

Table 5
Potential for Habitat at the San Luis Obispo 3R D-Node Site
to Support Sensitive Species Occurring in the Vicinity

The southern steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*), a federally endangered and state species of concern, is associated with perennial streams of coastal southern California. Southern steelhead depends more on fresh water streams than most salmonid species. They generally rely on the headwater areas of rivers and streams for nursery areas. Unlike other salmonids species, Southern steelhead usually do not die after spawning.

The perennial drainage, a tributary to Acacia Creek, located along the east and southern boundaries of the site provides suitable aquatic habitat for the southern steelhead.

The California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*) is a federal and state species of concern. This species is associated with a wide variety of habitats. It is most common near sandy washes with scattered scrub vegetation. They require open areas for sunning, bushes for cover patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants and other insects.

The upland areas within the site are highly disturbed and have no appropriate habitat for the California horned lizard.

The southwestern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata pallida*), a federal and state species of concern, is found along streams with deep pools, basking sites and safe underwater retreats.

The perennial drainage, a tributary to Acacia Creek, located along the east and southern boundaries of the site provides suitable, but limited aquatic habitat for the southwestern pond turtle.

The California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*) is a federal-listed (Threatened) species found mostly in lowlands and foothills in and around permanent sources of deep water and prefers shorelines with extensive vegetation. This species will also disperse far during and after rain. The California red-legged frog requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development.

The perennial drainage, a tributary to Acacia Creek, located along the east and southern boundaries of the site provides suitable aquatic and riparian habitat for the California red-legged frog.

The tri-colored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) is a federal species of concern. This species is highly colonial, most numerous in the central valley and its vicinity. They require open water protected nesting substrate and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.

The perennial drainage, a tributary to Acacia Creek, located along the east and southern boundaries of the site provides suitable, but limited habitat for the tricolored blackbird.

The Atascadero June beetle (*Polyphylla nubila*) is a federal species of concern known only from sandy habitats located in Atascadero and San Luis Obispo. This species is restricted to San Luis Obispo County.

The site is highly disturbed and has no appropriate habitat for the Atascadero June beetle.

The adobe sanicle (*Sanicula maritima*) generally occurs in meadows and grassland habitats. This species is a federal species of concern and California-listed (rare).

The site is highly disturbed and has no appropriate habitat for the adobe sanicle.

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The Chorro Creek bog thistle (*Cirsium fontinale* var. *obispoense*) is a perennial herb endemic to San Luis Obispo County. It blooms during the months of February through July. The bog thistle is generally found within serpentine seeps located within chaparral and cismontane woodland communities. This species is a California and federal-listed (Endangered) species.

The site contains no appropriate habitat for the Chorro Creek bog thistle.

Congdon's tarplant (*Hemizonia parryi* ssp. *Congdonii*) typically is found within valley and foothill grassland plant associations. This plant is a federal species of concern.

The site is highly disturbed and has no appropriate habitat for the Congdon's tarplant.

Jone's layia (*Layia jonesii*) is a federal species of concern. This species is generally found in chaparral, valley grassland, and foothill grassland vegetative communities.

The site is highly disturbed and has no appropriate habitat for the Jone's layia.

The Cambria morning glory (*Calystegia subacaulis* ssp. *episcopalis*) is a federal species of concern that is entirely endemic to San Luis Obispo County. This species typically occurs within chaparral and cismontane woodland plant communities.

The site is highly disturbed and has no appropriate habitat for the Cambria morning glory.

The San Luis Obispo serpentine dudleya (*Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *bettinae*) prefers a wide range of habitats including coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and chaparral plant communities. This species is endemic to San Luis Obispo County only. The San Luis Obispo serpentine dudleya is a federal species of concern.

The site is highly disturbed and has no appropriate habitat for the San Luis Obispo serpentine dudleya.

The Arroyo De La Cruz manzanita (*Arctostaphylos cruzensis*) generally occurs in a very wide array of habitats including broad-leafed upland forest, coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, and grassland communities. This plant is a federal species of concern.

The site is highly disturbed and has no appropriate habitat for the Arroyo De La Cruz manzanita.

The Santa Lucia manzanita (*Arctostaphylos luciana*) is a federal species of concern found within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub communities. This species prefers soils considered being of sandy loam type.

The site is highly disturbed and has no appropriate habitat for the Santa Lucia manzanita.

The Morro manzanita (*Arctostaphylos morroensis*) is a perennial shrub that blooms during the months of January through March. It generally occurs within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub communities. However, this species is narrowly endemic to the Morro Bay area, on Baywood sands usually with chaparral associates ranging from 5 to 205 meters in elevation. The Morro manzanita is a federal-listed (Endangered) species.

The site is highly disturbed and has no appropriate habitat for the Morro manzanita.

The Cuesta Pass checkerbloom (*Sidalcea hickmanii* ssp. *anomala*) is a federal species of concern and a California-listed (Rare) species. It is usually found within closed-cone coniferous forests in rocky serpentine soils.

The site is highly disturbed and has no appropriate habitat for the Cuesta Pass checkerbloom.

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The San Benito fritillary (*Fritillaria viridea*) is a federal species of concern usually found within chaparral plant associations.

The site is highly disturbed and has no appropriate habitat for the San Benito fritillary.

Source: California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). *San Luis Obispo Quadrangle, California Natural Diversity Database*, September 1999.