

**General Biological Resources Assessment
for the
Moreno Valley Business Center Project**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the existing biological resources for the proposed Moreno Valley Business Center Project (project) and evaluates the potential impacts to those resources that may occur as a result of project implementation. This report is intended to provide the City of Moreno Valley (City) with information necessary to assess impacts to biological resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located in the City northeast of the intersection of Alessandro Boulevard and Day Street (Figures 1 and 2). It is located in Township 3S, Range 4W, Section 11 on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Riverside East, California quadrangle 7.5-minute series topographic map.

2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project entails development of an approximately 163,556 square foot (sf) warehouse facility, inclusive of 153,556 sf of warehouse/storage space and 10,000 sf of supporting office space on an approximately 8.1-acre property. The proposed warehouse building would contain 23 loading docks, 158 automobile parking spaces, and 28 trailer parking spaces. Proposed activities would result in physical disturbance of the entire 8.1-acre property and 0.3 acre of disturbance for road and infrastructure improvements along Sherman Avenue, Day Street, and Alessandro Boulevard.

3.0 METHODS

This section provides a summary of the methods used to evaluate the existing conditions on the project site.

3.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to conducting biological fieldwork, background research was conducted to obtain information on the existing biological conditions within the project site vicinity. Background research included a review of current local, State, and federal regulations, historic and current aerial imagery, USGS topographic maps, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey maps, the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Information Map (Viewer) for the project site parcels, the National Hydrography Dataset, and the National Wetlands Inventory.

Additionally, queries of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service species database were made to identify sensitive biological resources reported in the project vicinity. Historic occurrences of sensitive species from the project vicinity were used to determine species with potential to occur on and adjacent to the project site.

3.2 BIOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Based on the background research using the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority MSHCP Information Map (Viewer) for the project site parcels, it was determined that the project is not within an Area Plan or Criteria Cell of the MSHCP. It is not located in the Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA) or the Criteria Area Species Survey Area (CASSA). The site is, however, within the Burrowing Owl (BUOW; *Athene cunicularia*) Survey Area.

Therefore, fieldwork included a general biological survey of the site, a habitat assessment and burrow search of the site for BUOW, as well as an assessment of the site for Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pool resources. The methods for the fieldwork are described following Table 1.

Survey	Date	Biologists	BUOW Habitat Assessment Start Time	BUOW Habitat Assessment Weather Conditions
General Biological Survey	10/29/20	Adam DeLuna Dylan Karlowicz	NA	NA
BUOW Habitat Assessment and Burrow Search	10/29/20	Adam DeLuna Dylan Karlowicz	0700	Clear, 50°F, wind 3-5 mph/ clear, 68°F, wind 0-2 mph
Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pool Resources Assessment	10/29/20	Adam DeLuna Dylan Karlowicz	NA	NA

3.2.1 General Biological Survey

A general biological survey was conducted on October 29, 2020 to map vegetation communities and identify any sensitive biological resources present. The entire project site was surveyed on foot. Site photographs were taken, and lists of plant and animal species observed on site were made (Appendices A, B, and C, respectively). Special attention was paid to the potential for the BUOW to occur (see Section 3.2.2 of this report), as well as another sensitive species that was reported to the USFWS in the site vicinity (San Bernardino kangaroo rat [*Dipodomys merriami parvus*]; federal endangered, State candidate endangered, MSHCP Covered Species).

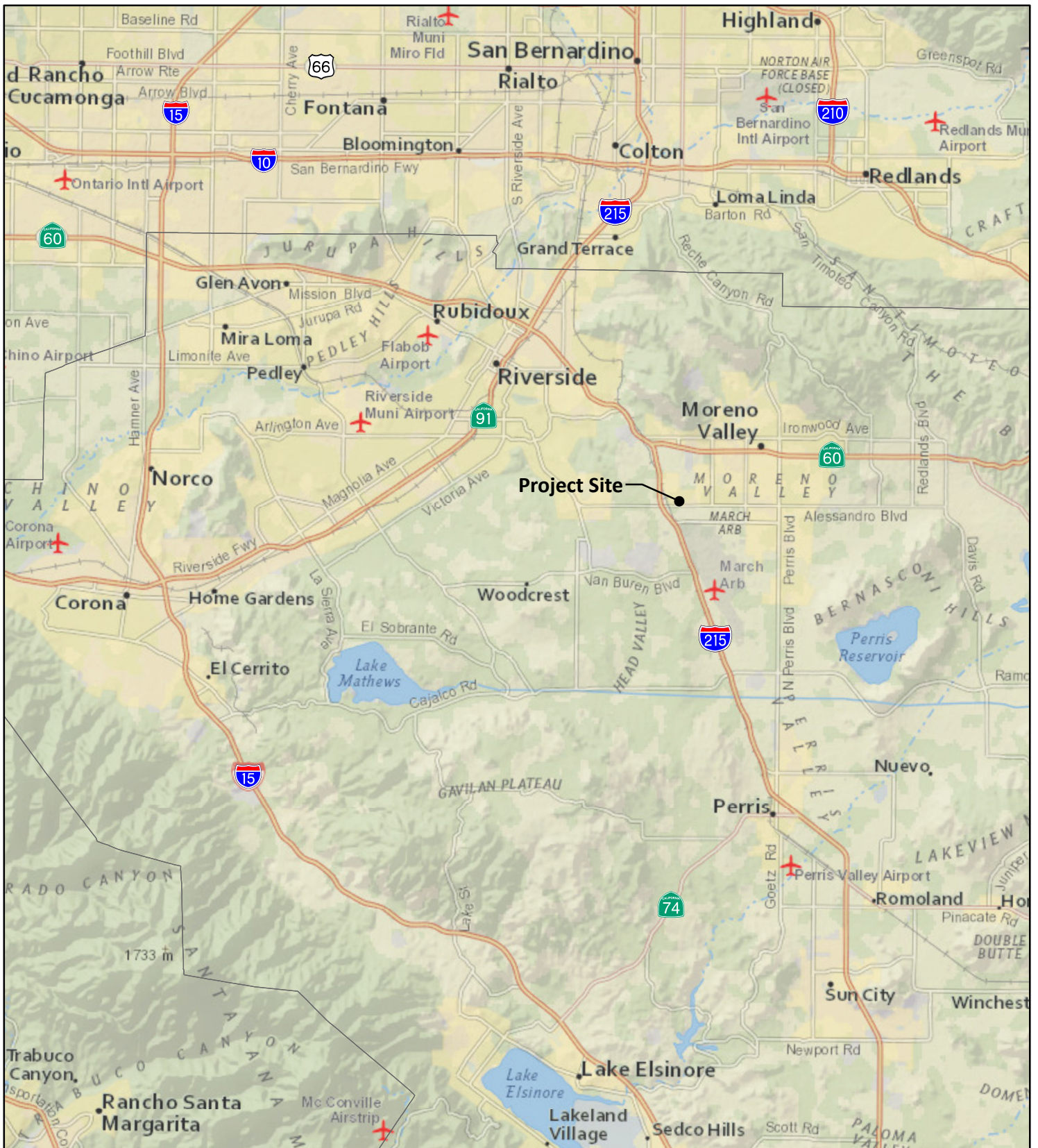
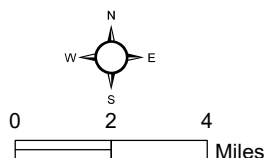
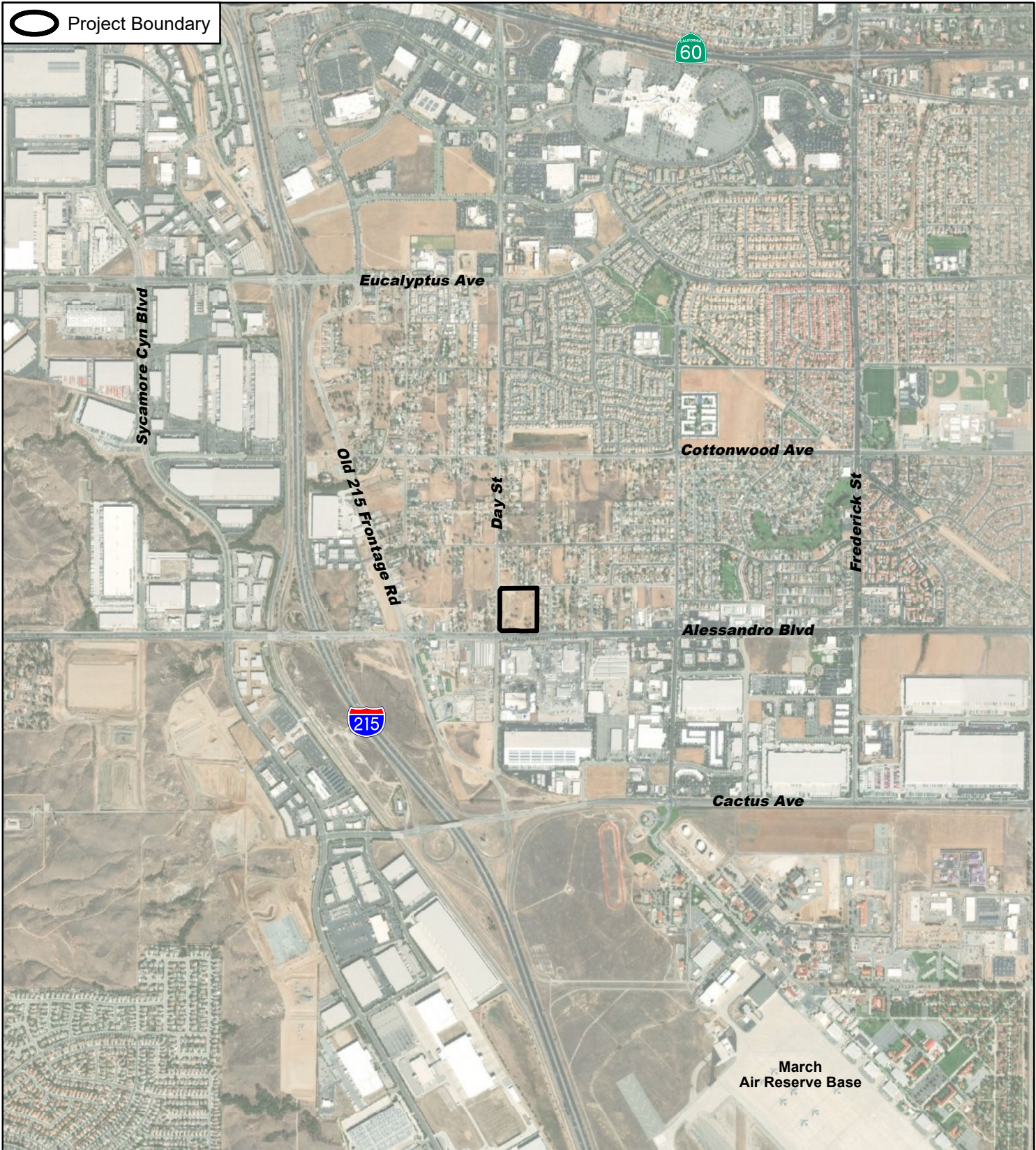


Figure 1

Regional Location

MORENO VALLEY BUSINESS CENTER



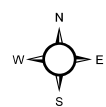


○ Project Boundary

Figure 2

Project Location

MORENO VALLEY BUSINESS CENTER



0 1,000 2,000
Feet



3.2.2 BUOW Survey

Following protocol in the MSHCP for Step I BUOW habitat assessments (County 2006), the biologists scanned the project site with binoculars for BUOW presence and suitable habitat upon arrival at 0700. Weather during the assessment was 50° Fahrenheit, with 3 to 5 mile-per-hour winds and clear skies. Despite being highly disturbed, the entire project site represented suitable BUOW foraging habitat indicated by the presence of grassland, low-density vegetative cover, and small earthen berms. The Step I survey also involved scanning perches, berms, and storm drain outlets for BUOW or signs of BUOW use. Due to the presence of suitable foraging habitat, the biologists proceeded to Step II of the MSHCP protocol that involved a systematic search of the entire project site for BUOW burrows by walking transects no more than 30 meters apart to obtain 100 percent visual coverage of the site. An empty field within the 150-meter buffer zone northwest of the project site consisting of similar disturbed open grassland was also considered suitable habitat. This area is private property that was surrounded by fencing and was, therefore, scanned with binoculars from the sidewalk for BUOW presence and sign.

3.2.3 Jurisdictional Areas

During the field visit, the project site was inspected for Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pool resources and any features that have potential to be considered Waters of the U.S. (WUS) or Waters of the State (WS) under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), respectively. WUS and WS encompass wetlands but also may include ephemeral and intermittent streams that may or may not be vegetated.

3.3 SURVEY LIMITATIONS

Few survey limitations exist for the project site. Since the site visits were conducted during daylight hours and during the fall season, the presence of nocturnal animals and most rodents could be determined only by indirect sign (e.g., tracks, scat, or burrows), and migratory species may have not been present. A complete list of these species would require night surveys and trapping and/or multiple surveys throughout the year, but these surveys and trapping are not warranted because the potential to occur and the sensitivity of animals that might be detected are both low.

3.4 NOMENCLATURE

Nomenclature used in this report follows Baldwin et al. (2012) for scientific names of plants, while common names follow the California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2020). Other conventions used are Holland (1986) for vegetation communities, Collins and Taggart (2009) for reptiles, American Ornithological Society (2020) for birds, and Baker et al. (2003) for mammals. Plant species status is taken from CNPS (2020). Animal species status is from CDFW (2020).

4.0 RESULTS

This section describes the existing physical description and land use conditions on the project site as well as the vegetation communities, plant species, and animal species.

4.1 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND LAND USE

Based on historic aerial photography going back to 1966 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC 2020), it appears that the project site supported rural residences from as early as 1966 through at least 2005. At some point between 2005 and 2009, the structures were removed from the property, and its condition appeared similar to that of today.

The biologists noted during the site survey in October 2020 that, overall, the site supports non-native grassland that appears to be regularly mowed and that various, scattered non-native trees are present. Additionally, the western half of the site shows evidence of being tilled periodically.

The site is essentially flat with elevations on site ranging from approximately 1,545 to 1,565 feet above mean sea level. One soil type is mapped on site, and that is Monserate sandy loam (0 to 5 and 5 to 8 percent slopes; USDA NRCS 2020; Figure 3). This is not a sensitive soil type in the MSHCP Area.

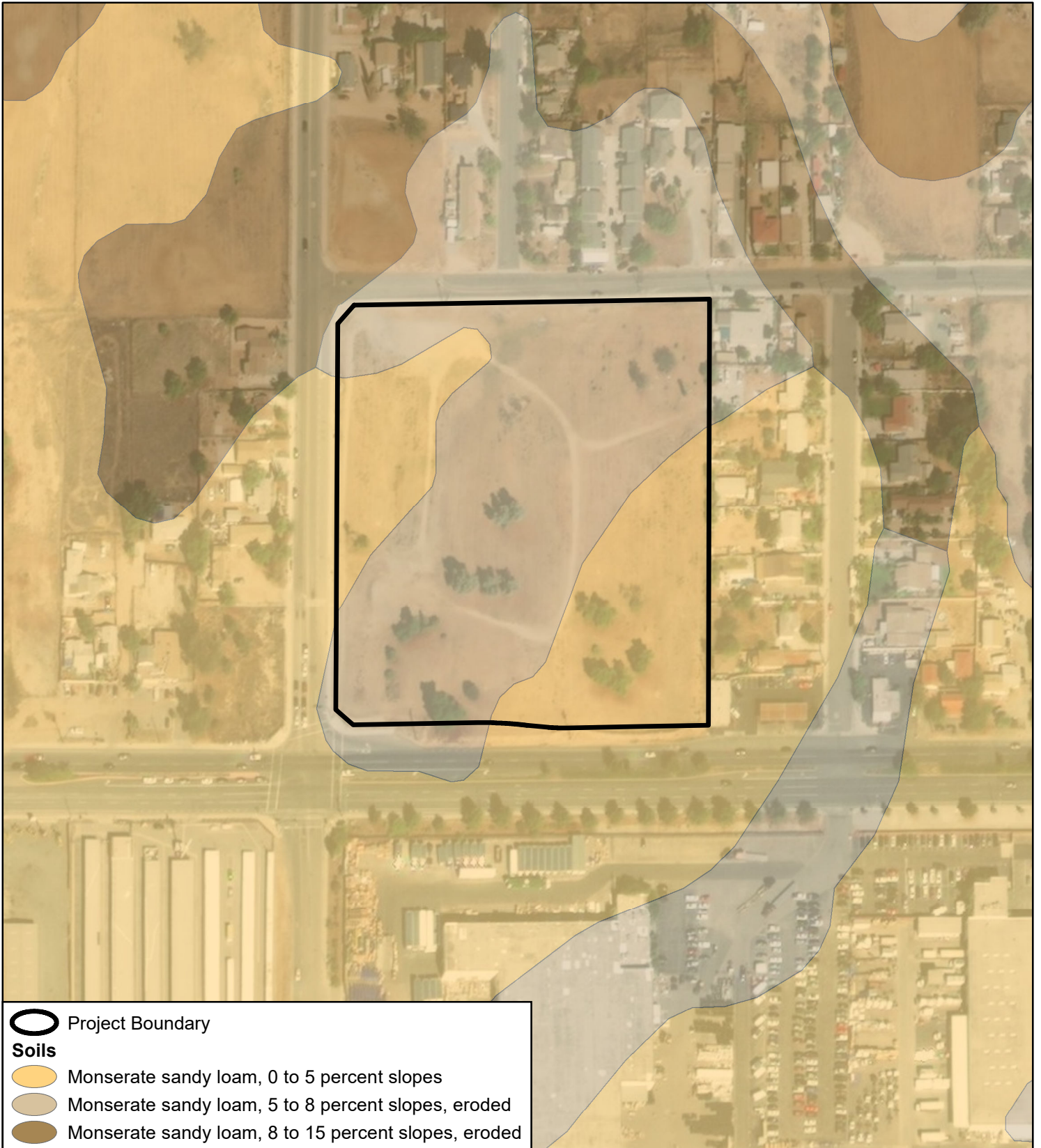
Current land uses surrounding the project site include commercial and residential properties to the east, Day Street and commercial and residential properties to the west, Alessandro Boulevard to the south (with commercial development on the south side of the boulevard), and Sherman Avenue to the north with residential properties north of the avenue.





4.2 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

The project site supports 6.9 acres of non-native grassland and 1.2 acres of disturbed habitat (Figure 4) as described below. The 0.3-acre area of disturbance for road and infrastructure improvements includes 0.1 acre of non-native grassland and 0.2 acre of disturbed habitat (Figure 4).

4.2.1 Non-native Grassland

Non-native grassland on site is dominated by non-native grass species including slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*Bromus rubens*), and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*). This community (and the rest of the site) appears to be regularly mowed and also supports various herbaceous plant species such as Persian knotweed (*Polygonum argyrocoleon*) and common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*). Additionally, various non-native tree species occur within the non-native grassland on site including tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*), gum (*Eucalyptus* sp.), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), fan palm (*Washingtonia* sp.), an ornamental oak (*Quercus* sp.), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), and chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*).



-  Project Boundary
- Soils**
-  Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
-  Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
-  Monserate sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

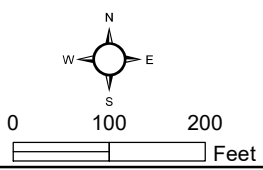







Figure 3

Soils

MORENO VALLEY BUSINESS CENTER



-  Project Boundary
-  Project Impacts
-  Photo Location

- Vegetation**
-  Non-native Grassland
 -  Disturbed Habitat



0 50 100
Feet



Figure 4

Biological Resources/Impacts

MORENO VALLEY BUSINESS CENTER

4.2.2 Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat on site includes land cleared of vegetation (i.e., dirt roads) and areas that appear subject to periodic tilling. Disturbed habitat is dominated by non-native plant species other than grasses such as telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*).

4.3 PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

Thirty-five plant species were observed on site, 8 of which are native. A list of all the plant species observed is included in Appendix B.

4.4 ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED

Twenty-two animal species were observed or detected during the survey (18 birds and 4 mammals), 3 of which are sensitive. Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) and California gull (*Larus californicus*) were observed flying overhead; each is on the CDFW Watch List (the Cooper's hawk is also an MSHCP Covered Species). The California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*) was observed foraging on site; it is also on the CDFW Watch List and is an MSHCP Covered Species.

A list of all the animal species observed or detected is included in Appendix C.

The endangered San Bernardino kangaroo rat is an MSHCP Covered Species that was reported to the USFWS database in the site vicinity; however, the site does not support habitat for this species, so it is not expected to occur there. The San Bernardino kangaroo rat is confined to inland valley scrub communities, and more particularly, to scrub communities occurring along rivers, streams, and drainages. The habitat of the San Bernardino kangaroo rat is described as being confined to primary and secondary alluvial fan scrub habitats, with sandy soils deposited by fluvial (water) rather than Aeolian (wind) processes.

4.5 JURISDICTIONAL AREAS

The site is essentially flat and does not support any drainages, swales, creeks, ponds, streambeds, or other such features. No demonstrable evidence of seasonal ponding or topographic depressions where water is likely to pond was observed on site.

Two concrete storm drain outlets, which drain onto the site, are present at the far north end of the site along Sherman Avenue. The areas below the drains do not exhibit any signs of flow, have no wetland or riparian vegetation, and are isolated and non-functional in their current state. During the site survey, there was no ponded or flowing water around, or coming from, the storm drains and no evidence that water ponds there for a prolonged period was observed. However, vegetation including non-native grasses, puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), and lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*) was growing around the outlets indicating the presence of some soil moisture. No plant species associated with Riparian/Riverine or Vernal Pool habitat were observed, however.

When compared to previous Google Earth images, the amount of vegetation below the outlets appears highly variable over time indicating changing levels of moisture, especially during the wet season or rain events. The source of the outlets is unknown and could not be confirmed during the field investigation or Google Earth imagery search, but most of the year it likely consists of nuisance urban runoff.

Given that the site does not support any jurisdictional features, the project would not require resource agency permits.

5.0 MSHCP COMPLIANCE

5.1 MSHCP SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

One species survey area, the Burrowing Owl Survey Area (Figure 5), is located on the project site according to the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority MSHCP Information Map (Viewer).

5.1.1 Burrowing Owl Survey

The biologists conducted the Step I BUOW assessment and determined that despite being highly disturbed, the entire project site represented suitable BUOW foraging habitat indicated by the presence of grassland, low-density vegetation cover, and small earthen berms. Therefore, a Step II burrow search was conducted, and no suitable natural burrows, artificial burrows that could be used by BUOWs (exposed pipe, asphalt, rock, wood piles, sheets of plywood, or openings below cement or asphalt), or BUOW sign were observed on the site or within the 150-meter buffer zone. The only mammal burrows observed were likely Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) burrows found on the berm in the southeast corner of the site, but they were far too small to be used by BUOW. The lack of suitable burrows and small mammal activity is likely attributed to the regular mowing and periodic tilling of the site.

While BUOWs are not expected to occur on site, a pre-construction survey would be required as mitigation to help ensure that no BUOW is present at the time of site development.

5.1.2 Sensitive Plant Species

The site is not located within the NEPSSA and CASSA species survey areas. No sensitive plant species records were returned in the CNDDDB and USFWS species database queries for the site and its vicinity. There are no MSHCP sensitive soils with potential to support listed and sensitive plant species on site.

5.2 URBAN/WILDLANDS INTERFACE GUIDELINES

According to the Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP, the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines are intended to address indirect effects associated with locating development in proximity to MSHCP conservation areas. The project site is not adjacent to MSHCP conservation areas. Consequently, the Urban/Wildlife Interface Guidelines do not apply.

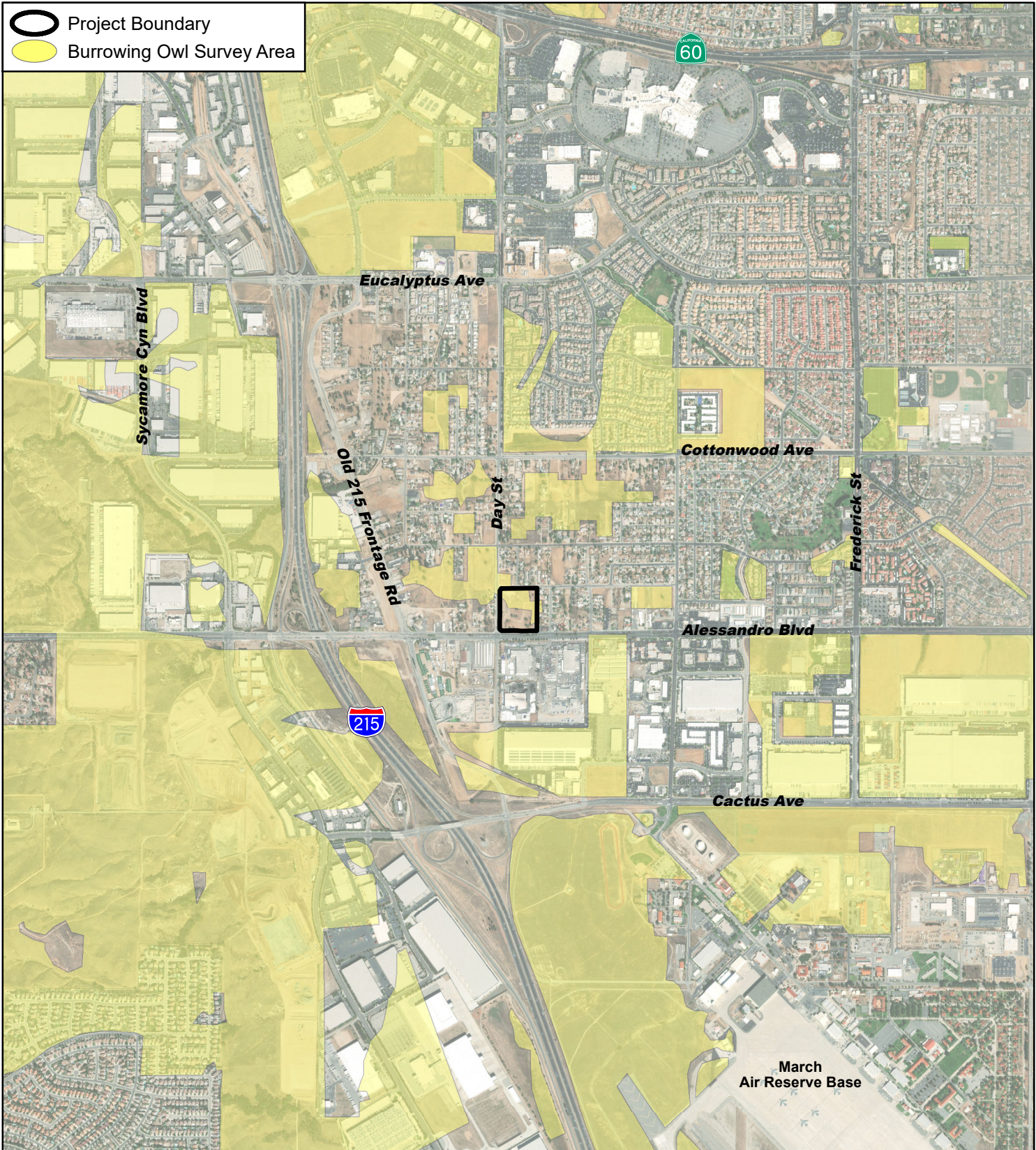


Figure 5

MSHCP Survey Areas

MORENO VALLEY BUSINESS CENTER



0 1,000 2,000
 Feet



5.3 MSHCP AND RESERVE ASSEMBLY CRITERIA

The project site is not located in an Area Plan or Criteria Cells, nor is it identified for inclusion within the MSHCP Reserve Assembly. Therefore, the project will not conflict with MSHCP conservation objectives.

5.4 RIPARIAN/RIVERINE AND VERNAL POOL REQUIREMENTS

Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP describes the process to protect species associated with Riparian/Riverine areas and Vernal Pools. As defined in the MSHCP, Riparian/Riverine areas are lands that contain habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, or emergent mosses and lichens that occur close to or depend on a nearby freshwater source or areas that contain a freshwater flow during all or a portion of the year. These habitats may support one or more of the species listed in Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP.

The MSHCP requires focused surveys for sensitive riparian bird species when suitable riparian habitat would be affected, and surveys for sensitive fairy shrimp species when vernal pools or other suitable habitat would be affected. Given that there are no Riparian/Riverine features on or adjacent to the site (see Section 4.5 of this report), sensitive riparian bird surveys are not required. There also are no Vernal Pools or ephemeral ponding habitat capable of supporting listed fairy shrimp species (see Section 4.5 of this report); therefore, no surveys for fairy shrimp species are required.

The MSHCP requires analysis of project impacts to Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pool resources through the preparation of a Determination of Biological Superior or Equivalent Preservation (DBESP). However, as there are no Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pool resources present, a DBESP is not required.

6.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 MITIGATION MEASURES

Compliance with the requirements of Section 6.0 of the MSHCP is intended to provide full mitigation under CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act, the California Endangered Species Act, and the federal Endangered Species Act for impacts on species and habitats covered by the MSHCP, pursuant to agreements with the USFWS and the CDFW, as set forth in the implementing agreement for the MSHCP.

The following standard mitigation conditions would reduce project-related impacts to MSHCP covered species and other biological resources to less than significant:

1. The project applicant will pay the development mitigation fee associated with the MSHCP, which will be based on the number of acres affected. The fee will be paid during the processing of the project.

2. Within 30 days prior to grading, a qualified biologist shall conduct a survey of suitable habitat on site and make a determination regarding the presence or absence of the BUOW. The determination shall be documented in a report and shall be submitted, reviewed, and accepted by the County of Riverside prior to the issuance of a grading permit and subject to the following provisions:
 - a. In the event that the pre-construction survey identifies no BUOWs on the property, a grading permit may be issued without restriction.
 - b. In the event that the pre-construction survey identifies the presence of at least one individual but less than three (3) mating pairs of BUOW, then prior to the issuance of a grading permit and prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities on the property, the qualified biologist shall passively or actively relocate any BUOWs. Passive relocation, including the required use of one-way doors to exclude BUOWs from the site and the collapsing of burrows, will occur if the biologist determines that the proximity and availability of alternate habitat is suitable for successful passive relocation. Passive relocation shall follow CDFW relocation protocol and shall only occur between September 15 and February 1. If proximate alternate habitat is not present as determined by the biologist, active relocation shall follow CDFW relocation protocol. The biologist shall confirm in writing that the species has fledged the site or been relocated prior to the issuance of a grading permit.
 - c. In the event that the pre-construction survey identifies the presence of three (3) or more mating pairs of BUOW, the requirements of MSCHP Species-Specific Conservation Objectives 5 for the BUOW shall be followed. Objective 5 states that if the site (including adjacent areas) supports three (3) or more pairs of BUOWs and supports greater than 35 acres of suitable Habitat, at least 90 percent of the area with long-term conservation value and BUOW pairs will be conserved onsite until it is demonstrated that Objectives 1-4 have been met. A grading permit shall only be issued, either:
 - i. upon approval and implementation of a property-specific Determination of Biologically Superior Preservation (DBESP) report for the BUOW by the CDFW; or
 - ii. a determination by the biologist that the site is part of an area supporting less than 35 acres of suitable Habitat, and upon passive or active relocation of the species following accepted CDFW protocols. Passive relocation, including the required use of one-way doors to exclude BUOWs from the site and the collapsing of burrows, will occur if the biologist determines that the proximity and availability of alternate habitat is suitable for successful passive relocation. Passive relocation shall follow CDFW relocation protocol and shall only occur between September 15 and February 1. If proximate alternate habitat is not present as determined by the biologist, active relocation shall follow CDFW relocation protocol. The biologist shall confirm in writing that the species has fledged the site or been relocated prior to the issuance of a grading permit.

3. Vegetation clearing and ground disturbance shall be prohibited during the migratory bird nesting season (February 1 through September 15), unless a migratory bird nesting survey is completed in accordance with the following requirements:
 - d. A migratory nesting bird survey of the Project's impact footprint, including suitable habitat within a 500-foot radius, shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within three (3) days prior to initiating vegetation clearing or ground disturbance.
 - e. A copy of the migratory nesting bird survey results report shall be provided to the County of Riverside. If the survey identifies the presence of active nests, then the qualified biologist shall provide the County with a copy of maps showing the location of all nests and an appropriate buffer zone around each nest sufficient to protect the nest from direct and indirect impact. The size and location of all buffer zones, if required, shall be subject to review and approval by the County and shall be no less than a 300-foot radius around the nest for non-raptors and a 500-foot radius around the nest for raptors. The nests and buffer zones shall be field checked weekly by a qualified biological monitor. The approved buffer zone shall be marked in the field with construction fencing, within which no vegetation clearing or ground disturbance shall commence until the qualified biologist verifies that the nests are no longer occupied and the juvenile birds can survive independently from the nests.

7.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A

Representative Photographs

Appendix A
REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS
MORENO VALLEY BUSINESS CENTER PROJECT



Photo 1. Northwest location facing southeast



Photo 2. Southwest location facing northeast



Photo 3. Southeast location facing northwest



Photo 4. Northeast location facing southwest

Appendix A
REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS
MORENO VALLEY BUSINESS CENTER PROJECT



Photo 5. Center location facing north



Photo 6. Center location facing east



Photo 7. Center location facing south



Photo 8. Center location facing west

Appendix B

Plant Species Observed

Appendix B
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
MORENO VALLEY BUSINESS CENTER

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
<u>EUDICOTS</u>	
<i>AIZOACEAE</i> - FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY	
<i>Malephora crocea</i> ¹	croceum iceplant
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i> ¹	small-flowered iceplant
 <i>AMARANTHACEAE</i> - AMARANTH FAMILY	
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> ¹	tumbling pigweed
 <i>ANACARDIACEAE</i> - SUMAC FAMILY	
<i>Schinus molle</i> ¹	Peruvian pepper tree
 <i>ASTERACEAE</i> - SUNFLOWER FAMILY	
<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	common rabbitbrush
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> ¹	flax-leaved horseweed
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	common horseweed
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> ¹	prickly lettuce
<i>Oncosiphon piluliferum</i> ¹	stinknet
 <i>BRASSICACEAE</i> - MUSTARD FAMILY	
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> ¹	shortpod mustard
 <i>CHENOPODIACEAE</i> - GOOSEFOOT FAMILY	
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> ¹	Australian saltbush
<i>Chenopodium album</i> ¹	lamb's quarters
<i>Salsola tragus</i> ¹	Russian thistle
 <i>CONVOLVULACEAE</i> - MORNING-GLORY FAMILY	
<i>Cuscuta californica</i>	chaparral dodder
 <i>CUCURBITACEAE</i> - GOURD FAMILY	
<i>Cucurbita palmata</i>	coyote melon
 <i>EUPHORBIACEAE</i> - SPURGE FAMILY	
<i>Croton setiger</i>	doveweed
<i>Euphorbia albomarginata</i>	rattlesnake spurge
 <i>FABACEAE</i> - LEGUME FAMILY	
<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i> ¹	yellow bird-of-paradise
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> ¹	European carob tree
 <i>FAGACEAE</i> - OAK FAMILY	
<i>Quercus sp</i> ¹ .	oak tree
 <i>LAMIACEAE</i> - MINT FAMILY	
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	vinegar weed

Appendix B (cont.)
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
MORENO VALLEY BUSINESS CENTER

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
MALVACEAE - MALLOW FAMILY <i>Malva parviflora</i> ¹	cheeseweed
MELIACEAE - MAHOGANY FAMILY <i>Melia azedarach</i> ¹	chinaberry
MYRTACEAE - MYRTLE FAMILY <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> ¹	gum
POLYGONACEAE - BUCKWHEAT FAMILY <i>Polygonum argyrocoleon</i> ¹	Persian knotweed
PORTULACACEAE - PURSLANE FAMILY <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> ¹	common purslane
SIMAROUBACEAE - QUASSIA FAMILY <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> ¹	tree of heaven
TAMARICACEAE - TAMARISK FAMILY <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> ¹	Mediterranean tamarisk
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE - CALTROP FAMILY <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> ¹	puncture vine
 <u>MONOCOTS</u>	
ARECACEAE - PALM FAMILY <i>Washingtonia sp.</i> ¹	fan palm
POACEAE - GRASS FAMILY <i>Avena barbata</i> ¹ <i>Bromus diandrus</i> ¹ <i>Bromus rubens</i> ¹ <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> ¹	slender wild oat ripgut grass red brome bermuda grass

¹Non-native species

Appendix C

Animal Species Observed or Detected

Appendix C
ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED
MORENO VALLEY BUSINESS CENTER PROJECT

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
<u>BIRDS</u>	<u>AVES</u>
Hawks, Eagles and Kites Cooper's hawk ^{1,2}	Accipitridae <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Gulls and Terns California gull ¹	Laridae <i>Larus californicus</i>
Pigeons and Doves rock dove Eurasian collared-dove mourning dove	Columbidae <i>Columba livia</i> <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> <i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Hummingbirds Allen's hummingbird	Trochilidae <i>Selasphorus sasin</i>
Woodpeckers Northern flicker	Picidae <i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Tyrant Flycatchers black phoebe Cassin's kingbird	Tyrannidae <i>Sayornis nigricans</i> <i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>
Jays and Crows American crow common raven	Corvidae <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> <i>Corvus corax</i>
Larks California horned lark ^{1,2}	Alaudidae <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>
Bushtits bushtit	Aegithalidae <i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>
Starlings European starling	Sturnidae <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Wood Warblers yellow-rumped warbler	Parulidae <i>Setophaga coronata</i>
Towhees and Sparrows white-crowned sparrow	Emberizidae <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Finches house finch lesser goldfinch	Fringillidae <i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i> <i>Spinus psaltria</i>
<u>MAMMALS</u>	<u>MAMMALIA</u>
Pocket Gophers Botta's pocket gopher	Geomyidae <i>Thomomys bottae</i>
Pocket Mice and Kangaroo Rats kangaroo rat (burrows)	Heteromyidae <i>Dipodomys</i> sp.
Dogs, Wolves and Foxes domestic dog	Canidae <i>Canis familiaris</i>
Cats feral cat	Felidae <i>Felis catus</i>

¹Species on California Department of Fish and Wildlife Watch List

²MSHCP Covered Species