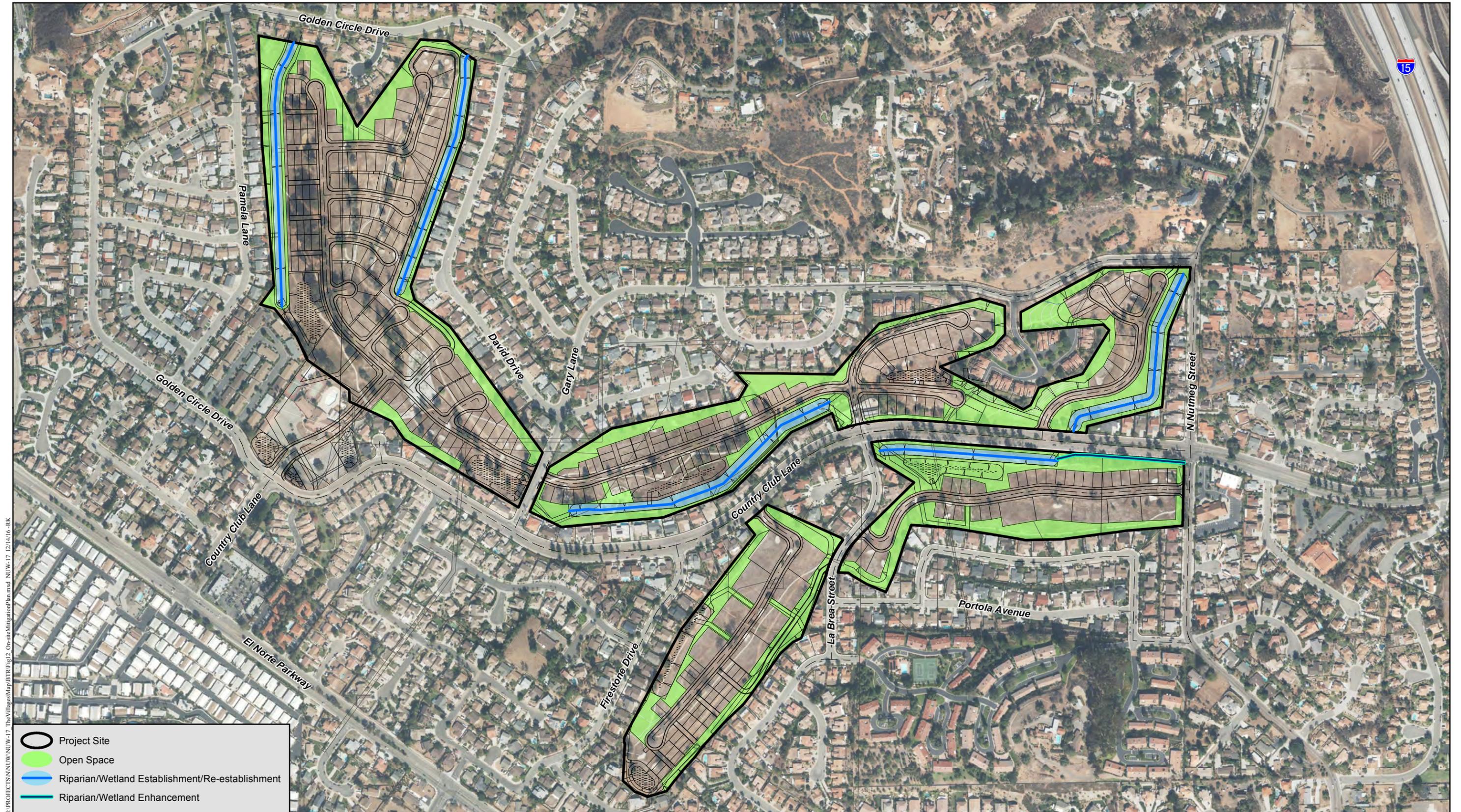


I:\PROJECTS\NUNUNUN\17_TheVillages\Map\BTR\Fig11_CDFW_Impacts.mxd NUW-17 12/15/16-RK

Source of Vegetation: RECON 2014, Revised by HELIX 2016

Potential CDFW Jurisdiction/Impacts

-  Project Site
- Potential CDFW Jurisdiction**
-  Freshwater Marsh
-  Disturbed Wetland
-  Non-native Riparian
-  Man-made Basin/Pond
-  Earthen Channel
-  Concrete Channel



On-site Conceptual Mitigation Plan

THE VILLAGES

Figure 12

**Table 7
STREAMBED AND RIPARIAN IMPACTS AND MITIGATION**

Jurisdictional Resource	Existing Acres (Feet)	Impact Acres (Feet)	Required Ratio (Method)	Mitigation Required Acres (Feet)¹	Provided On Site² Acres (Feet)¹
Riparian-Vegetated Streambed					
Freshwater Marsh	0.04 (382)	0.04 (382)	3:1 (Establishment / Re-Establishment, Restoration / Rehabilitation, Enhancement, or Preservation)	0.12 (N/A)	0.12 (N/A)
Disturbed Wetland	0.04 (168)	0.04 (168)		0.12 (N/A)	0.12 (N/A)
Non-Native Riparian	0.21 (1,154)	0.21 (1,154)		0.63 (N/A)	0.63 (N/A)
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>0.29 (1,704)</i>	<i>0.29 (1,704)</i>	--	<i>0.87 (N/A)</i>	<i>0.87 (N/A)</i>
Unvegetated Streambed					
Man-Made Earthen Channel	0.11 (2,399)	0.11 (2,399)	1:1 (Establishment / Re-Establishment, Restoration / Rehabilitation, Enhancement, or Preservation)	0.11 (N/A)	0.11 (N/A)
Man-Made Concrete Channel	0.24 (2,976)	0.24 (2,976)	None	--	--
Man-Made Basin/Pond	1.92 (1,086)	1.92 (1,086)		--	--
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2.27 (6,461)</i>	<i>2.27 (6,461)</i>	--	<i>0.11 (N/A)</i>	<i>0.11 (N/A)</i>
TOTAL	2.56 (8,165)	2.56 (8,165)	--	0.98 (N/A)	0.98 (N/A)

*Acres rounded to the nearest 0.01, linear feet rounded to the nearest foot.

¹Mitigation for loss of linear feet not required.

²Represents the minimum amount of each jurisdictional resource type to be preserved on site in combination with establishment/re-establishment and enhancement actions. The total area of jurisdictional resources to be established/re-established, enhanced, and preserved within the on-site open space will be 8.08 acres (6,704 linear feet).

Impacts to non-wetland waters and unvegetated streambed would be mitigated at a minimum 1:1 ratio through on-site establishment/re-establishment. Impacts to wetland waters and riparian habitat would be mitigated at a 3:1 ratio, with a minimum 1:1 establishment/re-establishment component and 2:1 restoration/rehabilitation or enhancement component for waters of the State, all of which would be preserved in open space. There would be no net loss of function, service, or spatial area, and at least 80 percent of the linear footage of waters of the State would be replaced. With the implementation of on-site establishment/re-establishment and enhancement, and mitigation measure **BIO-2**, impacts on jurisdictional waters and wetlands would be reduced to less than significant.

Pursuant to regulatory requirements, the project would notify the RWQCB with a Report of Waste Discharge and obtain Waste Discharge Requirements to demonstrate compliance with the Porter-Cologne. Also pursuant to regulatory requirements, the project would notify the CDFW and, if required, obtain a Streambed Alteration Agreement to demonstrate compliance with CFG Code. The project would be required to implement any additional mitigation measures and permit conditions prescribed by the RWQCB and CDFW in permits.

6.4 WILDLIFE MOVEMENT AND NURSERY SITES

Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

The project site is surrounded by existing development, and as such, does not by itself function as and does not contribute to any wildlife corridors or linkages. The project incorporates a network of linear open space corridors to promote and enhance wildlife movement through the site. As such, the project would not substantially interfere with the movement of any wildlife species or impede the use of nursery sites. Impacts would be less than significant.

6.5 LOCAL POLICIES AND ORDINANCES

Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

As depicted on Figure 6, the project site contains mature and protected trees subject to mitigation for unavoidable impacts pursuant to Section 33-1069, Article 55 of Chapter 33 of the City's Municipal Code. The project will result in unavoidable impacts to these trees, including up to 601 mature trees and 18 protected trees.

Impacts will be compensated through replacement of trees at mitigation ratios to be determined in consultation with the City and in accordance with mitigation measure **BIO-3**.

With the implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-3**, the project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources and impacts would be less than significant.

BIO-3 Mature and Protected Tree Replacement. The project applicant shall replace impacted mature trees at a minimum 1:1 ratio, unless otherwise determined by the City. The project applicant shall replace protected trees at a minimum 2:1 ratio, unless otherwise determined by the City. The number, size, and species of replacement trees shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the City's Director of Community Development.

6.6 ADOPTED CONSERVATION PLANS

Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

In the region, the project site occurs within the boundaries of the North County Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP). The only Subarea Plan that has been approved and adopted within the North County MHCP is the City of Carlsbad MHCP Subarea Plan, also known as the Carlsbad Habitat Management Plan (HMP). The project occurs within the boundaries of the Draft Escondido MHCP Subarea Plan, which has not yet been approved or adopted.

Within the North County MHCP, the site is situated in areas identified as Developed/Disturbed Land, outside of areas targeted for conservation, including Focused Planning Area (FPA), Hardline Areas (90% to 100% Conservation), Softline Areas (Less than 90% Conservation), Hardline Preserves, Major Amendment Area, Natural Habitats (Outside of FPA), Core Gnatcatcher Conservation, Biological Core and Linkage Area (BCLA), and Edge Habitat. No suitable habitat for covered species and other resources targeted for conservation under the North County MHCP occurs on the site. As such, the project is not proposed in any areas targeted for conservation and would not conflict with the provisions of the North County MHCP. No impact would occur.

Within the Draft Escondido MHCP Subarea Plan, the site also occurs in areas identified as Developed/Disturbed Land, outside of FPA, Hardline Areas (90% to 100% Conservation), Softline Areas (Less than 90% Conservation), Hardline Preserves, Natural Habitats (Outside of FPA), and BCLA. No suitable habitat for covered species and other resources targeted for conservation under the Draft Escondido MHCP Subarea Plan occurs on the site. As such, the project is not proposed in any areas targeted for conservation and would not conflict with the provisions or preclude the future implementation of the Draft Escondido MHCP Subarea Plan. No impact would occur.

Therefore, the project does not conflict with any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

6.7 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

A cumulative study area for biological resources was identified based on the local environmental setting and areas that share similar biological resources as those determined to occur on the project site. The cumulative study area generally includes the areas within 1.0 mile of the project

site that occur north of El Norte Parkway, south of Congressional Glen, east of Woodland Parkway, and west of the I-15. This study area is considered adequate based on the disturbed and developed nature of the project site and immediate vicinity and overall lack of sensitive biological resources.

As addressed above, potential significant impacts were identified at the project level for issues related to nesting birds, jurisdictional waters and wetlands, and mature and protected trees. Therefore, the project would contribute to the cumulative impact on these resources, as analyzed further below. However, the project would not contribute to the cumulative impact on other biological resources that include, but are not limited to special-status species, raptor foraging, sensitive upland natural communities, wildlife movement and nursery sites, and adopted conservation plans.

If left unmitigated, the project could result in significant impacts to nesting birds and contribute to the cumulative impact on these resources. Avoidance of nesting birds is a regulatory requirement for any project occurring within the cumulative study area. Nesting birds are protected under federal and state policy, including the MBTA and CFG Code, respectively. In complying with the MBTA and CFG Code, projects are required to restrict impacts on potential nesting habitat to periods when birds are not nesting (i.e., to periods that occur outside of regional breeding seasons). If impacts must occur, projects are required to retain a qualified biologist to complete nesting bird surveys of potential nesting habitat to determine presence or absence of active bird nests. If active bird nests are determined present, no impacts are allowed and the project is required to avoid the areas until the nests are determined no longer to be active. These requirements ensure that no project in the cumulative study area results in impacts to nesting birds protected under the MBTA and CFG Code. Mitigation measure BIO-1 would ensure that the proposed project avoids impacts to these resources. Therefore, with the implementation of BIO-1 and considering that projects are required to comply with the MBTA and CFG Code, the project's contribution to the cumulative impact would be reduced to less than significant.

In addition, if left unmitigated, the project could result in significant impacts to jurisdictional waters and wetlands and contribute to the cumulative impact on these resources. Pursuant to regulatory requirements, projects are required to notify the appropriate regulatory agencies and obtain the appropriate permits to demonstrate compliance with existing regulations protecting jurisdictional resources. The regulatory permitting process ensures that every project with unavoidable impacts on jurisdictional resources implements required avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation measures and obtains the appropriate permits. Projects in the region are required to meet a no-net-loss standard for both function and spatial area of wetland and non-wetland resources. These requirements ensure that no project in the cumulative study area results in a loss of the resource and that replacement mitigation is provided in-kind at a minimum 1:1 ratio. Pursuant to mitigation measure BIO-2, project impacts to non-wetland waters and unvegetated streambed would be mitigated at a minimum 1:1 ratio through on-site establishment/re-establishment. Impacts to wetland waters and riparian habitat would be mitigated at a 3:1 ratio, with a minimum 1:1 establishment/re-establishment component and 2:1 restoration/rehabilitation or enhancement component for waters of the State, all of which would be preserved in open space. There would be no net loss of function, service, or spatial area, and

at least 80 percent of the linear footage of waters of the State would be replaced. Pursuant to regulatory requirements, the project is required to notify the RWQCB with a Report of Waste Discharge and obtain Waste Discharge Requirements to demonstrate compliance with the Porter-Cologne. Also pursuant to regulatory requirements, the project would notify the CDFW and, if required, obtain a Streambed Alteration Agreement to demonstrate compliance with CFG Code. The project would be required to implement any additional mitigation measures and permit conditions prescribed by the RWQCB and CDFW in permits. With the required permitting, on-site establishment/re-establishment and enhancement efforts, and implementation of mitigation measure BIO-2, the project's contribution to the cumulative impact on jurisdictional waters and wetlands would be reduced to less than significant.

Last, if left unmitigated, the project could result in significant impacts to mature and protected trees and contribute to the cumulative impact on these resources. Pursuant to regulatory requirements, projects in the City are required to compensate the loss of mature and protected trees. These requirements ensure that no project in the cumulative study area results in a loss of the resource and that replacement mitigation is provided in-kind at a minimum 1:1 ratio. Pursuant to mitigation measure BIO-3, project impacts to mature and protected trees would be mitigated at a minimum 1:1 ratio consistent with City requirements, thereby ensuring no net loss. With the implementation of mitigation measure BIO-3, the project's contribution to the cumulative impact on mature and protect trees would be reduced to less than significant.

8.0 REFERENCES

- AMEC Earth & Environmental, Conservation Biology Institute, Onaka Planning & Economics, and The Rick Alexander Company. 2003. Final Multiple Habitat Conservation Program Plan, Volume I. March.
- American Ornithologists' Union (AOU). 2013. The AOU Checklist of North American Birds. URL: <http://www.aou.org/checklist/north/suppl/51.php>
- Bradley, R.D., Ammerman, L.K., Baker, R.J., Bradley, L.C., Cook, J.A., Dowler, R.D. Jones, C., Schmidly, D.J, Stangi, F.B., Van De Bussche, R.A., Wursig, B. 2014. Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico, 2014. Museum of Texas Tech University Occasional Papers. 327:1-27.
- Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, T.J. Rosatti, and D.H. Wilken, editors. 2012. The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, second edition. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Bats of San Diego County. 2012. <http://home.earthlink.net/~cmsquare/>
- Bowman, R. 1973. Soil Survey of the San Diego Area. USDA in cooperation with the USDI, C Agricultural Experiment Station, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Navy, and the U.S. Marine Corps.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2016a. State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California. State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Biogeographic Data Branch, California Natural Diversity Database. URL: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/pdfs/TEPlants.pdf>. July.
- 2016b. State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California. State of California, The Natural Resources Agency, Biogeographic Data Branch. URL: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/pdfs/TEAnimals.pdf>. August.
2016. Special Animals List (898 taxa). State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game, Biogeographic Data Branch, California Natural Diversity Database. URL: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/pdfs/spanimals.pdf>. January.
2010. Hierarchical List of Natural Communities with Holland Types. September.
- California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC). 2006. California Invasive Plant Inventory. February. URL: <http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/index.php>.

- California Native Plant Society. 2016. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-02). California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA. <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org> Accessed August 2014.
- Collins, Joseph T. and Travis W. Taggart. 2006. The Center for North American Herpetology (CNAH): The Academic Portal to North American Herpetology. URL: <http://www.cnah.org/index.asp>.
- Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual. Technical Report Y-87-1. U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi. 100 pp. with Appendices.
- Glassberg, J. 2001. Butterflies through Binoculars. The West. A Field Guide to the Butterflies of Western North America. Oxford University Press. New York.
- Hickman, J.C., ed. 1993. The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1400 pp.
- Holland, R.F. 1986. Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California. State of California, The Resources Agency, 156 pp.
- Natural Resource Conservation Service. 2016a. National Resource Conservation Service Web Soil Survey. <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>
- 2016b. Hydric Soils of the U.S. Internet web site. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/use/hydric/>
- NatureServe. 2009. NatureServe Conservation Status Assessments: Methodology for Assigning Ranks. April.
- Oberbauer, Thomas. 2008. Terrestrial Vegetation Communities in San Diego County Based on Holland's Descriptions. Revised from 1996 and 2005. July.
- San Diego Natural History Museum. 2010. Plant Atlas Project. Version May 2010. Weblink: <http://www.sdplantatlas.org/>
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 2008a. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0). Eds. J.S. Wakely, R.W. Lichvar, and C.V. Noble. ERDC/EL TR-06-16. Vicksburg, MS: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center. September.
- 2008b. A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States. R.W. Lichvar and S.M. McColley. ERDC/EL TR-08-12. Hanover, NH. U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center. August.

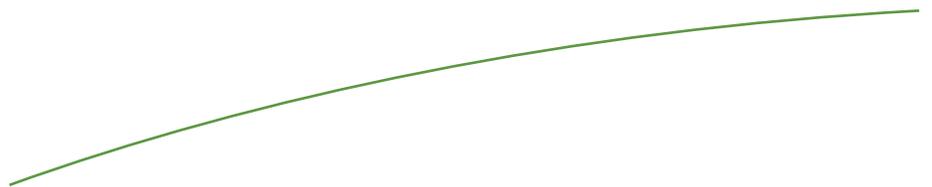
Zeiner, David C., William F. Laudenslayer, Jr., Kenneth Mayer, and Marshall White, eds. 1990a. California's Wildlife, Volume III, Mammals. California Statewide Wildlife Habitat Relationships System. State of California, The Resources Agency, California Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento, California. April.

1990b. California's Wildlife, Volume II, Birds. California Statewide Wildlife Habitat Relationships System. State of California, The Resources Agency, California Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento, California. November.



Appendix A

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED



Appendix A
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
THE VILLAGES

<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
Agavaceae	<i>Agave americana</i>	American century plant
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> *	freeway iceplant
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian pepper tree
	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> *	Brazilian pepper tree
Arecaceae	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> *	florist's-smilax
Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush
	<i>Dimorphotheca fruticose</i> *	Trailing African daisy
	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed
	<i>Helminthotheca echinoides</i> *	bristly ox-tongue
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	common sow-thistle
Brassicaceae	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	cocklebur
	<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	black mustard
Casurinaceae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's purse
	<i>Casuarinas equisetifolia</i> *	Australian pine
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> *	Australian saltbush
	<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
Cupressaceae	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	California incense cedar
	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.	juniper
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i> *	Small-flowered umbrella sedge
	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>	tule
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i> sp.*	acacia
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> *	bur-clover
	<i>Melilotus</i> sp.*	sweetclover
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak
	<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	scrub oak
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium botrys</i> *	Long-beak filaree
	<i>Erodium</i> sp.*	filaree
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	horehound
magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> *	Southern magnolia
Malvaceae	<i>Malva</i> sp.	mallow
Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> sp.*	fig tree
Myrsinaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	scarlet pimpernel

**Appendix A (cont.)
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
THE VILLAGES**

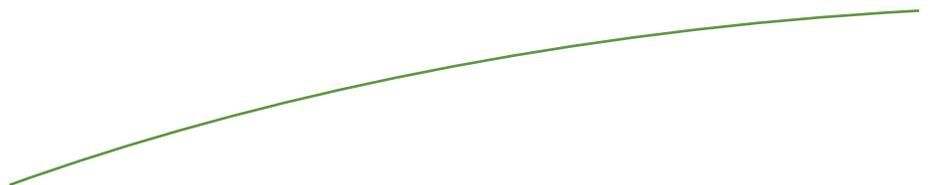
<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> *	crimson bottlebrush
	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.*	eucalyptus
	<i>Melaleuca</i> sp.*	bottlebrush
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.*	ash
	<i>Olea europaea</i> *	olive
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus</i> sp.*	pine
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain
	<i>Plantago major</i>	common plantain
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Western sycamore
Poaceae	<i>Arundo donax</i> *	giant reed
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> *	soft chess
	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> *	red brome
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Bermuda grass
	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	salt grass
	<i>Festuca perennis</i> *	rye grass
	<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	deer grass
	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> *	fountain grass
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus</i> sp.*	citrus
Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya</i> sp.*	loquat
Salicaceae	<i>Salix extigua</i>	narrow leaf willow
	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow
Sapindaceae	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> *	goldenrain tree
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix</i> sp.*	tamarisk
Typhaceae	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail
Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> *	Chinese elm
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica urens</i> *	dwarf nettle
Viscaceae	<i>Phoradendron</i> sp.	mistletoe

*Non-native Species



Appendix B

ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED
OR DETECTED



Appendix B
ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED
THE VILLAGES

<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
Birds		
Accipitridae	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	red-shouldered hawk
	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	zone-tailed Hawk
Aegithalidae	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	bushtit
Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard
	<i>Anas strepera</i>	gadwall
	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	ring-necked Duck
Bombycillidae	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	cedar Waxwing
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer
Columbidae	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	ring-necked dove
	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	western scrub-jay
Corvidae	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
	<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven
	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Lincoln's sparrow
Emberizidae	<i>Spizella passerine</i>	chipping Sparrow
	<i>Falco peregrines anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon
Falconidae	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch
	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch
Icteridae	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird
Mimidae	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
Parulidae	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped Warbler
Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow
Picidae	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker
	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	northern Flicker
	<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	red-breasted Sapsucker
Rallidae	<i>Fulica Americana</i>	American Coot
Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
Trochilidae	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
Turdidae	<i>Sialia Mexicana</i>	Western Bluebird
	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin
Tyrannidae	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black Phoebe
	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe

Appendix B (cont.)
ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED
THE VILLAGES

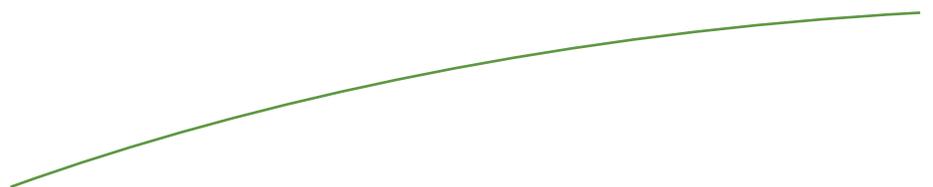
<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
Tyrannidae	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird
Mammals		
Geomyidae	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher
Sciuridae	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Appendix C

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES WITH
POTENTIAL TO OCCUR



Appendix C
Sensitive Plant Species With Potential to Occur¹ – The Villages

Species Name	Common Name	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur ³
Plants				
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	San Diego thorn-mint	FT/SE CNPS Rank 1B.1	Annual herb. Occurs in vernal pools, clay depressions on mesas, chaparral slopes, and coastal sage scrub. Elevation range below 1,000 meters. Flowering period April – June.	None. Suitable habitat (vernal pools, clay depressions) not present. Multiple years of landscape activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. This species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>crassifolia</i>	Del Mar manzanita	FE/-- CNPS Rank 1B.1	Perennial shrub. Occurs in maritime chaparral and closed-cone coniferous forests on sandstone coastal bluffs. Elevation range 10-100 meters. Flowering period December - July.	None. Suitable habitat is not present; current land use is a golf course. This conspicuous species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i>	rainbow manzanita	--/-- CNPS Rank 1B.1	Perennial shrub to tree. Southern mixed chaparral is preferred habitat with a relatively dense canopy from 1 to 4 meters. Elevation range 150-800 meters. Flowering period January – February.	None. Suitable habitat of southern mixed chaparral was not observed; current land use is a golf course.
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	San Diego sagewort	--/-- CNPS Rank 4.2	Biennial or perennial shrub. Occurs in stream courses, often within coastal sage scrub and southern mixed chaparral. Elevation below 600 meters. Flowering period generally June – October.	None. Suitable habitat of southern mixed chaparral or coastal sage scrub was not observed; current land use is a golf course.

<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>	Encinitas baccharis	FT/SE CNPS Rank 1B.1	Shrub. Occurs in chaparral and Torrey-pine understory. Elevation range 60-300 meters. Flowering period August – November.	None. Suitable habitat of chaparral or Torrey-pine understory was not present. This conspicuous species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/SE CNPS Rank 1B.1	Perennial herb. Occurs in grasslands and clay soils at the edge of vernal pools. Elevation range 25-860 meters. Flowering period March – June.	None. Suitable habitat, including vernal pools, not present. Multiple years of landscape activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. This species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's brodiaea	--/-- CNPS Rank 1B.1	Perennial herb. Occurs in grasslands near streams and vernal pools. Elevation range under 1,600 meters. Flowering period March - July.	None. Suitable habitat, including vernal pools, not present. Multiple years of landscaping activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. This species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer's calandrinia	--/-- CNPS Rank 4.2	Annual herb. Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub; burned areas. Elevation below 1,200 meters. Flowering period February – May.	None. Suitable habitat of chaparral or coastal scrub was not present; current land use is a golf course. This conspicuous species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>	wart-stemmed ceanothus	--/-- CNPS Rank 2B.2	Perennial shrub. Occurs on rocky slopes and chaparral. Elevation under 350 meters. Flowering period January - April.	None. Suitable habitat is not present; current land use is a golf course. This conspicuous species was not observed during surveys.

<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	southern tarplant	--/-- CNPS Rank 1B.1	Annual herb. Occurs in seasonally moist (saline) grasslands, mesic areas in valley and foothill grasslands, alkaline locales, and peripheral salt marsh. Elevation below 200 meters. Flowering period June – October.	None. Suitable habitat is not present; current land use is a golf course. This conspicuous species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	summer holly	--/-- CNPS Rank 1B.2	Perennial shrub. Occurs in chaparral. Elevation range 100-550 meters. Flowering period May – June.	None. Suitable habitat of chaparral is not present. Multiple years of landscape activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. This conspicuous species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i>	western dichondra	--/-- CNPS Rank 4.2	Perennial herb. Occurs among rocks and shrubs in coastal scrub, chaparral, and oak woodland. Elevation below 520 meters. Flowering period March – June.	None. Suitable habitat is not present; current land use is a golf course. This conspicuous species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	FE/SE CNPS Rank 1B.1	Annual or perennial herb. Occurs in vernal pools or mima mound areas with vernal moist conditions that are not present on site. Elevation 20 – 620 meters. Flowering period April – July.	None. Suitable habitat not present. Multiple years of landscape activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. This species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Horkelia truncata</i>	Ramona horkelia	--/-- CNPS Rank 1B.3	Perennial herb. A gabbro soils endemic occurring in chaparral communities (usually chamise chaparral). Elevation range 400 – 1,300 meters. Flowering period March – June.	None. Suitable habitat not present; current land use is a golf course. This conspicuous species was not observed during surveys.

<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's peppergrass	--/-- CNPS Rank 4.3	Annual herb. Occurs in coastal scrub and chaparral. Elevation range 1 – 885 meters. Flowering period January – July.	None. Suitable habitat of chaparral or coastal sage not present. Multiple years of landscape activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. This species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Leptosyne maritima</i>	sea dahlia	--/-- CNPS Rank 2B.2	Medium perennial herb. Occurs on bluffs in maritime scrub. Elevation below 20 meters. Flowering period Feb – June.	None. Suitable habitat not present. Multiple years of landscape activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. This species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>lanata</i>	felt-leaved monardella	--/-- CNPS Rank 1B.2	Perennial subshrub. Occurs in chaparral understory, typically beneath mature stands of chamise in xeric situations. Elevation range 300-1,500 meters. Flowering period May – October.	None. Suitable habitat of chaparral understory is not present. Multiple years of landscape activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. This species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	FT/-- CNPS Rank 1B.1	Small annual herb. Occurs in vernal pools, playas, freshwater marshes, and chenopod scrub. Elevation range 30-1,300 meters. Flowering period Apr – Jun.	None. Suitable habitat, such as vernal pools or freshwater marshes, are not present. Multiple years of landscape activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. This species was not observed during surveys.

<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	--/-- CNPS Rank 1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub. Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub. Generally on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam. Elevation below 200 meters. Flowering period March - May.	None. Suitable habitat not present; current land use is a golf course. Multiple years of landscape activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. This species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	--/-- CNPS Rank 4.2	Perennial shrub. Occurs in oak woodlands, margins of chaparral, arroyos. Elevation range under 1,300 meters. Flowering period March – June.	None. Suitable habitat not present. Multiple years of landscape activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. This species was not observed during surveys.
<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i>	Parry's tetracoccus	--/-- CNPS Rank 1B.2	Evergreen shrub. Occurs on gabbro soils in low growing chamise chaparral and sage scrub. Usually, conditions are quite xeric with only limited annual growth. Elevation below 1,000 meters. Flowering period April - May.	None. Suitable habitat and gabbro soils not present. Multiple years of landscape activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. This species was not observed during surveys.

¹Sensitive species reported within 5 miles of the project site.

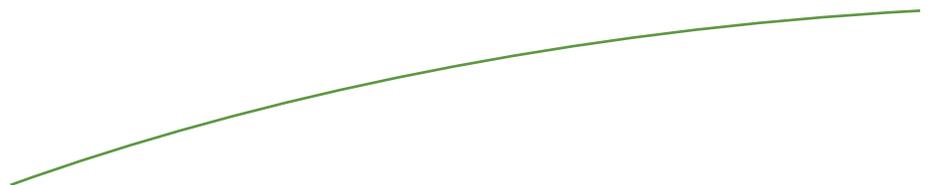
²Listing is as follows: F = Federal; S = State of California; E = Endangered; T = Threatened; R = Rare; FP = Fully Protected; SSC = State Species of Special Concern, WL = Watch List. CNPS- California Native Plant Society Rank: 1A – presumed extinct; 1B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2A – rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere; 3 – more information needed; 4 – watch list for species of limited distribution. Extension codes: .1 – seriously endangered; .2 – moderately endangered; .3 – not very endangered.

³Potential to Occur is assessed as follows. **None:** Species is either sessile (*e.g.* plants) or so limited to a particular habitat that it cannot disperse on its own (*e.g.* fairy shrimp), and habitat suitable for its survival does not occur on the project site; **Not Expected:** Species moves freely and might disperse through or across the project site, but suitable habitat for residence or breeding does not occur on the project site; **Low:** Suitable habitat is present on the project site but is of low quality and no sign of the species was observed during surveys, however the species cannot be excluded with certainty; **High:** Suitable habitat occurs on the project site and the species has been recorded recently on or near the project site, but was not observed during surveys for the current project; **Presumed Present:** The species was observed during biological surveys for the current project and is assumed to occupy the project site. **Presumed Absent:** Valid protocol surveys for the species were negative and the species is assumed to not occupy the site.



Appendix D

SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH
POTENTIAL TO OCCUR



Appendix D
Sensitive Animal Species With Potential to Occur¹ – The Villages

Species Name	Common Name	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur ³
Animals				
<i>Invertebrates</i>				
<i>Brachinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE/--	Occurs in seasonally static pools, which occur in tectonic swales or earth slump basins and other areas of shallow, standing water often in patches of grassland and agriculture interspersed in coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	None. Suitable vernal pool habitat does not occur on the project site. Multiple years of landscape activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable. The existing golf course ponds are either concrete-lined or earthen-lined formerly fed by controlled flows for the golf course with no underlying hardpan.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	Quino checkerspot butterfly	FE/--	Occurs in sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage scrublands. Host plants include <i>Plantago erecta</i> , <i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> , <i>Collinsia</i> spp., <i>Plantago patagonica</i> , <i>Antirrhinum coulterianum</i> , and <i>Castilleja exserta</i> .	Not Expected. Larval host plant, dot-seed plantain (<i>Plantago erecta</i>) was not observed on site. Site is outside of species range.

Appendix D
Sensitive Animal Species With Potential to Occur¹ – The Villages

Species Name	Common Name	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur ³
<i>Reptiles and Amphibians</i>				
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	Southern California legless lizard	--/SSC	Occurs in areas with loose soil, particularly in sand dunes and or otherwise sandy soil. Generally found in leaf litter, under rocks, logs, or driftwood in oak woodland, chaparral, and desert scrub.	Not Expected. Suitable habitat does not occur on site; present land use is a former golf course. Multiple years of landscape and other maintenance activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable as habitat for this species.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orange-throated whiptail	--/WL	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley and foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants required to support its primary prey termites.	Not Expected. Habitat includes some associated features but current land use is a former golf course. Habitat is likely too disturbed. Adjacent developments limit species range.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	--/SSC	Occurs in open coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and woodlands. Frequently found along the edges of dirt roads traversing its habitats. Important habitat components include open, sunny areas, shrub cover with accumulated leaf litter, and an abundance of insects, spiders, or scorpions.	Not Expected. Habitat includes some associated features but current land use is a former golf course. Habitat is likely too disturbed. Adjacent developments limit species range.

Appendix D
Sensitive Animal Species With Potential to Occur¹ – The Villages

Species Name	Common Name	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur ³
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	San Diego banded gecko	--/SSC	Occurs in chaparral and coastal sage scrub in areas with rock outcrops.	Not Expected. Suitable chaparral or coastal sage scrub habitat with rock outcroppings does not occur on site; present land use is a former golf course.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	--/SSC	Found in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, along creek banks, particularly among rock outcrops or piles of debris with a supply of burrowing rodents for prey.	Not Expected. Suitable habitat does not occur on the project site; current land use is a former golf course. Habitat is likely too disturbed. Adjacent developments limit species range.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	--/SSC	Occurs in coastal sage scrub and chaparral in arid and semiarid climate conditions.	Not Expected. Suitable coastal sage scrub or chaparral habitat does not occur on the project site. Habitat is likely too disturbed. Adjacent developments limit species range.
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i>	Coronado Island skink	--/WL	Occurs in grasslands, coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, oak woodland, and coniferous forests, usually under rocks, leaf litter, logs, debris, or in the shallow burrows it digs (Zeiner et al. 1988)	Not Expected. Suitable habitat does not occur on site; present land use is a former golf course. Multiple years of landscape and other maintenance activities, including mowing, have left the site unsuitable as habitat for this species.

Appendix D
Sensitive Animal Species With Potential to Occur¹ – The Villages

Species Name	Common Name	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur ³
<i>Rana draytonii</i> [<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>]	California red legged frog	--/SSC	Appropriate habitat is characterized by dense, shrubby riparian vegetation with deep, slow-moving water. Readily displaced by introduced aquatic predators, including bullfrogs (<i>Rana catesbiana</i>) or crayfish (<i>Procambarus</i> sp.). Believed extirpated from San Diego County (Mark Jennings, pers. comm. 2003).	Not Expected. The site occurs outside of the species' current range. Regardless, suitable riparian habitat does not occur on the project site; current land use is a former golf course. Habitat is likely too disturbed. Adjacent developments limit species range.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	--/SSC	Occurs in semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains.	Not Expected. Suitable brushy or chaparral habitat does not occur on the project site; current land use is a former golf course. Habitat is likely too disturbed. Adjacent developments limit species range.
<i>Spea [Scaphiopus] hammondii</i>	western spadefoot	--/SSC	Occurs in open coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland, along sandy or gravelly washes, floodplains, alluvial fans, or playas; require temporary pools for breeding and friable soils for burrowing; generally excluded from areas with bullfrogs or crayfish.	Not Expected. Suitable habitat does not occur on the project site; current land use is a former golf course. Habitat is likely too disturbed and the existing golf course ponds are not suitable. Adjacent developments limit species range.

Appendix D
Sensitive Animal Species With Potential to Occur¹ – The Villages

Species Name	Common Name	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur ³
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	--/SSC	Occurs along permanent and intermittent streams bordered by dense riparian vegetation, but occasionally associated with vernal pools or stock ponds.	Not Expected. Suitable riparian habitat does not occur on the project site; current land use is a former golf course. Habitat is likely too disturbed. Adjacent developments limit species range.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis</i>	California red-sided garter snake	--/SSC	Utilizes a wide variety of habitats - forests, mixed woodlands, grassland, chaparral, farmlands, often near ponds, marshes, or streams.	Not Expected. Habitat includes some associated features but the project site is likely too disturbed. Land use is currently a former golf course.
Birds				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	--/WL	Found in wooded habitats, forests, and edges of commercial/residential developments.	Low. Species has a low potential to nest, forage and move through the site.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	--/SSC	Occurs in marsh habitat near grasslands, pastures, and agricultural fields.	Not Expected. Suitable marsh habitat does not occur on the project site. The freshwater marsh on the site is too narrow and too disturbed to support this species.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	--/WL	Found in coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral.	Not Expected. Suitable habitat does not occur on the project site. Species could move through the site.

Appendix D
Sensitive Animal Species With Potential to Occur¹ – The Villages

Species Name	Common Name	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur ³
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	grasshopper sparrow	--/SSC	Occurs in grassland.	Not Expected. Habitat includes some associated features but current land use is a former golf course with large areas of weeds. Adjacent developments strongly preclude the species from occurring.
<i>Artemisiospiza belli</i> [<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>]	Bell's sparrow [Bell's sage sparrow]	--WL	Occurs in chaparral and sage scrub with modest leaf-litter on the ground (e.g., after a fire or in gabbro-based soil areas).	Not Expected. Suitable chaparral or sage scrub habitat does not occur on the project site; current land use is a former golf course. This species could move through the area.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	--/SSC	Found in open habitats with sparse vegetation, including deserts, pastures, and prairies. Live and nest in underground burrows.	Not Expected. Habitat includes some associated features, but previous uses, regional isolation of the site, and lack of habitat suitability elements reduce the potential for this species to occur. Suitable burrows with signs of owl occupancy were not observed.

Appendix D
Sensitive Animal Species With Potential to Occur¹ – The Villages

Species Name	Common Name	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur ³
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	--/SSC	Occurs in open grassland.	Not Expected. Species has very low potential to move through the area during migration, but would not use the site for nesting and would not be expected to select the site for foraging during migration.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus san diegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren	--/SSC	Occurs in coastal sage scrub with large cacti for nesting.	Not Expected. Appropriate cacti habitat for nesting non-existent on site.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	--/SSC	Occurs in open grassland and marsh.	Not Expected. The site is too disturbed and lacks suitable habitat for nesting. Species could move through the site and has a low potential to forage.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/SE	Occurs in extensive stands of mature riparian woodland.	Not Expected. Suitable riparian woodland habitat does not occur on the project site; current land use is a former golf course
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	--/FP	Occurs in riparian woodlands and oak or sycamore groves adjacent to grassland.	Not Expected. Suitable riparian woodland or oak or sycamore grove habitat does not occur on the project site; current land use is a former golf course. Species could move through the site and has a low potential to forage.

Appendix D
Sensitive Animal Species With Potential to Occur¹ – The Villages

Species Name	Common Name	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur ³
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	--/SSC	Prefers mature riparian woodlands.	Not Expected. Suitable riparian habitat does not occur on the project site. Habitat is likely too disturbed.
<i>Ixobrychus exilis hesperis</i>	least bittern	--/SSC	Occurs in marshes and wetland habitat.	Not Expected. Suitable marsh or wetland habitat does not occur on the project site; current land use is a former golf course
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	white-faced ibis	--/WL	Occurs in large marshes, with nesting colony hidden in inaccessible reed bed or willow-covered area.	Not Expected. Suitable marsh habitat does not occur on the project site. Habitat is likely too disturbed.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/SSC	Occurs in coastal sage scrub below 2,500 ft in southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Not Expected. Suitable coastal sage scrub habitat does not occur on the project site.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	--/SSC	Found along riparian woodlands.	Not Expected. Suitable riparian habitat does not occur on the project site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least bell's vireo	FE/SE	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian areas in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms below 2,000 ft. Nests places along the margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways.	Not Expected. Suitable riparian habitat does not occur on the project site.

Appendix D
Sensitive Animal Species With Potential to Occur¹ – The Villages

Species Name	Common Name	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur ³
Mammals				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	--/SSC	Occurs in deserts and canyons. Daytime roosts in buildings, crevices; less often in caves, mines, hollow trees, and other shelters.	Not Expected. Suitable desert habitat does not occur on the project site.
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura pocket mouse	--/SSC	Occurs in a variety of habitats including coastal scrub, chaparral, and grasslands in San Diego County. Associated with grass-chaparral edges.	Not Expected. Habitat includes some associated features but previous maintenance activities and isolation of the site strongly reduce the potential for this species to occur. No sign was observed.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	--/SSC	Occurs in deserts scrubs as well as pine and piñon-juniper forests. Usually roosts in buildings or caves.	Not Expected. Suitable desert habitat does not occur on the project site.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	--/SSC	Occurs in chaparral and where coast live oaks are found. Also occurs in arid, rocky areas, cliffs, and canyons.	Not Expected. Suitable chaparral habitat does not occur on the project site. Species has a low potential to forage over the site.
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	western red bat	--/SSC	Day roosts are commonly in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas. Possible association with intact riparian habitat (particularly willows, cottonwoods, oaks, walnuts, and sycamores).	Not Expected. Habitat includes some associated features, but suitable roosting habitat is absent. Species has a low potential to forage over the site.

Appendix D
Sensitive Animal Species With Potential to Occur¹ – The Villages

Species Name	Common Name	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur ³
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	--/SSC	Found in wooded areas and desert scrub, particularly in palm trees. Rare visitor to San Diego County (Bats of San Diego County 2012).	Not Expected. Suitable desert habitat does not occur on the project site.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	--/SSC	Found primarily in open habitats including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grasslands, croplands, and open, disturbed areas if there is at least some shrub cover present.	Not Expected. Appropriate habitat does not exist on site. Current land use is a golf course and adjacent developments limit species range. No shrub cover present.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	--/SSC	Occurs in open chaparral and coastal sage scrub, often building large, stick nests in rock outcrops or around clumps of cactus or yucca.	Not Expected. Appropriate habitat does not exist on site. No sign of this conspicuous species was observed during surveys.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	--/SSC	Occurs in semiarid desert lands. Day-roosts in caves, crevices in cliffs, and under the roof tiles of buildings. Uses a variety of arid habitats in southern California: pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oases, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. Prefers rocky areas with high cliffs.	Not Expected. Suitable habitat does not occur on the project site.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	--/SSC	Occurs in the desert. Roosts in rock outcrops	Not Expected. Suitable desert habitat does not occur on the project site.

Appendix D
Sensitive Animal Species With Potential to Occur¹ – The Villages

Species Name	Common Name	Status ²	Habit, Ecology and Life History	Potential to Occur ³
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	--/SSC	Occurs in open plains and prairies, farmland, and sometimes edges of woods.	Not Expected. Suitable habitat does not occur on the project site. The site is too isolated and urbanized to support this species.

¹Sensitive species reported within 5 miles of the project site.

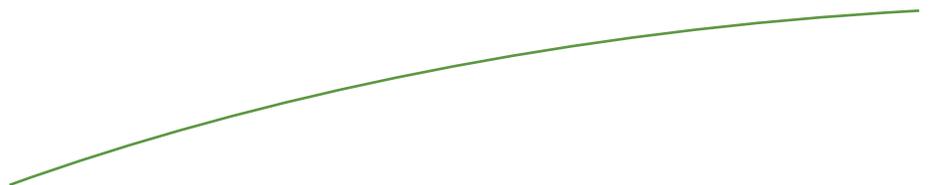
²Listing is as follows: F = Federal; S = State of California; E = Endangered; T = Threatened; R = Rare; FP = Fully Protected; SSC = State Species of Special Concern, WL = Watch List.

³Potential to Occur is assessed as follows. **Not Expected:** Species is either sessile (*e.g.* plants) or so limited to a particular habitat that it cannot disperse on its own (*e.g.* fairy shrimp), and habitat suitable for its survival does not occur on the project site; **Not Expected:** Species moves freely and might disperse through or across the project site, but suitable habitat for residence or breeding does not occur on the project site; **Low:** Suitable habitat is present on the project site but is of low quality and no sign of the species was observed during surveys, however the species cannot be excluded with certainty; **High:** Suitable habitat occurs on the project site and the species has been recorded recently on or near the project site, but was not observed during surveys for the current project; **Presumed Present:** The species was observed during biological surveys for the current project and is assumed to occupy the project site. **Presumed Absent:** Valid protocol surveys for the species were negative and the species is assumed to not occupy the site.



Appendix E

EXPLANATION OF STATUS CODES FOR PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES



Appendix E
EXPLANATION OF STATUS CODES FOR PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL CODES

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

FE Federally listed endangered
FT Federally listed threatened

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

SE State listed endangered
ST State listed threatened
SSC State species of special concern
WL Watch List

Fully Protected Fully Protected species refer to all vertebrate and invertebrate taxa of concern to the Natural Diversity Data Base regardless of legal or protection status. These species may not be taken or possessed without a permit from the Fish and Game Commission and/or CDFW.

Appendix E (cont.)
EXPLANATION OF STATUS CODES FOR PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES

OTHER CODES AND ABBREVIATIONS

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Codes

Lists

- 1A = Presumed extinct.
- 1B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. Eligible for state listing.
- 2 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. Eligible for state listing.
- 3 = Distribution, endangerment, ecology, and/or taxonomic information needed. Some eligible for state listing.
- 4 = A watch list for species of limited distribution. Needs monitoring for changes in population status. Few (if any) eligible for state listing.

List/Threat Code Extensions

- .1 – Seriously endangered in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2 – Fairly endangered in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened)
- .3 – Not very endangered in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened, or no current threats known)

A “CA Endemic” entry corresponds to those taxa that only occur in California.

All List 1A (presumed extinct in California) and some List 3 (need more information; a review list) plants lacking threat information receive no extension. Threat Code guidelines represent only a starting point in threat level assessment. Other factors, such as habitat vulnerability and specificity, distribution, and condition of occurrences, are considered in setting the Threat Code.



Appendix F

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

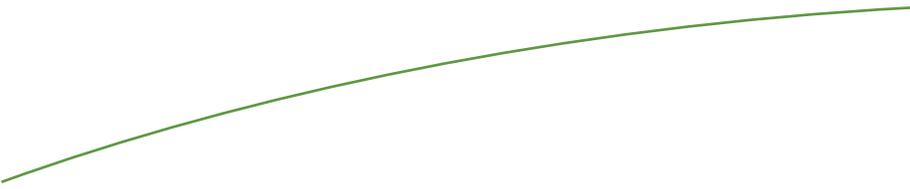




Photo 1. Looking east towards the golf course. Photo taken from the corner of Country Club Lane and Gary Lane.



Photo 2. Looking north towards the golf course, from the north side of Country Club Lane.



Photo 3. Former pond at the east end of the golf course, looking northeast.



Photo 4. Non-native trees growing within the golf course. Photo taken from La Brea Street looking west.



Photo 5. Section of freshwater marsh located behind the golf course buildings along Country Club Lane, looking west.

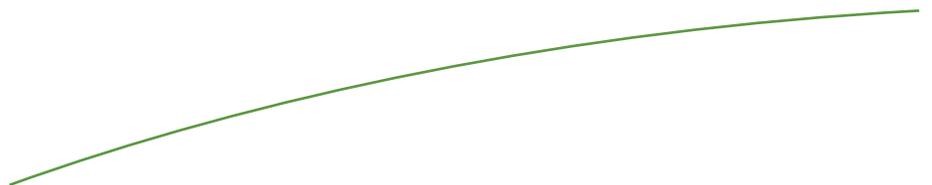


Photo 6. Earthen bottomed channel characterized by non-native riparian vegetation. The channel is located on the south side of Country Club Lane, looking west. Small patch of remnant freshwater marsh can be seen in the background of photo.



Appendix G

PROTECTED AND MATURE TREE
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS AND MAPS



Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
1	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	21.6	Y	N	N	
2	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	7.0	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
3	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	2.5	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
4	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	12.4	Y	N	N	
5	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	14.3	Y	N	N	
6	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	17.2	Y	N	N	
7	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	13.7	Y	N	N	
8	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	10.8	Y	N	N	
9	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	26.7	Y	N	N	
10	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	8.6	Y	N	N	
11	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	11.1	Y	N	N	
12	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	33.1	Y	N	N	
13	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	17.2	Y	N	N	
14	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.0	Y	N	N	
15	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	27.4	Y	N	N	
16	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	13.7	Y	N	N	
17	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	23.2	Y	N	N	
18	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	11.5	Y	N	N	
19	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	12.4	Y	N	N	
20	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	13.4	Y	N	N	
21	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	11.1	Y	N	N	
22	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	22.9	Y	N	N	
23	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	20.7	Y	N	N	
24	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	22.0	Y	N	N	
25	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	20.1	Y	N	N	
26	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	15.9	Y	N	N	
27	<i>Schinus molle</i>	7.6	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
28	<i>Schinus molle</i>	35.3	Y	N	N	
29	<i>Schinus molle</i>	9.2	Y	N	N	
30	<i>Schinus molle</i>	5.4	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
31	<i>Schinus molle</i>	10.5	Y	N	N	
32	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	13.4	Y	N	N	
33	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	22.6	Y	N	N	
34	<i>Schinus molle</i>	21.0	Y	N	N	
35	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	22.3	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
36	<i>Schinus molle</i>	19.4	Y	N	N	
37	<i>Schinus molle</i>	22.0	Y	N	N	
38	<i>Schinus molle</i>	16.6	Y	N	N	
39	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	30.6	Y	N	N	
40	<i>Schinus molle</i>	18.1	Y	N	N	
41	<i>Schinus molle</i>	16.6	Y	N	N	
42	<i>Schinus molle</i>	19.1	Y	N	N	
43	<i>Schinus molle</i>	19.7	Y	N	N	
44	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	18.8	Y	Y	Y	
45	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	15.6	Y	N	N	
46	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	10.5	Y	N	N	
47	<i>Schinus molle</i>	13.7	Y	N	N	
48	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	36.9	Y	N	N	
49	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	37.9	Y	N	N	
50	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	38.8	Y	N	N	
51	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	24.5	Y	N	N	
52	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	38.2	Y	N	N	
53	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	13.0, 18.1, 19.1	Y	N	N	3 trunks
54	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	7.3, 5.7	Y	N	N	2 trunks
55	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	5.7, 4.5	Y	N	N	2 trunks
56	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	33.4	Y	N	N	
57	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	25.5, 35.0	Y	N	N	2 trunks
58	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	40.1, 28.3	Y	N	N	2 trunks
59	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	33.1	Y	N	N	
60	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	9.9	Y	N	N	
61	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	n/a	N	N	N	Hedge: aprx. 30 trunks each less than 4.5 in
62	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	25.5	Y	N	N	
63	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	19.7	Y	N	N	
64	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	25.1	Y	N	N	
65	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	14.0	Y	N	N	
66	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	19.4	Y	N	N	
67	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	19.1	Y	N	N	
68	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	20.4	Y	N	N	
69	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	20.7	Y	N	N	
70	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	17.8	Y	N	N	
71	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	1.9	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
						in DBH
72	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	1.6	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
73	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	18.5	Y	N	N	
74	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	19.1	Y	N	N	
75	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	1.0	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
76	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	3.5	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
77	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.3	Y	N	N	
78	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	11.1	Y	N	N	
79	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	13.7	Y	N	N	
80	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	14.0	Y	N	N	
81	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	5.1	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
82	<i>Schinus molle</i>	14.0	Y	N	N	
83	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	14.6	Y	N	N	
84	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	23.2	Y	N	N	
85	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	16.9	Y	N	N	
86	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	24.8	Y	N	N	
87	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	17.8	Y	N	N	
88	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	14.3	Y	N	N	
89	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	14.3	Y	N	N	
90	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	3.8, 5.73 4.8	Y	N	N	3 trunks
91	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	31.2	Y	N	N	
92	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	13.4	Y	N	N	
93	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	12.7	Y	N	N	
94	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	9.5	Y	N	N	
111	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	10.9	Y	N	N	
112	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	14.3	Y	N	N	
113	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	9.3	Y	Y	N	
114	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	14.6	Y	N	N	
115	<i>Franxinus sp.</i>	15.3	Y	N	N	
116	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	10.0	Y	Y	N	
117	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	17.5	Y	Y	N	
118	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	38.2	Y	N	N	Leaves grazed, many eggs on leaves
119	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	21.0	Y	N	N	Leaves grazed, many eggs on leaves

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
120	<i>Franxinus</i> sp.	34.0	Y	N	N	
121	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	16.4	Y	Y	N	
122	<i>Schinus molle</i>	8.5	Y	N	N	
123	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.	3.3	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
124	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.	3.7	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
125	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	15.8	Y	N	N	
126	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	11.6	Y	N	N	
127	<i>Schinus molle</i>	13.6	Y	N	N	
128	<i>Schinus molle</i>	11.6	Y	N	N	Poorly, thin canopy
129	<i>Schinus molle</i>	14.9	Y	N	N	Poorly, thin canopy
130	<i>Schinus molle</i>	14.4	Y	N	N	
131	<i>Schinus molle</i>	15.0	Y	N	N	
132	<i>Schinus molle</i>	16.4	Y	N	N	
133	<i>Schinus molle</i>	22.3	Y	N	N	
134	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	46.7	Y	N	N	
135	<i>Schinus molle</i>	20.3	Y	N	N	
136	Unknown 6	12.0	Y		N	
137	<i>Schinus molle</i>	13.0	Y	N	N	
138	<i>Schinus molle</i>	10.2	Y	N	N	
139	<i>Schinus molle</i>	13.8	Y	N	N	
140	<i>Schinus molle</i>	9.0	Y	N	N	
141	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	n/a	Y	N	N	5 m in height
142	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	n/a	Y	N	N	5.5 m in height
143	<i>Schinus molle</i>	14.3	Y	N	N	
144	<i>Schinus molle</i>	9.0	Y	N	N	
145	<i>Schinus molle</i>	22.2	Y	N	N	
146	<i>Schinus molle</i>	16.0	Y	N	N	
147	<i>Schinus molle</i>	22.2	Y	N	N	
148	<i>Schinus molle</i>	18.6	Y	N	N	
149	<i>Schinus molle</i>	15.8	Y	N	N	
150	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	10.7	Y	N	N	
151	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	17.3	Y	N	N	
152	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	14.8	Y	N	N	
153	<i>Schinus molle</i>	13.0	Y	N	N	
154	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	5.4	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
155	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	7.0	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
156	<i>Schinus molle</i>	19.8	Y	N	N	
157	<i>Schinus molle</i>	13.0	Y	N	N	
158	<i>Schinus molle</i>	12.3	Y	N	N	
159	<i>Schinus molle</i>	10.0	Y	N	N	2 branches, measued 3" offset
160	<i>Schinus molle</i>	17.9	Y	N	N	
161	<i>Schinus molle</i>	6.7	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
162	<i>Schinus molle</i>	8.3	Y	N	N	
163	<i>Schinus molle</i>	22.3	Y	N	N	
164	Unknown	12.9	N		N	Dead?
165	<i>Schinus molle</i>	14.8	Y	N	N	
166	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	21.7	Y	N	N	
167	<i>Schinus molle</i>	10.5	Y	N	N	
168	<i>Schinus molle</i>	15.0	Y	N	N	
169	Unknown 9	3.8, 3.3	Y		N	2 trunks
170	<i>Schinus molle</i>	17.9	Y	N	N	
171	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	29.7	Y	N	N	
172	<i>Schinus molle</i>	9.1	Y	N	N	
173	<i>Schinus molle</i>	16.9	Y	N	N	
174	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	25.5	Y	N	N	
175	<i>Schinus molle</i>	11.2	Y	N	N	
176	<i>Schinus molle</i>	14.8	Y	N	N	
177	<i>Schinus molle</i>	16.0	Y	N	N	
178	<i>Schinus molle</i>	9.5	Y	N	N	
179	<i>Schinus molle</i>	15.9	Y	N	N	
180	<i>Schinus molle</i>	12.9	Y	N	N	
181	<i>Schinus molle</i>	18.3	Y	N	N	
182	<i>Schinus molle</i>	15.5	Y	N	N	
183	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	32.1	Y	N	N	
184	<i>Schinus molle</i>	10.5	Y	N	N	
185	<i>Schinus molle</i>	13.6	Y	N	N	
186	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	20.5	Y	N	N	
187	<i>Schinus molle</i>	5.8	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
188	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	23.4	Y	N	N	
189	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	12.7	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
190	<i>Schinus molle</i>	18.0	Y	N	N	
191	<i>Schinus molle</i>	13.6	Y	N	N	
192	<i>Schinus molle</i>	7.8	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
193	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	3.0	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
194	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	5.0	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
195	<i>Schinus molle</i>	11.1	Y	N	N	
196	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	23.5	Y	N	N	
197	<i>Schinus molle</i>	7.9	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
198	<i>Schinus molle</i>	6.1	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
199	<i>Schinus molle</i>	25.0	Y	N	N	
200	<i>Schinus molle</i>	9.7	Y	N	N	
201	Unknown 10	11.2	N		N	Dead?
202	<i>Schinus molle</i>	9.9	Y	N	N	
203	<i>Schinus molle</i>	10.9	Y	N	N	
204	<i>Schinus molle</i>	16.3	Y	N	N	
205	<i>Schinus molle</i>	18.0	Y	N	N	
206	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	17.4	Y	N	N	7.8m in height
207	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	19.7	Y	N	N	8.5m in height
208	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	n/a	Y	N	N	4m in height
209	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	16.2	Y	N	N	5m in height
210	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	18.0	Y	N	N	
211	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	5.5	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
212	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	13.9	Y	N	N	
213	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.6	Y	N	N	
214	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	16.7	Y	N	N	
215	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	20.0	Y	N	N	
216	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	18.9	Y	N	N	
217	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.9	Y	N	N	
218	<i>Franxinus</i> sp.	16.3	N	N	N	Nearly dead
219	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	11.3	Y	N	N	
220	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	18.9	Y	N	N	
221	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	18.7	Y	N	N	
222	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	4.5	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
223	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	3.9	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
224	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	3.7	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
225	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.9	Y	N	N	
226	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.3	Y	N	N	
227	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.4	Y	N	N	
228	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	16.7	Y	N	N	
229	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	2.9	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
230	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	3.1	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
231	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	23.2	Y	N	N	
232	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	18.3	Y	N	N	
233	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	18.3	Y	N	N	
234	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	19.9	Y	N	N	
235	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	22.8	Y	N	N	
236	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	62.0, 36.0	Y	N	N	2 trunks
237	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	25.7	Y	N	N	
238	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	29.0	Y	N	N	
239	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	18.0	Y	N	N	
240	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	22.4	Y	N	N	
241	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	21.4	Y	N	N	
242	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	n/a	Y	N	N	3.4 m in height
243	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	n/a	Y	N	N	3.4 m in height
244	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	n/a	Y	N	N	2.7m in height
245	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	n/a	Y	N	N	3.4m in height
246	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	25.6	Y	N	N	
247	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	20.4	Y	N	N	
248	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	31.2	Y	N	N	
249	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	36.4	Y	N	N	
250	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	18.4	Y	N	N	
251	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	21.5	Y	N	N	
252	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	18.1	Y	N	N	
253	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	18.0	Y	N	N	
254	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	17.1	Y	N	N	
255	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	25.7	Y	N	N	
256	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.6	Y	N	N	
257	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.4	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
258	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.8	Y	N	N	
259	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	23.8	Y	N	N	
260	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	16.9	Y	N	N	
261	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	17.9	Y	N	N	
262	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.9	Y	N	N	
263	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	18.6	Y	N	N	
264	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	18.4	Y	N	N	
265	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	18.8	Y	N	N	
266	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	15.3	Y	N	N	
267	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	28.3	Y	N	N	
268	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	36.0	Y	N	N	
269	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	24.0	Y	N	N	
270	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	12.7	Y	N	N	
271	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	23.0	Y	N	N	
272	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	22.0	Y	N	N	
273	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.8	Y	N	N	
274	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	14.8	Y	N	N	
275	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.3	Y	N	N	
276	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	30.3	Y	N	N	
277	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	24.2	Y	N	N	Leaves grazed, many eggs on leaves
278	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	18.9	Y	N	N	
279	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	32.9	Y	N	N	
280	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	n/a	Y	N	N	3.4m in height
281	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	33.3	Y	N	N	
282	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	37.4, 38.0	Y	N	N	2 trunks
283	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.4	Y	N	N	
284	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.8	Y	N	N	
285	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.7	Y	N	N	
286	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	15.3	Y	N	N	
287	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	16.1	Y	N	N	
288	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	23.9	Y	N	N	
289	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	17.4	Y	N	N	
290	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.4	Y	N	N	
291	<i>Citrus</i> sp.	5.1	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
292	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	23.8	Y	N	N	
293	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	22.0	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
294	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	17.1	Y	N	N	
295	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	9.6	Y	N	N	
296	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	5.7	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
297	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	21.0	Y	N	N	
298	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	22.0	Y	N	N	
299	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	21.6	Y	N	N	
300	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	17.8	Y	N	N	
301	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	18.1	Y	N	N	
302	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	12.9	Y	Y	Y	
303	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	12.7	Y	N	N	
304	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	9.3, 10.6	Y	N	N	2 trunks
305	Unknown 17	12.3	Y		N	
306	Unknown	10.1	N		N	Dead?
307	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	9.9	Y	N	N	
308	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	17.9	Y	Y	N	
309	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	31.0	Y	N	N	
310	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	22.2	Y	N	N	
311	Unknown	13.0	N		N	Dead?
312	Unknown	9.4	N		N	Dead?
313	Unknown	13.7	N		N	Dead?
314	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	16.8	Y	N	N	
315	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	18.4	Y	N	N	
316	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	19.1	Y	N	N	
317	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	14.2	Y	N	N	
318	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	13.7	Y	N	N	
319	Unknown 18	4.3, 4.3, 3.4, 3.5	Y		N	4 trunks
320	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	15.1	Y	Y	N	
321	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	24.4	Y	N	N	
322	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	18.4	Y	N	N	
323	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	22.5	Y	N	N	
324	<i>Schinus molle</i>	23.7	Y	N	N	
325	<i>Schinus molle</i>	18.3	Y	N	N	
326	<i>Schinus molle</i>	16.8	Y	N	N	
327	<i>Schinus molle</i>	13.6	Y	N	N	
328	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	12.9	Y	Y	N	
329	<i>Schinus molle</i>	18.2	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
330	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	3.8	N	Y	N	Native but less than 4in in DBH
331	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	15.9	Y	N	N	
332	<i>Schinus molle</i>	12.0	Y	N	N	
333	<i>Schinus molle</i>	31.0	Y	N	N	
334	<i>Schinus molle</i>	27.0	Y	N	N	
335	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	17.6	Y	N	N	Outside of fence, near street
336	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	6.0	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH, outside of fence, near street
337	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	29.8, 39.6	Y	Y	N	Outside of fence, near street, 2 trunks
338	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.8	Y	N	N	Outside of fence, near street
339	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	19.7	Y	Y	N	Outside of fence, near street
340	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	18.9	Y	Y	N	Outside of fence, near street
341	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	18.4	Y	N	N	Outside of fence, near street
342	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	20.5	Y	N	N	Outside of fence, near street
343	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	16.0	Y	N	N	Outside of fence, near street
344	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	7.7	Y	Y	N	Outside of fence, near street
345	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	9.0	Y	Y	N	Outside of fence, near street
346	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	5.6	Y	Y	N	Outside of fence, near street
347	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	4.5	Y	Y	N	Outside of fence, near street
348	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	14.0	Y	N	N	Outside of fence, near street
349	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	16.1	Y	N	N	
350	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	30.0	Y	N	N	
351	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	27.1	Y	N	N	
352	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.1	Y	N	N	
353	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.8	Y	N	N	
354	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.9	Y	N	N	
355	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	23.7	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
356	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.2	Y	N	N	
357	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	18.5	Y	N	N	
358	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	22.0	Y	N	N	
359	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	23.3	Y	N	N	
360	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.5	Y	N	N	
361	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.0	Y	N	N	
362	<i>Alnus</i> sp.	17.1	Y	N	N	
363	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.8	Y	N	N	
364	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	25.2	Y	N	N	
365	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	23.5	Y	N	N	
366	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.5	Y	N	N	
367	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.3	Y	N	N	
368	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.7	Y	N	N	
369	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	26.8	Y	N	N	
370	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	23.9	Y	N	N	
371	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.4	Y	N	N	
372	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	21.3	Y	N	N	
373	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	9.2	Y	N	N	
374	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	19.8	Y	N	N	
375	<i>Calocedrus</i> sp.	42.5	Y	N	N	
376	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.5	Y	N	N	
377	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	18.1	Y	N	N	
378	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	27.1	Y	N	N	
379	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	24.9	Y	N	N	
380	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.0	Y	N	N	
381	Unknown 3	8.3	Y		N	
382	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	17.3	Y	N	N	
383	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	27.7	Y	N	N	
384	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	21.0	Y	N	N	
385	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	17.3	Y	N	N	
386	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.2	Y	N	N	
387	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.0	Y	N	N	
388	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.3	Y	N	N	
389	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	16.8	Y	N	N	
390	<i>Alnus</i> sp.	8.1	Y	N	N	
391	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	31.6	Y	N	N	
392	<i>Calocedrus</i> sp.	44.4	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
393	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	21.2	Y	N	N	
394	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	20.7	Y	N	N	
395	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	18.1	Y	N	N	
396	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	25.0	Y	N	N	
397	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.2	Y	N	N	
398	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	26.0	Y	N	N	
399	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	23.5	Y	N	N	
400	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	26.4	Y	N	N	
401	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	18.5	Y	N	N	
402	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	24.0	Y	N	N	
403	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	18.5	Y	N	N	
404	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	17.2	Y	N	N	
405	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	26.9	Y	N	N	
406	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	16.4	Y	N	N	
407	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	3.4	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
408	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	25.3	Y	N	N	
409	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.3	Y	N	N	
410	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	18.4	Y	N	N	
411	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	93.0	Y	N	N	4 trunks, split too high to measure
412	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.8	Y	N	N	
413	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	14.5	Y	N	N	
414	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	44.5	Y	N	N	
415	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	14.8	Y	N	N	
416	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	71.4	Y	N	N	
417	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	n/a	Y	N	N	
418	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	17.2	Y	N	N	
419	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	46.2, 25.5	Y	N	N	2 trunks
420	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	10.9, 5.9, 7.7, 5.5	Y	N	N	4 largest trunks
421	<i>Calocedrus</i> sp.	12.4, 11.8	Y	N	N	2 trunks
422	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	17.7	Y	N	N	
423	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	8.3	Y	N	N	
424	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.4	Y	N	N	
425	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	27.2	Y	N	N	
426	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.5	Y	N	N	
427	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.9	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
428	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	25.4	Y	N	N	
429	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	26.3	Y	N	N	
430	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	16.5	Y	N	N	
431	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.8	Y	N	N	
432	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.7	Y	N	N	
433	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	25.5	Y	N	N	
434	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	18.1	Y	N	N	
435	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.3	Y	N	N	
436	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	23.6	Y	N	N	
437	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	28.7	Y	N	N	
438	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	33.3	Y	N	N	
439	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	12.9	Y	N	N	
440	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	17.7	Y	N	N	
441	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	26.3	Y	N	N	
442	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	25.5	Y	N	N	
443	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	25.1	Y	N	N	
444	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.5	Y	N	N	
445	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.7	Y	N	N	
446	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	12.8	Y	N	N	
447	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	18.6, 14.7	Y	N	N	2 trunks
448	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.5	Y	N	N	
449	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	26.1	Y	N	N	
450	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.6	Y	N	N	
451	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.3	Y	N	N	
452	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	26.0	Y	N	N	
453	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.8	Y	N	N	
454	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.4	Y	N	N	
455	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.5	Y	N	N	
456	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	30.4	Y	N	N	
457	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.5	Y	N	N	
458	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	11.1	Y	N	N	
459	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	14.9	Y	N	N	
460	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	14.7	Y	N	N	
461	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	16.0	Y	N	N	
462	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	14.0	Y	N	N	
463	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.7	Y	N	N	
464	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	17.2	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
465	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	14.9	Y	N	N	
466	<i>Schinus molle</i>	33.3, 32.4	Y	N	N	2 trunks
467	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.8	Y	N	N	
468	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.4	Y	N	N	
469	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.5	Y	N	N	
470	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	12.6	Y	N	N	
471	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	23.2	Y	N	N	
472	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	14.4	Y	N	N	
473	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.0	Y	N	N	
474	Unknown 5	11.4, 10.3	Y		N	2 trunks
475	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.4	Y	N	N	
476	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.7	Y	N	N	
477	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	23.5	Y	N	N	
478	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.7	Y	N	N	
479	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	8.5	Y	N	N	
480	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	7.3	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
481	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	13.7	Y	N	N	
482	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	15.0	Y	N	N	
483	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	16.7	Y	N	N	
484	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	18.4	Y	N	N	
485	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	17.1	Y	N	N	
486	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	18.3	Y	N	N	
487	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	16.4	Y	N	N	
488	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	29.1	Y	N	N	
489	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	13.9	Y	N	N	
490	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	28.3	Y	N	N	
491	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	23.1	Y	N	N	
492	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.8	Y	N	N	
493	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	17.9	Y	N	N	
494	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.2	Y	N	N	
495	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.1	Y	N	N	
496	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	14.5	Y	N	N	
497	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	26.9	Y	N	N	
498	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.3	Y	N	N	
499	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.0	Y	N	N	
500	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.0	Y	N	N	
501	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.0	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
502	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.5	Y	N	N	
503	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.0	Y	N	N	
504	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.7	Y	N	N	
505	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	26.4	Y	N	N	
506	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	13.5	Y	N	N	
507	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	16.8	Y	N	N	
508	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.2	Y	N	N	
509	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	14.9	Y	N	N	
510	<i>Olea europaea</i>	11.7	Y	N	N	
511	<i>Olea europaea</i>	14.7	Y	N	N	
512	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	18.3	Y	N	N	
513	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	17.0	Y	N	N	
514	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.9	Y	N	N	
515	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.8	Y	N	N	
516	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.4	Y	N	N	
517	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	12.4	Y	Y	Y	
518	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	14.2	Y	Y	Y	
519	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	11.1	Y	Y	Y	
520	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	16.3	Y	Y	Y	
521	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	13.2	Y	Y	Y	
522	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	16.6	Y	Y	Y	
523	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	15.7	Y	Y	Y	
524	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	12.8	Y	Y	Y	
525	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.2	Y	N	N	
526	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	10.8, 10.2, 17.2	Y	N	N	3 trunks
527	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	20.5	Y	N	N	
528	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	12.9	Y	N	N	
529	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	12.9	Y	N	N	
530	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	19.1	Y	N	N	
531	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	22.5	Y	N	N	
532	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	19.6	Y	N	N	
533	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	10.9	Y	Y	Y	
534	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.6	Y	N	N	
535	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	17.4	Y	N	N	
536	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	18.3	Y	N	N	
537	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	28.4	Y	N	N	
538	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	21.1	Y	Y	Y	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
539	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.1	Y	N	N	
540	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.7	Y	N	N	
541	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.1	Y	N	N	
542	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.9	Y	N	N	
543	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.6	Y	N	N	
544	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	23.4, 23.2, 30.0, 28.2	Y	N	N	2 trunks
545	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	30.3	Y	N	N	
546	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	24.1, 27.2	Y	N	N	2 trunks
547	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	25.6	Y	N	N	
548	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	13.1	Y	N	N	
549	<i>Schinus molle</i>	51.5	Y	N	N	
550	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	16.2	Y	N	N	
551	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	26.2	Y	N	N	
552	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.7	Y	N	N	
553	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	76.0	Y	N	N	
554	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.2	Y	N	N	
555	<i>Schinus molle</i>	n/a	Y	N	N	Beehive, GPS offset 10 feet
556	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	52.4	Y	N	N	
557	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	34.2	Y	N	N	
558	<i>Schinus molle</i>	51.0	Y	N	N	
559	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	31.5	Y	N	N	
560	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	59.0	Y	N	N	
561	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	50.0	Y	N	N	Cannot access
562	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	140.0	Y	N	N	5 trunks fused together
563	<i>Schinus molle</i>	32.1	Y	N	N	
564	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	66.5	Y	N	N	4 trunks fused together
565	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	60.0	Y	N	N	3 trunks fused together
566	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	16.6	Y	N	N	
567	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	42.0	Y	N	N	
568	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	29.5	Y	N	N	
569	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	25.5, 29.5	Y	N	N	2 trunks
570	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	49.2	Y	N	N	
571	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	66.2	Y	N	N	
572	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	28.0, 32.9, 63.5	Y	N	N	3 trunks
573	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	16.0	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
574	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	12.7	Y	N	N	
575	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	18.5	Y	N	N	
576	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	25.8	Y	N	N	
577	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.3	Y	N	N	
578	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	21.3	Y	N	N	
579	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.8	Y	N	N	
580	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	15.4	Y	Y	N	
581	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	28.5	Y	Y	N	
582	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	5.8	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
583	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	19.8	Y	N	N	
584	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.3	Y	N	N	
585	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.9	Y	N	N	
586	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.5	Y	N	N	
587	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	12.9	Y	N	N	
588	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	20.0	Y	N	N	
589	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	10.0	Y	N	N	
590	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	10.0	Y	Y	Y	
591	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	31.4	Y	N	N	
592	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	11.1	Y	N	N	
593	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.5	Y	N	N	
594	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	17.1	Y	Y	Y	
595	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	23.9	Y	N	N	
596	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.5	Y	N	N	
597	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	21.6	Y	N	N	
598	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	6.4, 5.4	Y	Y	N	
599	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	25.4	Y	N	N	
600	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	12.0	Y	N	N	
601	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	12.5	Y	N	N	
602	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	8.4	Y	N	N	
603	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	7.0	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
604	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	10.2	Y	N	N	
605	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	8.5	Y	N	N	
606	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	5.0	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
607	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	9.4	Y	N	N	
608	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	25.1	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
609	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	24.5	Y	N	N	
610	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	28.2	Y	N	N	
611	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	17.7	Y	N	N	
612	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.1	Y	N	N	
613	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	15.5	Y	N	N	
614	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	26.7	Y	N	N	
615	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	15.0	Y	N	N	
616	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	25.1	Y	N	N	
617	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	20.3	Y	N	N	
618	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	10.4	Y	N	N	
619	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	16.3	Y	N	N	
620	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	13.3	Y	N	N	
621	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	26.3	Y	N	N	
622	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	29.1	Y	N	N	
623	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	13.9	Y	Y	Y	
624	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	15.4	Y	Y	Y	
625	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	7.7	Y	Y	N	
626	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	2.7	N	Y	N	Native but less than 4in in DBH
627	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	19.8	Y	Y	Y	
628	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	13.6	Y	N	N	
629	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	33.5	Y	N	N	
630	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	16.5	Y	N	N	
631	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	19.9	Y	N	N	
632	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	16.0	Y	N	N	
633	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	22.7	Y	N	N	
634	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	30.9	Y	N	N	
635	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	11.1	Y	N	N	
636	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	14.5	Y	N	N	
637	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	14.9	Y	N	N	
638	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	12.5	Y	N	N	
639	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	10.2	Y	N	N	
640	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	4.0	N	N	N	Non-native, less than 8in in DBH
641	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	23.0	Y	N	N	
642	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	25.0	Y	N	N	
643	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	23.0	Y	N	N	
644	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	13.0	Y	N	N	

Protected and Mature Tree Inventory Data Sheets- The Villages

Tree Number	Scientific name	DBH (in.)¹	Mature²	Native	Protected Tree³	Comments/Health
645	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	24.0	Y	N	N	
646	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	13.7	Y	N	N	

¹DHB is the diameter of the trunk (or main trunks) measured at breast height

²A mature tree is a native tree with a four (4) inch or greater trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) or greater or a non-native tree with a eight (8) inch or greater trunk diameter at breast height (DBH).

³A protected tree is defined as “any oak (*Quercus* sp.) which has a ten (10) inch or greater trunk diameter at breast height (DBH), or any other species or individual specimen listed on the historic register, or determined to substantially contribute to the historic character of a property or structure listed on the local historic register, pursuant to Article 40 of the Escondido Zoning Code (2001).”

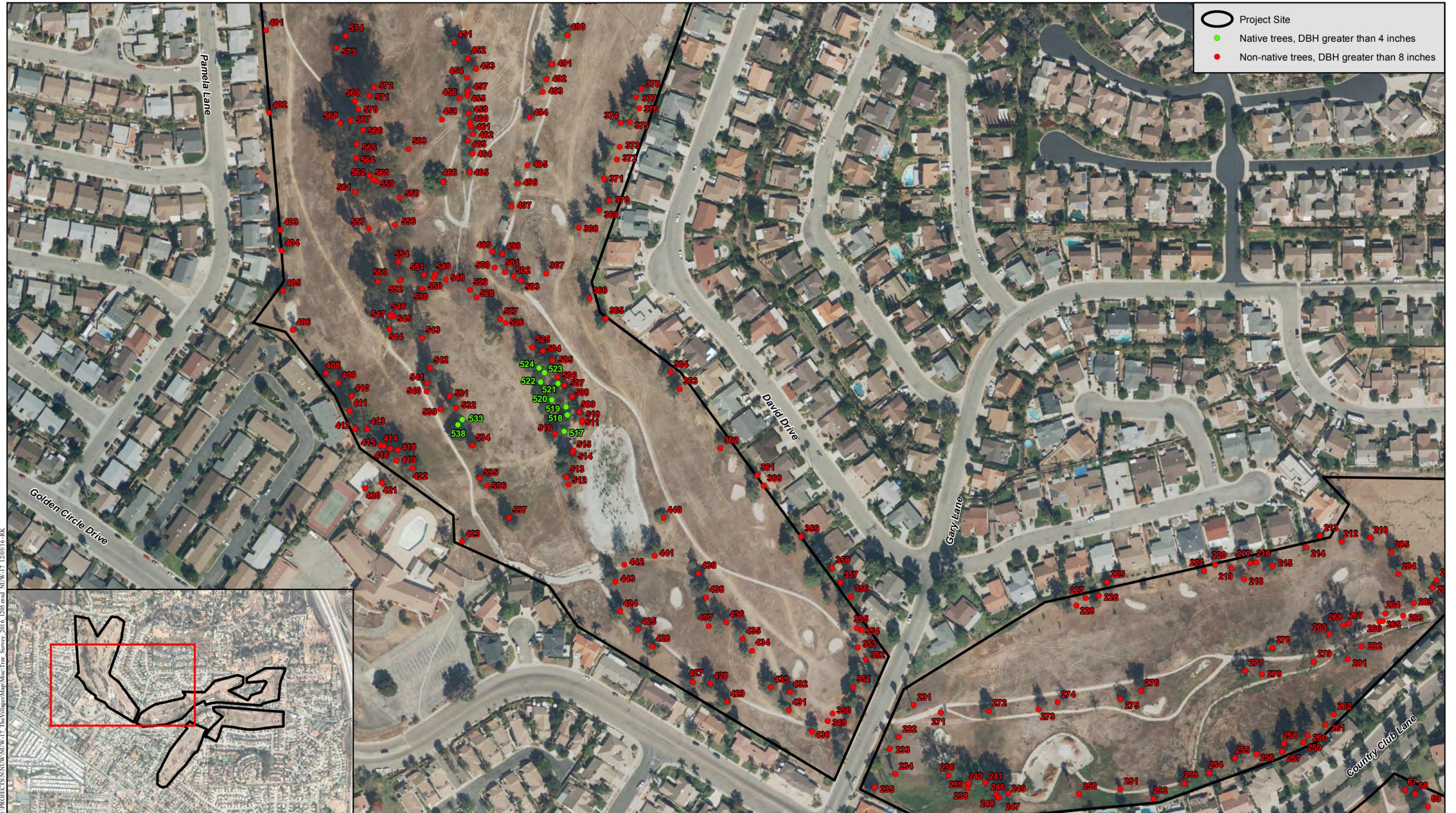


I:\PROJECTS\NUNUNUW-17_TheVillagesMap\Misc\Tree_Survey_2016_1205.mxd NUNU-17_120516-RK

Tree Survey

THE VILLAGES

Map 1

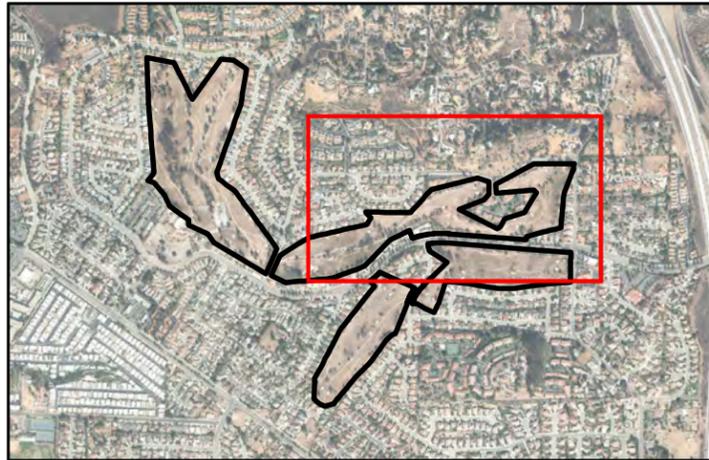


I:\PROJECTS\NUNUNUN-17_TheVillages\Map\Misc\Tree_Survey_2016_1205.mxd NUN-17_120516-RK

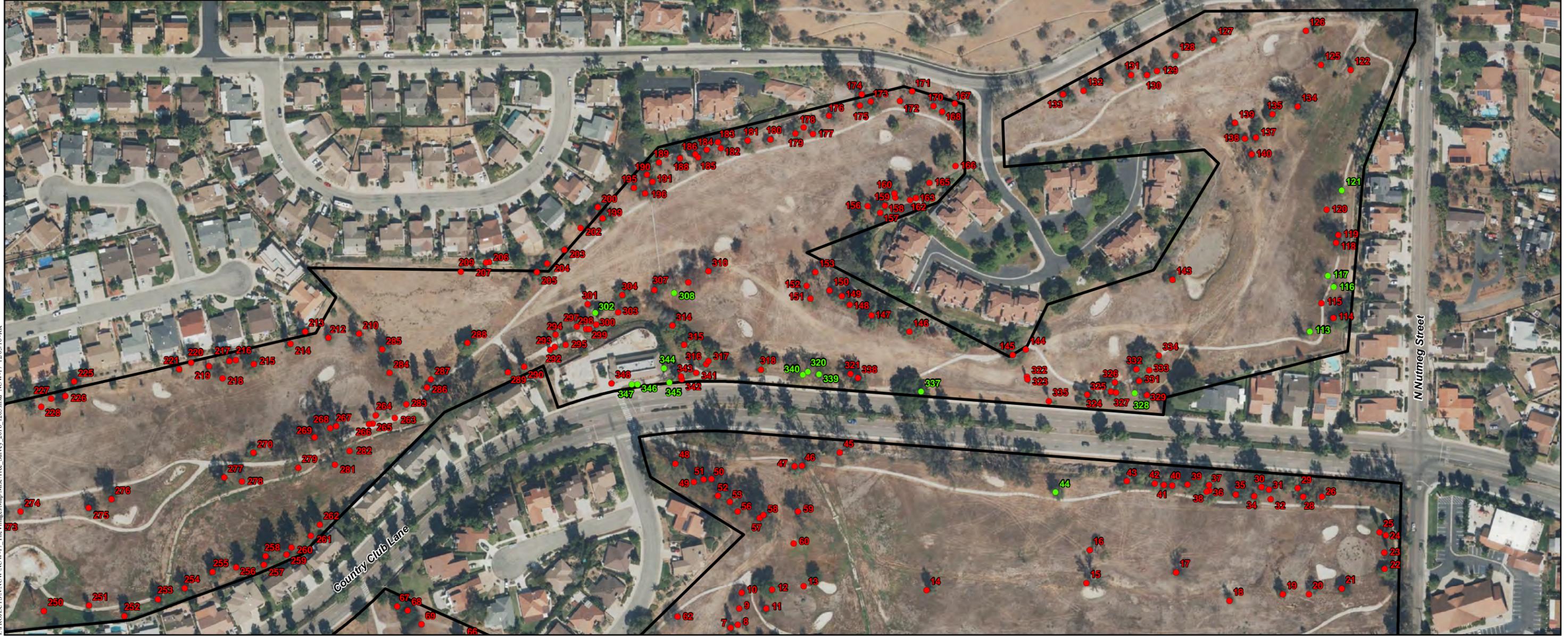
Tree Survey

THE VILLAGES

Map 2



-  Project Site
-  Native trees, DBH greater than 4 inches
-  Non-native trees, DBH greater than 8 inches



L:\PROJECTS\NUNUNUW-17_The Villages\Map\Misc\Tree_Survey_2016_1205.mxd NUNUW-17_120516-RK

Tree Survey

THE VILLAGES

Map 3



Tree Survey

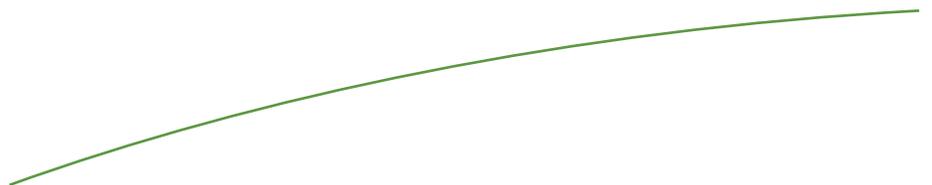
THE VILLAGES

Map 4



Appendix H

JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION
DATA FORMS



WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: The Villages City/County: Escondido/San Diego Sampling Date: 11/11/2016
 Applicant/Owner: NUW-17 State: CA Sampling Point: SP 1
 Investigator(s): Larry Sward, Hannah Sadowski Section, Township, Range: 5&6, 12S, 2W, Valley Center quad
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Drainage ditch Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 3
 Subregion (LRR): C- Mediterranean California Lat: 33°09'25.6"N Long: _____ Datum: WGS84
 Soil Map Unit Name: HrC- Huerhuero loam NWI classification: PEM1Cx

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes _____ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Remarks: Sp located in dead or senescent cattails/freshwater marsh; NWI classification- palustrine emergent, persistent, seasonally flooded, excavated	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>12'x60'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>Washingtonia robusta</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACW</u>	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>4</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. <u>Salix lasiolepis</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
4. _____				
<u>38</u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>12'x30'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FAC</u>	Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
<u>10</u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5'x5'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>Typha sp. (dead)</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>OBL</u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
<u>100</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'x10'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>n/a</u>				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
2. _____				
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u> % Cover of Biotic Crust _____				

Remarks:
 Verified cattails are dead.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: The Villages City/County: Escondido/San Diego Sampling Date: 11/11/2016
 Applicant/Owner: NUW-17 State: CA Sampling Point: SP 2
 Investigator(s): Larry Sward, Hannah Sadowski Section, Township, Range: 5&6, 12S, 2W, Valley Center quad
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): drainage ditch Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR): C- Mediterranean California Lat: 33°09'26.3"N Long: 117°06'47.5"W Datum: WGS84
 Soil Map Unit Name: HrC- Huerhuero loam NWI classification: PEM1Cx

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Remarks: NWI classification- palustrine emergent, persistent, seasonally flooded, excavated	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>12'x60'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>n/a</u>	<u>0</u>			Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A)
2. _____				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B)
3. _____				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
4. _____				
	<u>0</u>	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>12'x30'</u>)				Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. <u>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>FAC</u>	Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____
2. _____				OBL species _____ x 1 = _____
3. _____				FACW species _____ x 2 = _____
4. _____				FAC species _____ x 3 = _____
5. _____				FACU species _____ x 4 = _____
	<u>4</u>	= Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5'x5'</u>)				UPL species _____ x 5 = _____
1. <u>Polypogon monspeliensis</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACW</u>	Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B)
2. <u>Unknown</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>N</u>		Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
	<u>65</u>	= Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'x10'</u>)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
1. <u>n/a</u>	<u>0</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50%
2. _____				<input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
	<u>0</u>	= Total Cover		
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>30</u>	% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>			<input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
				<input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____

Remarks:
Disturbed wetland

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP 2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	7.5YR 3/2	80	7.5YR 4/6	20			SaL	50%+ organic
6-8	7.5YR 3/2	98	5YR 4/6	2			SaL	
8-11	7.5YR 3/4	98	7.5YR 5/6	2			Sa	
11-18	7.5YR 3/3	90	7.5YR 3/6	10			SaCl	

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5) <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8) <input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)

Restrictive Layer (if present):	Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)	

Field Observations:	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____	

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: The Villages City/County: Escondido/San Diego Sampling Date: 11/11/2016
 Applicant/Owner: NUW-17 State: CA Sampling Point: SP 3
 Investigator(s): Larry Sward Section, Township, Range: 5&6, 12S, 2W, Valley Center quad
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR): C- Mediterranean California Lat: 33°09'25.6"N Long: 117°06'40.9"W Datum: WGS84
 Soil Map Unit Name: HrC- Huerhuero loam NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: Sp located above channel	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>60'x60'</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>n/a</u>	<u>0</u>			Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A)
2. _____				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B)
3. _____				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A/B)
4. _____				
	<u>0</u>	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>40'x40'</u>)				Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. <u>Arundo donax</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>FACW</u>	Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____
2. _____				OBL species _____ x 1 = _____
3. _____				FACW species _____ x 2 = _____
4. _____				FAC species _____ x 3 = _____
5. _____				FACU species _____ x 4 = _____
	<u>1</u>	= Total Cover		
				UPL species _____ x 5 = _____
				Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B)
				Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'x10'</u>)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
1. <u>Salsola tragus</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50%
2. <u>Lactuca serriola</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>FACU</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
3. <u>Bromus madritensis</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>UPL</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
4. _____				<input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
	<u>83</u>	= Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>20'x20'</u>)				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>n/a</u>	<u>0</u>			
2. _____				
	<u>0</u>	= Total Cover		
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>30</u> % Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

