

APPENDIX B
SENSITIVE SPECIES POTENTIALLY OCCURRING ALONG THE LOS ANGELES RIVER

Species/Status	Habitat	Occurrence
INVERTEBRATES		
Monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)		
*	<p>Feeds exclusively on milkweed (Asclepias spp.). Winters along coast in roosting aggregations, primarily in eucalyptus. Historically found on the Palos Verdes Peninsula.</p>	<p>A query of the CNDDB database returned a sighting at Heartwell Park south east of the intersection of Carson Street and Clark Avenue in Long Beach which is approximately 4 miles west of the Los Angeles River (Long Beach topographic quadrangle).</p> <p>The monarch butterfly may roost in eucalyptus trees along the Los Angeles River.</p>
FISH		
Arroyo chub (<i>Gila orcutti</i>)		
CSC		<p>A query of the CNDDB database returned no records for this species. The arroyo chub was observed occasionally from 1988-1993 at the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin (Swift and Siegel 1993 in Garrett 1993) and likely still occurs there.</p>
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES		
San Diego horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvilliei</i>)		
C2, CSC	<p>Coastal sage scrub and chaparral in arid and semi-arid areas. Prefers friable, rocky, or shallow sandy soils. Feeds on harvester ants.</p>	<p>A query of the CNDDB database returned a record for this species one mile west of the Los Angeles River in the 200 West block of East 68th Street in Long Beach (South Gate topographic quadrangle) in 1989. Based on this information, it is expected that the San Diego horned lizard has the potential to occur adjacent to the River in appropriate habitat.</p>

Species/Status	Habitat	Occurrence
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BIRDS

Brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*)

FE, SE

Found in estuarine, marine subtidal, and marine pelagic waters. Feeds primarily on fish; nests on undisturbed islands.

A query of the CNDDDB database returned no records for this species.

This brown pelican is expected to occur along the lower the Los Angeles River.

Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*)

C2, CSC

Hunts for prey by flying low over open, treeless areas, where it catches medium-sized to small mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Does not breed in California.

A query of the CNDDDB database returned no records for this species.

This species has been observed as a winter resident at the Sepulveda Basin (Garrett 1993).

Prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)

CSC

Occurs in riparian and coastal and inland wetlands year-round. Feeds on birds, including ducks, and occasionally mammals insects, and fish. Requires protected cliffs and ledges for cover. An uncommon breeding resident, it breeds near water on cliffs, banks, dunes, or ledges (CDFG 1990).

A query of the CNDDDB database returned no records for this species.

This species has been observed as a winter resident at the Sepulveda Basin (Garrett 1993).

California least tern (*Sterna antillarum browni*)

FE, SE

Coast, estuaries, lagoons, diked ponds, and harbors. Nests in colonies on beaches and sandbars. Requires unpolluted feeding areas in lagoons and estuaries all year.

A query of the CNDDDB database returned two records for this species, both in the Long Beach topographic quadrangle: (1) Belmont Shores Beach at foot of Corona Avenue, Long Beach, in 1977; and (2) Terminal Island Landfill site south of Ferry Street and east of Earle Street in East San Pedro in 1988.

This species is expected to occur along the lower Los Angeles River.

Species/Status	Habitat	Occurrence
Least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>) FE, SE	This species is a summer resident in southern California. This species normally inhabits low dense riparian growth along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams, particularly in association with willow, cottonwood, baccharis, wild blackberry, or mesquite (Zeiner et. al. 1990).	A query of the CNDDDB database returned one sighting: (1) San Fernando at Van Norman Dam in 1978 (San Fernando topographic quadrangle). The least Bell's vireo may occur along the Los Angeles River (e.g. Compton Creek) as a migrant but is not expected to breed there due to lack of suitable habitat.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>) SE	Forages and nests in tall riparian woodlands along broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems with undergrowth. This species typically nests in sites with at least some willow, dense low level understory foliage, high humidity, and wooded foraging spaces in excess of 300 feet in width and 25 acres in area (Zeiner et. al. 1990). This species is an uncommon to rare summer resident in southern California riparian habitats.	A query of the CNDDDB database returned two records for this species: (1) San Fernando in 1893 (San Fernando topographic quadrangle); (2) the Los Angeles River between Compton and Long Beach in 1918. The western yellow-billed cuckoo may occur along the Los Angeles River (e.g. Compton Creek) as a migrant but is not expected to breed there due to lack of suitable habitat.
Tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>) C2, CSC	Breeds near freshwater primarily in emergent wetlands with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, will rose, and tall herbs. Feeds in grasslands and croplands (Zeinter et.al. 1990).	A query of the CNDDDB database returned no records for this species. It has previously been recorded as occurring at the Sepulveda Dam (ACOE 1992).

Status Codes:

- FE Listed as endangered by the federal government.
- C1 Category 1 candidate for federal listing (taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient biological information to support a proposal to list as endangered or threatened).
- C2 Category 2 candidate for federal listing (taxa which existing information indicates may warrant listing but for which substantial biological information to support a proposed rule is lacking).
- SR Listed as rare by the State of California.
- SE Listed as endangered by the State of California.
- ST Listed as threatened by the State of California.
- * Considered as one or more of the following: biologically rare, restricted in distribution, declining throughout range, closely associated with a habitat that is declining in California
- CNPS 1A Plant presumed extinct in California.
- CNPS 1B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
- CNPS 4 Plants of limited distribution.