

Special Status Species Assessment

Con Agra Property

April 2011

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a special status species assessment for the below described Con Agra Property.

LOCATION

The approximately 103-acre study area is located in the City of Davis in Section 3, Township 8 North, Range 2 East, Yolo County, California, MDB&M. The approximate parcel centroid can be found at UTM 609,874 M E; 4,268,871 M N (Zone 10 North) and is portrayed on the Davis, California 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Quadrangle. Figure 1 is a vicinity map.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES ASSESSMENT

This report summarizes our evaluation of the potential presence of special status species within the study area. The special status species evaluation considers those species identified as having relative scarcity and/or declining populations by the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) or California Department of Fish & Game (CDFG). Special status species include those formally listed as threatened or endangered, those proposed for formal listing, candidates for federal listing, and those classified as species of special concern by CDFG. We also included those species considered to be "special animals" or "fully protected" by the CDFG and those plant species considered to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS); this includes species on Lists 1, 2 3, and 4 of the CNPS Ranking System:

- List 1 A: Plants presumed extinct in California.
- List 1 B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
- List 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
- List 3: Plants about which the CNPS needs more information – a review list.
- List 4: Plants of limited distribution – a watch list.

The CNPS Threat Rank is an extension that is added onto the CNPS List. It ranges from .1 to .3 and indicates the level of endangerment to the species with .1 representing the most endangered and .3 being the least endangered.

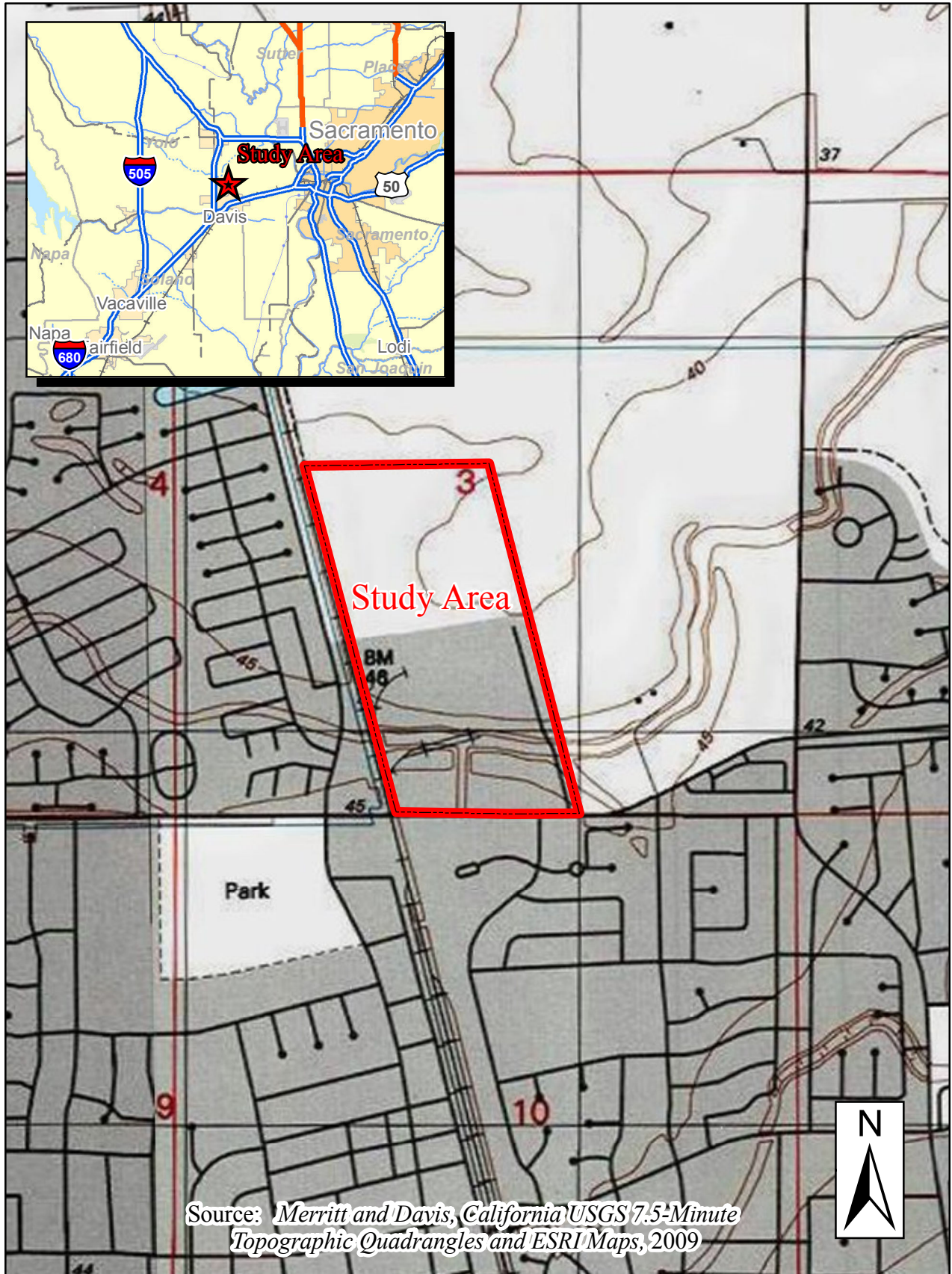


Figure 1
 Vicinity Map

Also included are taxa meeting the criteria for listing under Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. (Note that all CNPS List 1 and 2 and some List 3 species may fall under Section 15380 of CEQA.)

The study area was assessed for the potential presence of special status species. Initially, a record search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) was conducted to list all documented sightings of special status species within ten miles of the site.

Table 1 provides a list of special status species that were evaluated including their listing status, habitat associations, and whether potential habitats occur in the study area. Appendix A contains an exhibit displaying CNDDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the study area. The following is a detailed summary of special status species and their habitats as they relate to the study area.

GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS AND HABITAT

Existing Field Conditions

The study area is located on relatively level terrain at a median elevation of approximately 45 feet. East Covell Boulevard and Southern Pacific Railroad tracks roughly mark the southern and western boundaries, respectively, while the lands to the south and west are occupied by residential housing developments. Agricultural fields abut the north and east sides of the parcel, and a drainage ditch situated along the foot of the Southern Pacific Railroad line runs just outside the western edge of the parcel.

The northern portion of the site is largely undeveloped and contains no habitable structures. The northernmost part is currently utilized for dryland farming while the abutting areas to the south are fallow. The fallow area supports non-native annual grasslands with limited seasonal wetlands.

The southern portion of the site formerly housed the Hunt-Wesson tomato cannery, which has since been completely demolished and removed. No habitable structures are present and only the water tower, the concrete foundations of the cannery and access roads/parking lots remain. The cannery site is topographically higher by several feet than the undeveloped northern sections. Figure 2 is a map of the study area.

**TABLE 1:
EVALUATION OF SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES HABITATS**

	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS Listing	Habitat Association	Potential Habitat In Study Area
Mammals					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> (pallid bat)	None	Species of Special Concern		Roosts in rock outcrops, hollow trees, abandoned mines, barns, and attics.	Foraging and roosting habitats are present.
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> (silver-haired bat)	None	CDFG-Special Animals		Roosts in abandoned woodpecker holes, under bark, and occasionally in rock crevices. It forages in open wooded areas near water features.	Foraging and roosting habitats are present.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> (hoary bat)	None	CDFG-Special Animals		Prefer older large leaf trees such as cottonwoods, willows, and fruit/nut trees for daytime roosts. Often found in association with riparian corridors. Need open spaces to forage.	Foraging and roosting habitats are present.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> (American badger)	None	Species of Special Concern		This species prefers dry open fields, grasslands, and pastures.	Increased urbanization makes it unlikely that the species is present.
Birds					
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (tricolored blackbird)	None	Species of Special Concern		Colonial nester in cattails, bulrush, or blackberries associated with wetland or drainage habitats.	Foraging habitat is present.
<i>Ardea alba</i> (great egret)	None	CDFG-Special Animals		Rivers, streams, lakes, marsh and other aquatic habitats.	Habitat not present.
<i>Ardea herodias</i> (great blue heron)	None	CDFG-Special Animals		Rivers, streams, lakes, marsh and other aquatic habitats.	Habitat not present.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrowing owl)	None	Species of Special Concern		Nests in abandoned ground squirrel burrows associated with open grassland habitats.	Foraging and nesting habitat is present.
<i>Buteo Swainsoni</i> (Swainson's hawk)	None	Threatened		Nests in tall cottonwoods, valley oaks or willows. Forages in fields, cropland, irrigated pasture, and grassland often near riparian corridors.	Foraging and nesting habitat is present.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> (western snowy plover)	Threatened	Species of Special Concern		Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes with friable sandy or gravelly soils.	Habitat not present.
<i>Charadrius montanus</i> (mountain plover)	Proposed Threatened	Species of Special Concern		Species nests/breeds in the Great Basin and migrates to California in the winter. It prefers grasslands and farmlands where it forages for insects.	Foraging habitat is present.

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<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (white-tailed kite)	None	Fully Protected		Nests in riparian corridors along streams and rivers, and forages in nearby grasslands and fields.	Foraging and nesting habitats are present.
<i>Falco columbarius</i> (Merlin)	None	None		It is not known to nest in California, but it is a winter transient throughout most of California with wintering populations in the Central Valley.	Foraging habitat is present.
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> (white-faced ibis)	None	CDFG-Special Animal		Forages and nests in fresh-water marshes with heavy growths of tules.	Habitat not present.
Amphibians & Reptiles					
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> (California tiger salamander)	Threatened	Threatened		Breeds in ponds or other deeply ponded wetlands, and uses gopher holes and ground squirrel burrows in adjacent grasslands for upland refugia/foraging.	Habitat not present.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> (western pond turtle)	None	Species of Special Concern		Ponds, rivers, streams, wetlands, and irrigation ditches with associated marsh habitat.	Habitat not present.
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i> (giant garter snake)	Threatened	Threatened		Rivers, canals, irrigation ditches, rice fields, and other aquatic habitats with slow moving water and heavy emergent vegetation.	Habitat not present.
Fish					
<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i> (Sacramento splittail)	None	Species of Special Concern		Adults migrate upstream from brackish areas to spawn in freshwater on submerged vegetation in temporarily flooded upland and riparian habitat in the lower reaches of rivers, bypasses, sloughs. The young remain in shallow, weedy areas inshore near spawning sites and move to deeper offshore habitat as they mature.	Habitat not present.
Invertebrates					
<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> (Conservancy fairy shrimp)	Endangered	None		Vernal pools or other seasonal wetlands.	Habitat is not present.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> (vernal pool fairy shrimp)	Threatened	None		Vernal pools or other seasonal wetlands.	Habitat is not present.
<i>Branchinecta mesovallensis</i> (midvalley fairy shrimp)	None	None		Vernal pools or other seasonal wetlands.	Habitat is not present.
<i>Cicindela hirticollis abrupta</i> (Sacramento Valley tiger beetle)	None	None		Requires fine to medium sand terraced floodplains or low sandy water edge flats. Considered extinct by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.	Habitat is not present.

**TABLE 1:
EVALUATION OF SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES HABITATS**

<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> (valley elderberry longhorn beetle)	Threatened	None		Dependent upon elderberry plant (<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>) as primary host species	Habitat is not present.
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i> (vernal pool tadpole shrimp)	Endangered	None		Vernal pools or other seasonal wetlands.	Habitat is not present.
<i>Linderiella occidentalis</i> (California linderiella)	None	None		Vernal pools or other seasonal wetlands.	Habitat is not present.
Plants					
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>ferrisiae</i> (Ferris' milk-vetch)	None	None	CNPS-1B.1	Meadows, foothill and valley grasslands. Usually found in dry adobe soils.	Habitat is present.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> (alkali milk-vetch)	None	None	CNPS-1B.2	Favors alkaline playas, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Also occurs in open, alkaline and seasonally moist meadows from 0 to 200 feet.	Habitat is present.
<i>Atriplex cordulata</i> (heartscale)	None	None	CNPS-1B.2	Grows in grasslands with sandy alkaline or saline soils.	Habitat is present.
<i>Atriplex depressa</i> (brittlescale)	None	None	CNPS-1B.2	Prefers meadows or grasslands with alkaline or saline clay soils.	Habitat is present.
<i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i> (San Joaquin spearscale)	None	None	CNPS-1B.2	Found in seasonal alkali wetlands or alkali sink scrub.	Habitat is present.
<i>California macrophyllum</i> (round-leaved filaree)	None	None	CNPS-1B.1	Species found in cismontane woodlands, valley and foothill grassland with clay soils.	Habitat is present.
<i>Chloropyron palmatum</i> (palmate-bracted bird's-beak)	Endangered	Endangered	CNPS-1B.1	Species is restricted to seasonally-flooded, saline-alkali soils in lowland plains/basins at elevations below 500 ft.	Habitat is present.
<i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i> (adobe-lily)	None	None	CNPS-1B.2	Grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, or foothill grasslands with clay or serpentine soils.	Habitat is present.
<i>Lepidium latipes</i> var. <i>heckardii</i> (Heckard's pepper-grass)	None	None	CNPS-1B.2	This annual prefers valley and foothill grasslands with alkaline soils.	Habitat is present.
<i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i> (Mason's lilaeopsis)	None	Rare	CNPS-1B.1	Prefers brackish or freshwater swamps, intertidal marshes, and riparian scrub at or below 35 feet.	Habitat not present.
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i> (Baker's navarretia)	None	None	CNPS-1B.1	This annual herb grows in vernal pools, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands.	Habitat is present.
<i>Neostapfia colusana</i> (Colusa grass)	Threatened	Endangered	CNPS-1B.1	Vernal pools or other seasonal wetlands.	Habitat is present.
<i>Tuctoria mucronata</i> (Crampton's tuctoria)	Endangered	Endangered	CNPS-1B.1	Vernal pools or other seasonal wetlands.	Habitat is present.



Figure 2
Study Area

Mammals

Pallid Bat

Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) is a listed CDFG species of special concern. It favors roosting sites in crevices in rock outcrops, caves, hollow trees, abandoned mines, and human-made structures such as barns, attics, and sheds. Though pallid bats are gregarious, they tend to group in smaller colonies of 10 to 100 individuals. It is a nocturnal hunter and captures prey in flight, but unlike most American bats, the species has been observed foraging for flightless insects, which it seizes after landing. The CNNDB records an occurrence of pallid bat within or within very close proximity to the study area. This record, which is classified as “presumed extant,” is based on a specimen collected in 1964.

Foraging and roosting habitats are present.

Silver-Haired Bat

Silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*) is a listed CDFG special animal. Primarily considered a coastal and montane forest species, the silver-haired bat roosts in abandoned woodpecker holes, under bark, and occasionally in rock crevices. This insectivore’s favored foraging sites include open wooded areas near water features. The CNNDB records silver-hair bat within or within very close proximity to the study area. Though this record is based on an historic specimen collected in 1957, the CNDDDB classifies this occurrence as “presumed extant.”

Foraging and roosting habitats are present.

Hoary Bat

The hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*) is a listed CDFG special animal. It is considered to be one of the most widespread of all American bats with a range extending from Canada to central Chile, Argentina, and Hawaii. Hoary bats prefer older large leaf species such as cottonwoods, willows, and fruit or nut trees for daytime roosts. The species is primarily crepuscular or nocturnal and requires open areas to hunt its main prey item, moths. The hoary bat is considered a forest/woodland species, and in California they are often associated with undisturbed riparian or stream corridors. Hoary bat is recorded as occurring within or within very close proximity to the study area. This occurrence, which is “presumed extant,” is based on specimens collected in 1925, 1956, and 1991.

Foraging and roosting habitats are present.

American Badger

American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) is a listed CDFG species of special concern. This burrowing carnivorous mammal is solitary and very territorial preferring to feed on small mammals, lizards, snakes, insects, and carrion. It has no known natural enemies and inhabits dry, open fields, grasslands, and pastures. The CNDDDB contains a record of American badger occurring within the study area. Though the record is classified as “presumed extant,” very little information is provided. No date is associated with the specimen which was collected by UC Davis.

Though the open field provide appropriate foraging and burrowing habitat, it is unlikely that the species occupies the site due to the encroaching urbanization of the surrounding area.

Birds

Tricolored Blackbird

Tricolored blackbirds (*Agelaius tricolor*) are listed by CDFG as a species of special concern due to declining populations in the region. They are colonial nesters that favor dense stands of cattails and/or bulrush, but they also commonly utilize blackberry thickets associated with drainages, ditches, and canals. The closest recorded nesting colony is approximately 2.5 miles to the northeast.

The site contains foraging habitat.

Great Egret

The great egret (*Ardea alba*) is listed by CDFG as a special animal. This bird usually forages alone in shallow open water and wetlands for fish, amphibians, and aquatic invertebrates. The species has recovered from historic persecution by plume hunters, but destruction of wetlands, especially in the West where colonies are few and widely scattered, poses a current threat. Great egrets prefer breeding habitat in or near open waters and wetlands.

Suitable habitat is not present for this species.

Great Blue Heron

The great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*) is listed by CDFG as a special animal. This wading bird forages in wetlands and shallow open waters for fish, aquatic invertebrates, small mammals, and amphibians. It usually nests in rookeries that are situated in wetlands or near open waters.

Suitable habitat is not present for this species.

Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) is a ground nesting raptor species that is afforded protection by CDFG as a species of special concern due to declining populations in the Great Central Valley of California. They typically inhabit open grasslands and nest in abandoned ground squirrel burrows, cavities associated with raised mounds, levees, or soft berm features. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is located approximately 0.7 mile west of the site.

The site contains foraging and nesting habitat.

Swainson's Hawk

Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) is a raptor species currently listed as threatened in California by the CDFG. Breeding pairs typically nest in tall cottonwoods, valley oaks, or willows associated with riparian corridors, grassland, irrigated pasture, and cropland with a high density of rodents. The Central Valley populations breed and nest in the late spring through early summer before migrating to Central and South America for the winter. Numerous occurrences of Swainson's hawk nesting sites are located within ten miles of the study area including one less than 0.2 mile to the west.

The site contains foraging and nesting habitat.

Western Snowy Plover

The western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) is a federally threatened bird listed by CDFG as a species of special concern. This ground nester is associated with beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes with friable sandy or gravelly soils. The closest CNDDDB record is a 1963 occurrence located approximately 8.5 miles north of the site at the Davis sewage treatment ponds. This occurrence is classified as "presumed extant."

Suitable habitat is not present for this species.

Mountain Plover

The mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*) is a federally proposed threatened bird listed by CDFG as a species of special concern. This ground nester is considered a shorebird, but it prefers to live in drier areas away from water. It breeds in the Great Basin and migrates to California in the winter where its life cycle is poorly understood. It forages in California grasslands, pastures, and farmlands for insects which make up the majority of its diet. The closest CNDDDB record is approximately 8.5 miles north of the site and is based on surveys performed in 1971. Subsequent 1991 surveys did not observe any specimens, and the CNDDDB classifies this occurrence as “possibly extirpated.”

Suitable foraging habitat is present for this species within the study area.

White-Tailed Kite

White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), also known as black-shouldered kite, is a CDFG fully protected species. This non-migrating bird typically attains a wingspan of approximately 40 inches and feeds primarily on insects, small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians, which it forages from open grasslands. It builds a platform-like nest of sticks in trees or shrubs and lays 3 to 5 eggs, but may brood a second clutch if prey is abundant. The kite’s distinct style of hunting includes hovering before diving onto its target.

Foraging and nesting habitats are present within the study area.

Merlin

The Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) is a CDFG species of special concern that has never been observed nesting in California. Though it is a transient throughout most of the state, wintering populations are known to occur in the Central Valley and along the coast.

Foraging habitat is present within the study area.

White-Faced Ibis

White-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*) is listed by CDFG as a special animal. It favors marsh habitats where it forages for a variety of invertebrates. It is a colonial nester and prefers thick marshes or low-growing trees for its nest site.

The site does not provide nesting and foraging habitats.

Amphibians & Reptiles

California Tiger Salamander

The California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*) is a federal and California threatened species. It typically breeds in fish-free seasonal or permanent ponds associated with grassland communities. California tiger salamander (CTS) may also breed in deeper ponded vernal pools, seasonal wetlands and/or other seasonal pools within swales or channels. CTS spends the majority of its life cycle below ground in ground squirrel or pocket gopher burrows in grasslands situated adjacent to potential breeding sites.

Forty-seven units of critical habitat, or habitat that has been deemed as essential to the survival and recovery of the CTS, were proposed by the FWS on August 10, 2004. The 5,699-acre Unit 2 (Jepson Prairie Unit) is located approximately 19 miles southwest of the study area. The nearest CNDDDB record is less than 2.5 miles to the west.

The study area does not appear to support the appropriate habitat to support CTS.

Western Pond Turtle

The western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*) is a California species of special concern. Its favored habitats include streams, large rivers and canals with slow-moving water, aquatic vegetation, and open basking sites. Although the turtles must live near water, they can tolerate drought by burrowing into the muddy beds of dried drainages. This species feeds mainly on invertebrates such as insects and worms, but will also consume small fish, frogs, mammals and some plants. Western pond turtle predators include raccoons, coyotes, raptors, weasels, large fish, and bullfrogs. This species breeds from mid to late spring in adjacent open grasslands or sandy banks.

The necessary habitat is not present within the study area.

Giant Garter Snake

Giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) is designated as a federal threatened and state threatened species afforded special protection by FWS and CDFG. The snakes are generally associated with larger canals, irrigation ditches, and other semi-permanent to permanent aquatic sites with slow moving water and an abundance of emergent vegetation. The closest record is a 1987 occurrence located approximately 2.6 miles to the northeast of the study area.

Suitable habitat is not present for this species.

Fish

Sacramento Splittail

Sacramento splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*) is a California species of special concern that was recently de-listed by the USFWS. Adults migrate upstream from brackish areas to spawn in freshwater on submerged vegetation in temporarily flooded upland and riparian habitats. It usually prefers the lower reaches of rivers, bypasses, and sloughs. The young remain in shallow, vegetated areas near spawning sites and eventually migrate to deeper offshore habitat upon maturation.

The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

Invertebrates

Vernal Pool Branchiopods

The record search lists several occurrences of the federally endangered vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardi*) and Conservancy fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta conservatio*), the threatened vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*), and the non-listed California linderiella (*Linderiella occidentalis*) and midvalley fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta mesovallensis*) as occurring within five miles of the study area. These species exclusively inhabit vernal pools or other seasonally ponded wetlands that sustain inundation during the winter before drying in the late spring. The CNDDB records a 1966 occurrence of vernal pool tadpole shrimp in or within very close proximity of the study area.

The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

Sacramento Valley Tiger Beetle

The Sacramento Valley tiger beetle (*Cicindela hirticollis abrupta*) is not a state or federal listed species; however, it has been assigned a State Ranking code of SH meaning that all elemental occurrences are historical. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service consider the species extinct. Its habitat consisted of fine to medium sand located on terraced flood plains.

The appropriate habitat is not present within the study area.

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

The valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) is a federal threatened insect that is dependent upon the elderberry plant (*Sambucus sp.*) as a primary host species. Elderberry shrubs are a common component of riparian areas throughout the Sacramento Valley region. The CNDDDB records the closest occurrences approximately 8.5 miles to the southwest.

The study area does not provide the necessary habitat to support the valley elderberry longhorn beetle.

Plants

Special Status Plants Associated with Wet Habitats

The CNDDDB search lists several special status plant species as occurring within ten miles of the study area that are associated with wetlands, riparian areas, or other wet features. These include San Joaquin spearscale (*Atriplex joaquiniana*), palmate-bracted bird's-beak (*Chloropyron palmatus*), Baker's navarretia (*Navarretia leucocephala* ssp. *bakeri*), Colusa grass (*Neostapfia colusana*), alkali milk-vetch (*Astragalus tener* var. *tener*), Mason's lilaeopsis (*Lilaeopsis masonii*), and Crampton's tuctoria (*Tuctoria mucronata*). Alkali milk-vetch, palmate-bracted bird's-beak, and San Joaquin spearscale require wet or seasonally wet saline or alkaline soils. According to the April 1972, "**Soil Survey of Yolo County, California**" the study area encompasses the saline-alkaline soils (Pescadero silty clay, saline-alkaline) necessary to support these species. Mason's lilaeopsis favors intertidal marshes, brackish and/or freshwater swamps as well as riparian scrub habitats below approximately 40 feet in elevation. Baker's navarretia, Colusa grass, and Crampton's tuctoria prefer vernal pool habitats.

The CNDDDB records a 1951 occurrence of alkali milk-vetch within or within very close proximity of the study area; however, it is classified as “possibly extirpated.” A 1996 occurrence of spearscale is located less than 600 feet north of the study area.

Site potentially contains the appropriate habitat to support all of the above species except Mason’s lilaeopsis.

Special Status Species Plants Associated with Upland Habitats

The CNDDDB search also listed several other special status species plants associated with drier upland habitats. These include Ferris’ milk-vetch (*Astragalus tener* var. *ferrisiae*), brittlescale (*Atriplex depressa*), heartscale (*Atriplex cordulata*), round-leaved filaree (*California macrophyllum*), Heckard’s pepper-grass (*Lepidium latipes* var. *heckardii*), and adobe-lily (*Fritillaria pluriflora*). Brittlescale, heartscale, and Heckard’s pepper-grass favor valley and foothill grasslands with alkaline-saline soils. Ferris’ milk-vetch, adobe lily, and round-leaved filaree prefer valley and foothill grasslands with clay or adobe clay soils. Round-leaved filaree has been known to grow in cismontane woodlands with serpentine soils as well.

The CNDDDB records a 1952 occurrence of heartscale within or within very close proximity to the study area; however, it is categorized as “extirpated” by DFG. A 1996 occurrence of brittlescale is located less than 600 feet north of the study area.

The study area contains the habitat for all of the above species.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Based on the presence of suitable habitat, the following species may occupy the study area: pallid bat, silver-haired bat, hoary bat, tricolored blackbird, burrowing owl, Swainson’s hawk, mountain plover, white-tailed kite, Merlin, Ferris’ milk-vetch, alkali milk-vetch, brittlescale, San Joaquin spearscale, round-leaved filaree, palmate-bracted bird’s-beak, adobe lily, Heckard’s pepper-grass, Baker’s navarretia, Colusa grass, and Crampton’s tuctoria.

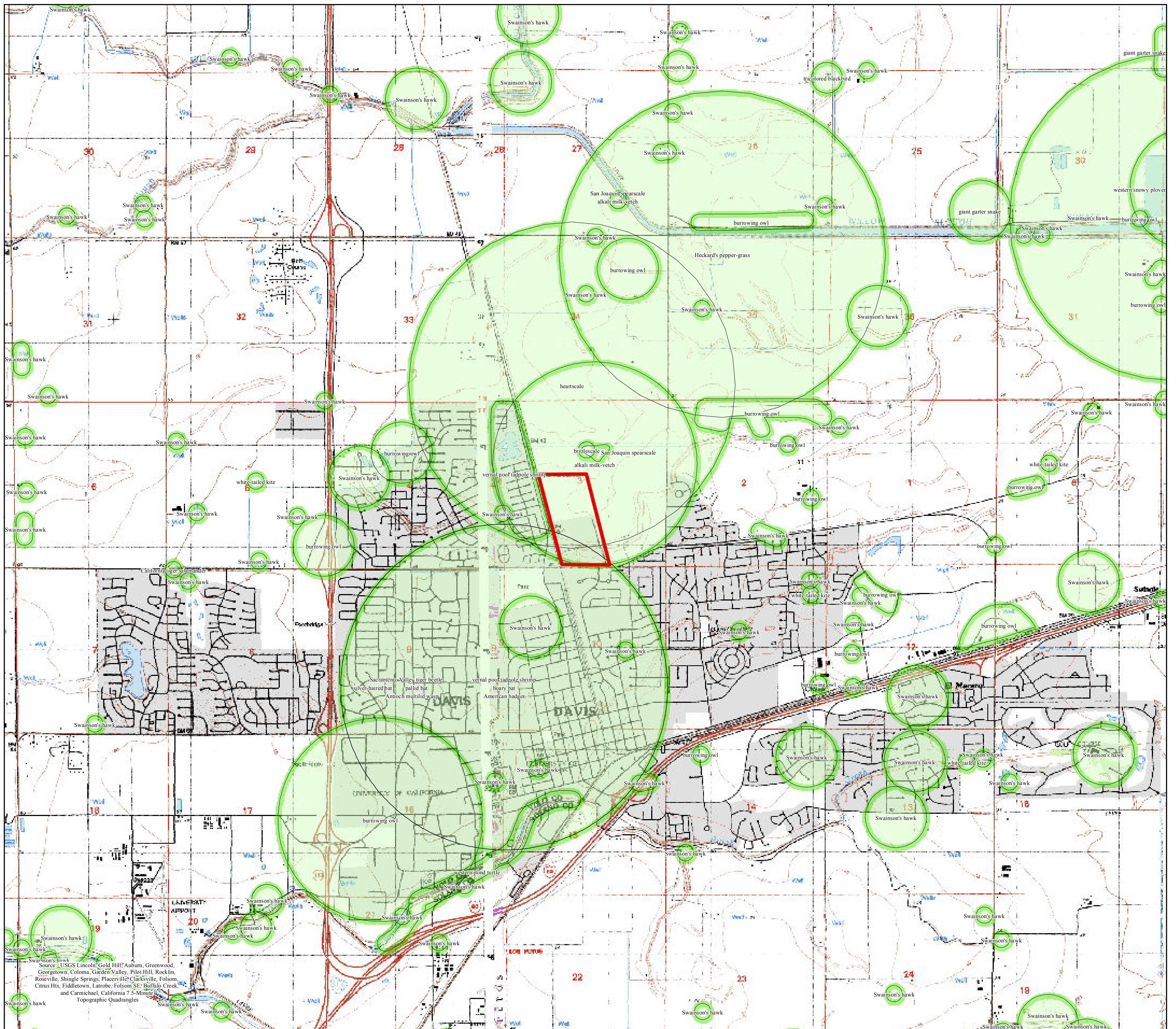
If future development of the study area will occur during the raptor nesting season, which extends from February to September, we recommend that a pre-construction nesting survey be completed within two weeks of the start of work.

APPENDIX A

CNDDDB OCCURRENCES MAP



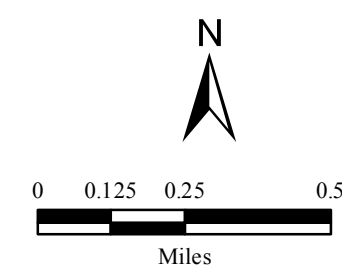
Gibson & Skordal, LLC
WETLAND CONSULTANTS



CNDDDB Occurrences
 Con Agra Property
 Yolo County, California

The elemental occurrence location data was provided by the California Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Data Base (Version 3.1.0). The size of elemental occurrence polygons are dependent upon several factors including DFG mapping policies and the age and specificity of reported special status species sightings.

- CNDDDB Occurrence
- Study Area Boundary
- 10 Mile Radius



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Prepared Date: April 2011

Date Aerial Flown:

Date of CNDDDB Shapefiles: April 2011 (Commercial Version)