

**APPENDIX G**  
**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES DATA COLLECTION**

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## Attachment A

### Plant Species Observed at Scholl Canyon Landfill during Reconnaissance Field Survey (November 2010).

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	NATIVE OR NON-NATIVE <sup>1</sup>	WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS <sup>2</sup>	HABITAT <sup>3</sup>
<b>DICOTS</b>					
<b>Agavaceae</b>	<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	Chaparral yucca	N	NL	CH
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel sumac	N – S	NL	CH
	<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugarbush	N – S	NL	CH
	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree	NN – T	NL	D
<b>Arecaceae</b>	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	NN – S	NL	D
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sage	N - S	NL	CSS
	<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	Annual bur ragweed	N	NL	R
	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat	N - S	FACW	SW; SWS; DS
	<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California brickellbush	N-S	NL	CH
	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tucalote	NN	NL	R
	<i>Chaenactis sp.</i>	Pincushion flower	N	NL	CH
	<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	Paniculate tarplant	N	FACU	CH
	<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting	N	NL	CH
	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common sunflower	N	FAC	SW; DS
	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed	N	NL	R
	<i>Silbum murinum</i>	Milk thistle	NN	NL	R
	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur	N	FAC	DS
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard	N	NL	R
<b>Chenopodiaceae</b>	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle	NN	FACU	R
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<i>Cuscuta sp.</i>	Dodder	N – V	NL	CH, CSS

<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor bean	NN	FACU	R
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	Acacia	NN – S	NL	R
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak	N – S	NL	CH
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Red-stemmed filaree	NN	NL	R
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White sage	N	NL	CH
	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black sage	N	NL	CH, CSS
<b>Lythraceae</b>	<i>Ammannia coccinea</i> <sup>4</sup>	Purple, Valley red stem	N	OBL	SW
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	N	NL	CH, CSS
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	Thick-leaved or Hoaryleaf Ceanothus	N – S	NL	CH
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	Heart-leaved bush- penstemon	N	NL	CH
	<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	Bush monkeyflower	N	NL	CH
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree tobacco	NN – S	FAC	R
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	N – S	NL	CH
<b>Salicaceae</b>	<i>Salix goodingii</i>	Black willow	N – S	OBL	SWS
	<i>Salix laevigata</i>	Red willow	N - SAP	FACW	SW
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>19 Families; 36 Species</b>	<b>1 Tree; 12 Shrubs/Saplings; 20 Herbs; 1 Vine</b>	<b>23 N; 10 NN</b>	<b>2 OBL; 2 FACW; 3 FAC; 4 FACU; 22 NL/UPL</b>	<b>13 CH; 2 SWS; 4 SW; 3 DS; 10 R/D</b>
<b>MONOCOTS</b>					
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	Umbrella sedge	NN	OBL	SW
	<i>Schoenoplectus</i> sp. <i>(S. maritimus or S. robustus)</i>	Alkali bulrush	N; N	OBL	SW
<b>Juncaceae</b>	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush	N	FACW	DS
	<i>Juncus xiphioides</i>	Iris-leaved rush	N	OBL	SW
<b>Poaceae</b>	<i>Agrostis</i> sp.	Water bentgrass	NN	FACW	SW
	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed	NN	FAC	R

	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome	NN	NL	R
	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>	Red brome	NN	NL	R
	<i>Cortaderia</i> sp.	Pampas grass	NN	FACU	SW
	<i>Crypsis schoenoides</i>	Swamp timothy	N	OBL	DS
	<i>Elymus condensatus</i> (= <i>Leymus condensatus</i> )	Giant wildrye	N	FACU	CH
	<i>Pennesetum setaceum</i>	Fountain grass	NN	NL	CH, CSS
	<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	Smilo grass	NN	NL	R
	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Rabbitfoot grass	NN	FACW	SW, DS
<b>Typhaceae</b>	<i>Typha domingensis</i>		N	OBL	SW, SWS
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>4 Families; 15 Species</b>	<b>1 Sedge, 2 Rushes, 1 bulrush, 10 Grasses</b>	<b>6 N; 9 NN</b>	<b>5 OBL; 3 FACW; 1 FAC; 2 FACU; 4 NL/UPL</b>	<b>2 CH; 1 SWS; 7 SW; 3 DS; 4 R</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>23 Families; 50 Species</b>	<b>1 Tree; 12 Shrubs/Saplings; 20 Herbs; 1 Vine; 1 Sedge, 2 Rushes, 1 bulrush, 10 Grasses</b>	<b>29 N; 18 NN</b>	<b>7 OBL; 5 FACW; 3 FAC; 5 FACU; 26 NL/UPL</b>	<b>18 CH; 3 SWS; 10 SW; 4 DS; 14 R/D</b>

Source: AECOM, 2010.

<sup>1</sup> N = Native; NN = Non-native; S = Shrub; SAP = Sapling; V = Vine.

<sup>2</sup> Wetland indicator status based on Reed (1988):

- Obligate Wetland (OBL): Occurs with an estimated 99 percent probability in wetlands.
- Facultative Wetland (FACW): Estimated 67 percent to 99 percent probability of occurrence in wetlands.
- Facultative (FAC): Equally likely to occur in wetlands and non-wetlands (34 percent to 64 percent).
- Facultative Upland (FACU): Only 1 percent to 33 percent probability of occurrence in wetlands.
- Not an Indicator (NI): Listed as such in Reed (1988).
- Not Listed (NL): Not present in Reed (1988).

<sup>3</sup> Indicates habitats or vegetation communities that a particular species was observed to be associated with during reconnaissance site visit. Some species in more than one habitat category; thus, totals may exceed total number of species. CH = chaparral; CSS = coastal sage scrub; SWS = southern willow scrub; SW = seep wetland; DS = drainage swale; R/D = ruderal/disturbed.

<sup>4</sup> This study uses *A. coccinia* as the species identified at Scholl Canyon Landfill. Redstem, *A. robusta* (formerly *Ammannia coccinea* ssp. *robusta*; called *A. coccinia* prior to 1979) may also occur in Los Angeles County, and is difficult to differentiate from *A. coccinia*.

## Attachment B

### Plants

<b>Table 5.3-1. California Natural Diversity Database Results for Scholl Canyon Landfill – Sensitive Plant Species and Vegetation Communities</b>			
<i>Scientific Name</i>			
Common Name (or Plant Community Name)	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur within the Project Site
<b>Plants</b>			
Chenopodiaceae			
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittle scale	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.1	Usually found on drying alkali flats with fine soils. Associated with alkali meadows, vernal pools, chenopod scrub and playas. Elevation 13-460 ft. Blooms May-October	<u>Low</u> . Project site contains limited suitable habitat for this species.
Berberidaceae			
Barberry Family			
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	USFWS: Endangered CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.1	Usually found on steep, North-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. Associated with chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and riparian scrub. Elevation 950-5,170 ft. Blooms March-April.	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat within the project site is unsuitable, and the project site is within the known range for the species. The species has a moderate probability of being found within the project site, and species was not observed during site visit.
Geraniaceae			
Geranium Family			
<i>California macrophylla</i> round-leaved filaree	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.1	Associated with cismontane woodland, valley, foothill grassland and clay soils. 50-4,000 ft. Blooms March-May.	<u>Not Expected</u> . Project site lacks vegetation communities preferred by this species.
Liliaceae			
Lily Family			

<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> slender mariposa lily	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.2	Usually found on grassy slopes and shaded foothill canyons within other habitat. Associated with chaparral and coastal scrub. 1,380-2,500 ft. Blooms January-July.	<u>Low</u> . Project site contains limited suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa lily	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.2	Occurs on rocky & sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. Associated with coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. 295-5,300 ft. Blooms May-July.	<u>Low</u> . Project site contains limited suitable habitat for this species.
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family		
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> southern tarplant	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.1	Often found in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass. Associated with marshes, swamps and valley and foothill grassland. Blooms May-November.	<u>Low</u> . Project site contains limited suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1A	Associated with marshes and swamps (coastal salt & freshwater). Historically from southern California, but now thought to be extinct. 16-5,500 ft. Blooms August-October.	<u>Not Expected</u> . Project site does have a seep wetland that could potentially support the species, but since it is thought to be extinct and was not observed during the reconnaissance site visit, it is not expected to occur.
<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i> Greata's aster	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.3	Associated with chaparral, cismontane woodland. Usually found in mesic canyons. 2,600-5,000 ft. Blooms April-June	<u>Low</u> . Project site contains limited suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 2.2	Associated with riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral and sandy, gravelly sites. 0-6,900 ft. Blooms July to December.	<u>Low</u> . Project site contains limited suitable habitat for this species.
Polygonaceae	Buckwheat Family		

<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i> San Fernando Valley spineflower	USFWS: Candidate CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.1	Associated with coastal scrub and sandy soils. 10-3,400 ft. Blooms April-July.	<u>Not Expected</u> . Project site lacks vegetation communities preferred by this species.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.1	Usually found on dry slopes and flats; sometimes at the interface of two vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Associated with coastal scrub, chaparral and dry, sandy soils. 130-5,600 ft. Blooms April-June.	<u>Low</u> . Project site contains limited suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	USFWS: Endangered CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.1	Associated with chaparral, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Often found along flood deposited terraces and washes. 660-2,500 ft. Blooms April-June.	<u>Low</u> . Project site contains limited suitable habitat for this species.
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family		
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.2	Associated with chaparral, coastal scrub and valley and foothill grassland. Often found in heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. 0-2,600 ft. Blooms April-July.	<u>Low</u> . Project site contains limited suitable habitat for this species.
Rosaceae	Rose Family		
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i> mesa horkelia	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.1	Associated with chaparral, cismontane woodland and coastal scrub. Found on sandy or gravelly sites. 230-2,700 ft. Blooms February-June (and rarely in September).	<u>Low</u> . Project site contains limited suitable habitat for this species.
Malvaceae	Mallow Family		
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> Davidson's bush-mallow	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1B.2	Associated with coastal scrub, riparian woodland, chaparral and sandy washes, 590-2,800 ft. Blooms June-January.	<u>Low</u> . Project site contains limited suitable habitat for this species.
Grossulariaceae	Gooseberry Family		
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry	USFWS: N/A CDFG: N/A CNPS: List 1A	Associated with riparian woodland. Blooms February-April.	<u>Not Expected</u> . Project site lacks vegetation communities preferred by this species.
Plant Communities			

Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	USFWS: N/A CDFG: Sensitive Plant Community CNPS: N/A Holland Code <sup>2</sup> : 61310	Found along intermittent and ephemeral drainages, and dominated by coast live oak ( <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> ).	<u>Not Present</u> . Not observed during reconnaissance-level site visit.						
California Walnut Woodland	USFWS: N/A CDFG: Sensitive Plant Community CNPS: N/A Holland Code: 71210	Found along North-facing slopes. Commonly found in shady, moist canyon areas. Rarely, but sometimes found in riparian areas. Limited distribution in Southern California Dominated by California walnut ( <i>Juglans californica</i> ).	<u>Not Present</u> . Not observed during reconnaissance-level site visit.						
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	USFWS: N/A CDFG: Sensitive Plant Community CNPS: N/A Holland Code: 61330	Found along perennial and intermittent rivers and streams and typically on alluvial floodplain deposits. Dominated by cottonwood ( <i>Populus</i> spp.) and willow ( <i>Salix</i> spp.) trees and shrubs.	<u>Not Present</u> . Not observed during reconnaissance-level site visit.						
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	USFWS: N/A CDFG: Sensitive Plant Community CNPS: N/A Holland Code: 62400	Found along perennial and intermittent rivers and streams at higher elevations. Dominated by southern sycamore ( <i>Platanus racemosa</i> ) and alder ( <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> ).	<u>Not Present</u> . Not observed during reconnaissance-level site visit.						
<p><sup>1</sup> Sensitivity Status Codes</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Federal</td> <td>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>State</td> <td>California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>California Native Plant Society (CNPS)</td> </tr> </table> <p>1A: Plants presumed extinct in California  1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California or elsewhere  2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere  3. Plants for which more information is needed  4. Plants of limited distribution – a watch list</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Holland Codes from Holland (1986) and CDFG (2003).</p>				Federal	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	State	California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)	Other	California Native Plant Society (CNPS)
Federal	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)								
State	California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)								
Other	California Native Plant Society (CNPS)								

# Attachment C

## Wildlife

Table 5.3-2. California Natural Diversity Database Results for Scholl Canyon Landfill – Sensitive Wildlife Species			
Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Status <sup>1</sup>	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur within the Project Site
<b>Amphibians</b>			
Ranidae		True Frogs	
<i>Rana muscosa</i> Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog	USFWS: Endangered CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A	Usually encountered within a few feet of water. Federal listing refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto & San Bernardino mountains only. Tadpoles may require 2-4 years to complete their aquatic development. Salix swales in riparian habitats. 210-230 ft.	<u>Not Expected.</u> This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat.
Salamandridae		Newts	
<i>Taricha torosa</i> Coast Range newt	USFWS: N/A CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A	Found in coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Lives in terrestrial habitats and will migrate over 0.6 miles to breed in ponds, reservoirs and slow moving streams.	<u>Not Expected.</u> This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Reptiles</b>			
Anniellidae		North American Legless Lizards	
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i> silvery legless lizard	USFWS: N/A CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A	Found in sandy or loose, loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. Prefer soils with a high moisture content.	<u>Not Expected.</u> This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat.
Emydidae		Box and Water or Pond Turtles	

<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	USFWS: N/A CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A	A thoroughly aquatic turtle found in ponds, marshes, rivers, streams & irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation. Requires basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.3 miles from water for egg-laying.	<u>Not Expected</u> . This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat.
Phrynosomatidae	Zebra-tailed, Earless, Fringe-toed, Spiny, Tree, Side-bloched, and Horned Lizards		
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillei</i> coast horned lizard	USFWS: N/A CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A	Frequents a wide variety of habitats. Most commonly found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Prefers open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	<u>Moderate</u> . Project site contains suitable habitat within range of the species. Populations tend to be low around urbanized areas.
<b>Birds</b>			
Strigidae	Typical Owls		
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	USFWS: N/A CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A	Found in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	<u>Low</u> . Project site does not contain habitat conditions preferred by this species. The species prefers relatively flat, open terrain.
Tyrannidae	Tyrant Flycatchers		
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	USFWS: Endangered CDFG: N/A CNPS: N/A	Found in riparian woodlands in southern California.	<u>Not Expected</u> . This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat.
Falconidae	Caracaras and Falcons		
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	USFWS: Delisted CDFG: N/A CNPS: N/A	Found near wetlands, lakes, rivers or other water habitats; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape, depression or ledge in an open site.	<u>Low</u> : Project site does not contain habitat conditions preferred by this species for nesting, but there is potential for the species to occur as individuals migrating through or incidentally foraging within the project area.
Sylviidae	Old World Warblers and Gnatcatchers		

<p><i>Polioptila californica californica</i></p> <p>coastal California gnatcatcher</p>	<p>USFWS: Threatened CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A</p>	<p>Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 ft. in southern California. Found in low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied. Does not occupy slopes greater than 45 degrees.</p>	<p><u>Low</u>: Project site does not contain sufficient habitat conditions preferred by this species (appropriate coastal sage scrub), but there is potential for the species to occur as dispersing individuals migrating through the area if species populations remain in the project vicinity.</p>
<b>Mammals</b>			
Vespertilionidae		Vespertilionid Bats	
<p><i>Antrozous pallidus</i></p> <p>pallid bat</p>	<p>USFWS: N/A CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A</p>	<p>Found in deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most commonly found in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.</p>	<p><u>Not Expected</u>. This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat.</p>
<p><i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i></p> <p>western yellow bat</p>	<p>USFWS: N/A CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A</p>	<p>Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and around trees.</p>	<p><u>Not Expected</u>. This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat.</p>
Molossidae		Free-tailed Bats	
<p><i>Eumops perotis californicus</i></p> <p>western mastiff bat</p>	<p>USFWS: N/A CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A</p>	<p>Found in open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer &amp; deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.</p>	<p><u>Low</u>: Project site does not contain habitat conditions preferred by this species, but there is potential for the species to occur as individuals migrating through the area.</p>
<p><i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i></p> <p>big free-tailed bat</p>	<p>USFWS: N/A CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A</p>	<p>Found in low-lying, arid areas in southern California. Requires high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites. Feeds principally on large moths.</p>	<p><u>Not Expected</u>. This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat.</p>
Cricetidae		New World Rats & Mice, Voles, Hamsters and Relatives	

<p><i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i></p> <p>San Diego desert woodrat</p>	<p>USFWS: N/A CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A</p>	<p>Found in coastal scrub of southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Prefers moderate to dense canopies. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops &amp; rocky cliffs &amp; slopes.</p>	<p><u>Low</u>: Project site does not contain habitat conditions preferred by this species.</p>						
<p><i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i></p> <p>southern grasshopper mouse</p>	<p>USFWS: N/A CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A</p>	<p>Found in desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions &amp; orthopteran insects.</p>	<p><u>Not Expected</u>. This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat.</p>						
<p>Mustelidae</p>	<p>Badgers, Otters, Weasels and Relatives</p>								
<p><i>Taxidea taxus</i></p> <p>American badger</p>	<p>USFWS: N/A CDFG: Species of Special Concern CNPS: N/A</p>	<p>Most abundant in drier, open stages of most shrub, forest and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Requires sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.</p>	<p><u>Not Expected</u>. This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat.</p>						
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