder	Not expected to occur. The SPA lacks aquatic habitat for this species. This species is known to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River, which is USFWS-designated critical habitat for the species (CDFW 2019).
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub	None/SSC	Covered	Warm, fluctuating streams with slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams at depths >40 centimeters (16 inches); substrates of sand or mud	Not expected to occur. The SPA lacks aquatic habitat for this species. This species is known to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River (CDFW 2019).
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i>	southern steelhead - southern California DPS	FE/None	None	Clean, clear, cool, well-oxygenated streams; needs relatively deep pools in migration and gravelly substrate to spawn	Not expected to occur. The SPA lacks aquatic habitat for this species. This species is known to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River (CDFW 2019).
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i>	Santa Ana speckled dace	None/SSC	None	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel Rivers; may be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system	Not expected to occur. The SPA lacks aquatic habitat for this species. This species is not expected to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River. The closest known occurrences for this species are

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					located at the headwaters of the Santa Ana River, approximately 12 miles northeast of the SPA (CDFW 2019).
<i>Mammals</i>					
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	None/SSC	None	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, moderate potential to forage. The SPA lacks rocky canyons or cliffs that could provide suitable roosting habitat for this species. However, this bat is a far-flying species that could travel from roosting sites to forage over undeveloped areas of the SPA and immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River (WBWG 2017).
<i>Glaucomys oregonensis californicus</i>	San Bernardino flying squirrel	None/SSC	Covered	Coniferous and deciduous forests, including riparian forests	Not expected to occur. This species is isolated to forests of the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains (Brylski et al. 1998).
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	None/SSC	None	Grassland and sparse coastal scrub	Low potential to occur. The SPA contains suitable habitat for this species; however, this species is uncommon in the region, and no recent records occur within the vicinity of Riverside or San Bernardino (Brylski et al. 1998).
<i>Perognathus alticolus alticolus</i>	white-eared pocket mouse	None/SSC	None	Arid ponderosa pine communities	Not expected to occur. The SPA lacks suitable habitat for this species. This species is also not expected to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River due to a lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	None/SSC	Covered	Lower-elevation grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal scrub	Low potential to occur. The SPA lacks suitable scrub habitat with friable sand, and undeveloped areas within the SPA are typically too disturbed and fragmented by urban development to support this species. However, the SPA is located adjacent to the Santa Ana River, which contains sparse scrub habitat with friable sandy soils that could provide suitable habitat. In addition, the Santa Ana River occurs within a WRC MSHCP Mammal Species Survey Area designated for this species.

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<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None/SSC	None	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils	Low potential to occur. The SPA contains marginally suitable habitat; however, undeveloped areas within the SPA and adjacent Santa Ana River are fragmented by urban development and disturbed by human activity, which limits the potential for the species.
<i>Invertebrates</i>					
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE/None	Covered	Annual forblands, grassland, open coastal scrub and chaparral; often soils with cryptogamic crusts and fine-textured clay; host plants include <i>Plantago erecta</i> , <i>Antirrhinum coulterianum</i> , and <i>Plantago patagonica</i> (Silverado Occurrence Complex)	Not expected to occur. Grasslands within the SPA are too disturbed by non-native species and human activity to support this species. The only native scrub within the SPA is located along the northern boundary within San Bernardino County where this species is considered extirpated by the USFWS (CDFW 2019). The closest known extant occurrences are located approximately 13 miles south of the SPA (CDFW 2019).
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>	Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	FE/None	Covered	Delhi fine sandy soils and dunes, scrub and ruderal vegetation in the sand verbena series with <50% cover	Not expected to occur. One patch of Delhi sands are mapped along the western boundary of the SPA (USDA NRCS 2019); however, this area is currently under development. This species is also not expected to occur immediately west of the SPA in the Santa Ana River due to a lack of Delhi sands (USDA NRCS 2019).

