

5 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

The following management plan goals, objectives, and actions are based on priorities identified in the COSCA Management Policies and Guidelines, the Conservation and Open Space Elements of the Thousand Oaks General Plan (see Section 3) and the feedback received from the public at the first workshop held on October 22, 2008. While some of the challenges and threats were identified at the public workshop, many of them were identified by the Rangers and other field staff who have managed the land within the Conejo Canyons since its acquisition as open space.

5.1 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.1.1 Native Vegetation

Goal: Protect, preserve and restore native plant communities.

Objectives:

- Protect native plants by minimizing access and disturbance to sensitive areas.
- Manage impacts to native vegetation from invasive plants, hydrologic changes in creek areas, and encroachments from adjacent property.

The principal sources of existing, or potential, impacts to native vegetation in the Conejo Canyons area are hydrologic changes due to urban runoff, invasive, non-native plant species and encroachments. In addition, brush clearance for wildfire control purposes needs to be carefully managed on open space lands in order to provide for public safety while also recognizing COSCA's goal to conserve native vegetation.

Issue #1: Loss of native vegetation due to hydrologic changes

Considerable damage has occurred to the Southern Oak Woodlands located in Wildwood Canyon due to urbanization of the upper tributary watershed, which has in turn significantly increased stormwater runoff, downstream erosion and sedimentation. The riparian plant communities located in the lower reaches of the Conejo Creek drainage have also been damaged, resulting in the loss of understory vegetation, aquatic habitats, and numerous specimen trees.

Issue #2: Invasive, non-native plant species

Non-native plant species, especially those that are highly invasive, are a significant management issue. Such species are becoming increasingly aggressive in their colonization of the disturbed and vulnerable habitats within the Conejo Canyons area. This is particularly true of several hundred acres of California Grasslands located within the Wildwood and Canyons West OSUs that have been invaded by non-native annual grasses and herbaceous plants.

Issue #3: Additional brush clearance

The Ventura County Fire District requires 100 feet of brush clearance from combustible structures. This brush clearance often extends onto COSCA property when structures are on land adjacent to the open space. Although this brush clearance has proven to be sufficient to protect life and property, requests are occasionally made to remove or thin natural vegetation beyond the 100 foot requirement.

Issue #4: Encroachments from adjacent properties

Open space encroachments from adjacent properties can also adversely affect native vegetation. Such encroachments take many forms, for example, clearance of native vegetation, planting of non-native plants, and extensions of rear yards.

NATIVE VEGETATION ACTION ITEMS					
Actions	Issues Addressed				Priority Level
	1	2	3	4	
1. Prioritize and perform projects to restore degraded or deteriorating native plant communities.	x	x		x	Medium
2. Work to control or eradicate non-native, invasive species, whenever control or eradication is reasonably possible.		x			Medium
3. Conduct an invasive, non-native plant survey and document all locations of plant populations.		x			High
4. Develop an invasive plant management and removal plan for the following priority species, in partnership with volunteers: giant reed, tamarisk, fan palm, castor bean, sweet fennel and tree tobacco. Giant reed removal should include eradication at locations upstream of the plan area.		x			High
5. Develop an invasive plant management and removal plan that prioritizes key species and projects other than those identified in #4 above.		x			Medium
6. Ensure that any additional brush clearance or vegetation removal, beyond the required 100', is in keeping with COSCA's conservation policies and is allowed only if approved by the COSCA Board of Directors.			x		High
7. Identify and address existing encroachments.				x	High
8. Prevent future encroachments by educating the public that encroaching onto public land is illegal.				x	Medium
9. Conduct periodic patrols by Rangers and/or volunteers to identify new encroachments.				x	Low
10. Advise residents that private gates into the open space are not allowed. Identify existing backyard gates and work with owners to remove these gates and replace with fencing.				x	Low
11. Conduct a hydrologic study of the North Fork of Conejo Creek to determine appropriate measures to manage erosion and sedimentation of the creek.	x				Low
12. Coordinate with other agencies, such as National Park Service, on native plant restoration/non-native plant removal techniques.	x	x			Medium

5.1.2. Special Status Plant Species

Goal: Protect special status plants, including rare and endangered species.

- Objectives:**
- Monitor special status plant populations to ensure consistent health.
 - Minimize or eliminate impacts to special status plants from recreational use, trails and other improvements.

Issue #1: Impacts to special status plant species populations

Due to the large number of different special status plant species and their relatively widespread distribution throughout the Conejo Canyons, activities such as off-trail hiking or the creation of illegal trails can directly and indirectly impact these resources. The special status species in Wildwood Mesa and Western Plateau are particularly vulnerable due to the amount of public visitation to these areas.

SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES ACTION ITEMS		
Actions	Issue Addressed	Priority Level
1. Conduct field surveys for special status plants prior to official trail construction or other improvements, to avoid potential adverse effects to special status plant species.	x	High
2. Rangers should consult with experts and regularly update and consult the map depicting the specific locations of all known special status plant species populations prior to and during official trail construction.	x	High
3. Implement appropriate measures, such as trail rerouting, signage and fencing, as necessary, to eliminate illegal trails and avoid human impacts to special status plants.	x	High

5.1.3 Wildlife

Goal: Maintain an environment that is conducive to and protects a healthy, diverse native wildlife population.

- Objectives:**
- Maintain native wildlife diversity.
 - Enhance habitat features that have value to native wildlife.
 - Protect wildlife populations against the impact of human actions.

Issue #1: Protection of core areas for special status animal species

Many special status animal species, such as bobcat and mountain lions, have large ranges and require extensive tracts of relatively undisturbed natural open space. Such core habitats often also serve as

regional wildlife movement corridors. Urban development has fragmented the natural landscape on a regional scale, and therefore the remaining large blocks of open space serve an increasingly critical role in maintaining adequate populations of these species.

Issue #2: Potential development of adjacent natural land

Land located to the west and north of the Canyons West OSU consists of several thousand acres of relatively undisturbed private land that contains critical habitat resources similar to those found on adjacent COSCA property. This area currently provides important core habitat for special status plant and animal species, and is a key segment in a regional wildlife movement corridor that provides linkages with both the Wildwood and Arroyo Conejo OSUs further to the east. Because this land is located in the unincorporated area of Ventura County, the potential exists for this land to be developed over the long term. This type of development could result in impacts such as increased human disturbance, loss of wildlife habitat and fragmentation of movement corridors.

WILDLIFE ACTION ITEMS			
Actions	Issues Addressed		Priority Level
	1	2	
1. Locate new trails and improvements to minimize human disturbance, blend with the natural surroundings, avoid loss of wildlife habitat and to be unobtrusive to wildlife.	x		High
2. Consider special regulations to ensure the long-term protection and integrity of the Western Plateau as a core area for special status species.	x		High
3. Encourage wildlife monitoring research to increase knowledge of wildlife populations and to insure wildlife functions and values are maintained.	x		Low
4. Encourage preservation of undeveloped property to the north and west of the Conejo Canyons area as natural open space in order to provide wildlife with continued access to critical habitat resources, maintain a buffer for and ensure a high degree of biological function within a large contiguous habitat block with the adjacent Canyons West OSU.	x	x	Medium
5. Although the undeveloped property to the north and west of the plan area is outside of COSCA’s jurisdictional area, help to facilitate the acquisition of this land in fee title, or secure a conservation easement over it, through the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, National Park Service or other land protection agency.	x	x	Low
6. Monitor proposed General Plan amendments and zone changes to unincorporated land adjacent to the plan area and work with Ventura County Planning Department to insure that a natural buffer is preserved between developed land and the Conejo Canyons.	x	x	Medium

5.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Goal: Preserve and protect archaeological resources.

- Objectives:**
- Ensure adequate resource protection by conducting on-going monitoring of sensitive archaeological sites.
 - Stabilize archaeological sites that are discovered to be damaged or vandalized using acceptable practices.

Issue: Damage to archaeological resources

The multi-use trail system and public access improvements proposed in this management plan have been carefully designed to avoid archaeological resources, however, the potential for inadvertent impacts still exists due to the presence of undiscovered resources, creation of new trails, or on-going maintenance activities by other public agencies and utility companies. Areas of particular concern include the Wildwood Mesa, Canyons West and Arroyo Conejo OSUs.

CULTURAL RESOURCES ACTION ITEMS		
Actions	Issue Addressed	Priority Level
1. Prepare an updated archaeological resource map noting the location, type and relative significance of each recorded site, for use by qualified COSCA staff and Ranger personnel only.	x	Medium
2. Train Rangers and other COSCA staff in identification and restoration of archaeological sites and methods of public education regarding archaeological resources.	x	Medium
3. Consult archaeological resource map and local Chumash representatives at the beginning of the trail or improvement planning processes to ensure that no known archaeological sites exist near a proposed project.	x	High
4. If an archaeological site does exist near a proposed project, a field inspection should be conducted by a qualified professional archaeologist, a designated local Native American Monitor and/or local Chumash leader and the project should be relocated or designed to avoid impacting the archaeological resources.	x	High
5. Stabilize archaeological sites that are exposed to potential degradation by visitor use or vandalism using the preferred method of total surface collection followed by capping with a contrasting earthen soil.	x	High
6. Where the above-described stabilization procedures are not feasible, in situations involving exposed above-ground ceremonial features, consider area closure and strict enforcement of closure by COSCA Rangers.	x	High

5.3 WATER QUALITY AND HYDROLOGIC FUNCTION

Goal: Maintain and improve natural watercourses, wetlands and hydrologic processes.

- Objectives:**
- Protect surface and ground waters from contamination.
 - Minimize interference with natural flow of watercourses.

Issue #1: Water pollution from the surrounding urbanized tributary watershed

Due to extensive development of the surrounding tributary watershed, water quality within both the North Fork and South Branch of the Conejo Creek varies depending on runoff volume. During the summer and fall when flows are lower, the relative concentrations of typical urban pollutants such as pesticides, fertilizers and oil-based petroleum products tend to increase. However, these levels generally do not pose a hazard to birds, animals or aquatic organisms such as fish and turtles.

Issue #2: Channel erosion, downcutting and disturbance of natural hydrologic regime as a result of urban runoff.

Urbanization of the upper watershed surrounding a significant portion of the Conejo Canyons area has dramatically increased stormwater runoff in both the North Fork and South Branch of the Conejo Creek. As a result, these higher flows have caused extensive downstream erosion in the form of wider, deeper and rockier channels. This has in turn displaced naturally occurring plant and animal communities, and created ideal conditions for the spread of non-native invasive species within these drainage systems.

WATER QUALITY & HYDROLOGIC FUNCTION ACTION ITEMS			
Actions	Issues Addressed		Priority Level
	1	2	
1. Reduce erosion and sedimentation through control of stream gradients and reduction of water velocities in order to improve wetland and riparian bio-filtration.		x	Low
2. Coordinate as needed with the City’s Public Works Department to retrofit storm drains in accordance with the most recent National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.	x		Medium

5.4 RECREATIONAL RESOURCES AND VISITOR USE

5.4.1 Facilities

Goal: Provide all user groups with adequate visitor facilities while protecting the natural resources and ensuring the health and safety of the public.

- Objectives:**
- Maintain facilities and trailheads in good condition so they are accessible and usable by the general public.
 - Provide convenient parking and access to trails and open space by locating trailheads and neighborhood access points around the perimeter of the Conejo Canyons area so each OSU is directly accessible.

Issue #1: Adequate trailhead facilities to directly access all OSUs

Currently there are two trailheads that provide access to the Wildwood Mesa, and a third trailhead is planned on the southeast side of the Canyons West OSU. The Ventura County Parks Department also recently built a park adjacent to the north side of the Canyons West OSU that could serve as a parking lot and trailhead for entry from the north. There are no trailheads that currently provide access directly to the Canyons West OSU. Proposed future trailheads and visitor amenities are shown in Figure 4-11.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES & VISITOR USE ACTION ITEMS		
Actions	Issue Addressed	Priority Level
1. Provide adequate parking for cars and horse trailers at trailheads.	x	Medium
2. Provide bathrooms, drinking fountains and other visitor amenities as needed and as serviceable based on Ranger staff levels.		Low
3. Design improvements and structures to harmonize and blend with the natural environment.	x	Low
4. Add trailhead on the west side of Conejo Center Drive, south of Rancho Conejo Boulevard.	x	High
5. Work with the City’s Public Works Department to develop a trailhead south of the Municipal Service Center.	x	High
6. Work with Ventura County to execute a shared use agreement for a trailhead at Santa Rosa Park.	x	High

5.4.2 Trails and Emergency Access

Goal: Provide adequate emergency access and sustainable, passive multi-use recreational trails for pedestrians, equestrians and bicyclists.

Objectives:

- Construct trails in accordance with COSCA's trail building standards to accommodate hikers, equestrians and bicyclists.
- Where feasible, construct trails to accommodate persons who use assistive personal mobility devices.
- Construct trails to avoid sensitive resources and provide diverse visitor experiences, including routes of varied difficulty, vegetation types and scenic vistas.

Issue #1: Use of Hill Canyon Road by Trail Users

The paved access road, called Hill Canyon Road, which leads from Santa Rosa Road to the Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment plant is closed to hikers, bicyclists and equestrians. The road is only open to official vehicles due to its sharp curves, narrow travel lane width and relatively high volume of truck traffic. Despite this closure, hikers, bicyclists and equestrians continue to use the road to access the Wildwood, Arroyo Conejo and Canyons West OSUs because a suitable alternative route does not currently exist.

Issue #2: Provide and maintain safe, permanent creek crossings

A number of trails throughout the plan area cross creeks along the canyon bottoms. Most of these creek crossings consist of informal or non-permanent structures such as stepping stones or temporary, removable wooden installations.

Issue #3: Adequate emergency access routes for vehicles

While much of the Conejo Canyons area is inaccessible to emergency vehicles due to rugged terrain, a reasonable level of vehicle access should be maintained within open space areas and over improved roads leading to open space areas, in order to facilitate emergency operations.

TRAILS & EMERGENCY ACCESS ACTION ITEMS				
Actions	Issues Addressed			Priority Level
	1	2	3	
1. Re-grade and rehabilitate existing trails and dirt roads as needed to ensure that they meet COSCA trails standards.				High
2. Install bridges or other permanent structures where existing or planned trails cross waterways. Where vehicular access is not required, consider installation of prefabricated, fiberglass bridges.	x	x		High
3. Construct new trails as shown on the attached Trail Plan (Figures 4-5 through 4-9) and Trail Construction Priority Plan (Figure 4-10).	x			High
4. Work with adjacent jurisdictions and landowners to provide connections to regional trail systems where feasible.	x		x	High
5. If feasible, design the planned trail on the west side of the Conejo Creek parallel to Hill Canyon Road to be accessible to persons who use assistive devices.	x			High
6. All new trailheads developed in the plan area, including the Santa Rosa trailhead, will have universally-accessible trail entrance structures.	x			High
7. When and where feasible, existing step-overs will be replaced with accessible trail entrance structures as budget and staff resources allow.	x			Medium
8. Coordinate with the Ventura County Parks Department and the City of Thousand Oaks Public Works Department to construct bridges across the Conejo Creek directly west of Santa Rosa Park and directly north of the constructed wetlands.	x	x	x	High
9. Identify and construct emergency routes in appropriate locations to access all OSUs, including working with the City’s Public Works Department to construct emergency access from Wildwood to Hill Canyon.			x	Medium
10. Develop trail and emergency access maps for distribution to the public and other public agencies.			x	Low
11. Secure gate access codes for communities adjacent to plan area and confirm gate codes bi-annually.			x	Low
12. Secure access easements over private property where necessary to ensure emergency and maintenance access throughout the area.			x	Low

5.4.3 Public Education and Signage

Goal: Provide interpretive and regulatory information to the public in a user- friendly manner that does not detract from the natural surroundings.

Objectives:

- Minimize signage when communicating interpretive and regulatory information to the public.
- Provide public information about rules and regulations, trail names, distances, trail etiquette, wildlife, natural resources, cultural resources and natural history through Ranger and volunteer led interpretive programs, trail signage, information kiosks and COSCA’s website (www.conejo-openspace.org).

Issue #1: Adequate trail and interpretive information

COSCA generally installs a “Rules” sign at all trailheads and neighborhood access points. Visitor kiosks are located at the main trailheads and contain interpretive, directional and regulatory information. Trail name signs are sometimes placed at the beginning of trails as well as at trail intersections. Comments were received at the public workshop on October 22, 2008 that there are not enough directional and trail name signs in the plan area.

Issue #2: Unauthorized off-road vehicle access

The entire Canyons West OSU, as well as a significant portion of the Arroyo Conejo OSU continues to be accessible to off-road vehicles that enter illegally from the Santa Rosa Valley using the Southern California Edison maintenance roads and transmission tower easements. Other access points include the northerly campus area of the Seventh Day Adventist property and undeveloped, unfenced parcels located near the northern terminus of Rancho Conejo Boulevard. Unfenced, undeveloped properties along the northeast side of Rancho Conejo Boulevard and the west side of Conejo Center Drive have also been used by off-road vehicles to access the plan area. Local law enforcement agencies, including the Ventura County Sheriff’s Department, can provide only limited assistance to COSCA with securing this large, natural open space area because they lack the appropriate 4WD vehicles to pursue off-road trespassers.

Issue #3: COSCA Ordinance violations

Illegal activities that have occurred in the Conejo Canyons include illegal discharge of firearms, hunting, vandalism, dumping, camping, hang gliding and abandonment of vehicles. These prohibited activities usually take place in fairly isolated locations where public access is either limited due to the absence of designated trails, or strictly prohibited due to resource preservation efforts. COSCA’s recently adopted ordinance (2009) defines prohibited activities in COSCA open space.

Issue #4: Unauthorized access to Arroyo Conejo Nature Preserve

Given the relatively undisturbed nature of the rugged, narrow, steep-walled canyon, known as the Barranca, located in the upper reaches of the Arroyo Conejo OSU, this area has been designated as a “Nature Preserve” and is posted with signs stating “Closed to Public Access” at the north and south ends. The prohibition of access to this area protects the sensitive resources from disturbance while also protecting the public from uneven, rocky terrain that is not suitable for trail users. However, because the Barranca is an attractive nuisance, illegal activities such as graffiti, littering, drug use and smoking do occur in this area.

PUBLIC EDUCATION & SIGNAGE ACTION ITEMS					
Actions	Issues Addressed				Priority Level
	1	2	3	4	
1. Install interpretive signs and provide interpretive programs, such as Trails Education Days and Ranger led hikes and presentations, to educate children and the general public about natural history, biological, historical and cultural resources.	x		x	x	Medium
2. Install COSCA "Rules" signs at all trailheads and neighborhood access points.	x		x		Medium
3. Install trail name/directional signs at the beginning of each trail, at trail intersections and along trails, where deemed appropriate.	x				High
4. Work with stakeholders such as City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County Sheriff's Department, Southern California Edison and private property owners to determine where additional off-road vehicle barriers are needed and install barriers in those locations.		x	x		High
5. Work with adjacent property owners, including those along Rancho Conejo Boulevard and Conejo Center Drive, to restrict off-road vehicle access across their property and into the plan area.		x	x		Medium
6. Work with COSCA's Volunteer Trail Patrol and Trail Watch Coordinators to recruit and train volunteers, including trail users from unincorporated areas, to report off-road vehicles and identify illegal access points.		x	x		Medium
7. Analyze off-road vehicle enforcement capabilities of the Ventura County Sheriff's Department and, if feasible, work with the City to add off-road vehicle enforcement duties to the City's law enforcement contract and increase off-road vehicle patrols.		x	x		Low
8. Prevent activities prohibited by the COSCA Ordinance by conducting regular patrols and citing those caught performing illegal activities.	x		x	x	High
9. Communicate to local coaches and event coordinators that chalk and flour markings are not allowed on the trails.			x		Low
10. Increase patrols in the Western Plateau during deer hunting season.			x		Low
11. Remove abandoned vehicles and other debris.			x		Low
12. Install fencing and additional signage as necessary around the Arroyo Conejo Nature Preserve to advise the public that access is prohibited and to prevent access.			x	x	High
13. Rangers should patrol the Arroyo Conejo Nature Preserve, only when accompanied by Ventura County Sheriff's Deputies.			x	x	Medium
14. Develop and implement a plan, in coordination with the Ventura County Sheriff's Department and other stakeholders, to manage public access to the Arroyo Conejo Nature Preserve.			x	x	High

6 REFERENCES

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Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Phase I Report (2004)

Calleguas Creek Watershed Wetland Restoration Plan (2000)

Santa Rosa Valley Greenbelt Agreement

APPENDIX A VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE CONEJO CANYONS

CRYPTOGAMS: FERNS & FERN ALLIES	
<i>Polypodiaceae – Polypody Family</i>	
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody
<i>Pteridaceae – Brake Family</i>	
<i>Adiantum jordanii</i>	California maiden-hair
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i>	Coffee fern
<i>Pentagramma triangularis ssp. triangularis</i>	Goldenback fern
<i>Selaginellaceae – Spike-Moss Family</i>	
<i>Selaginella bigelovii</i>	Bigelow's spike-moss
CLASS DICOTYLEDONES – DICOTS	
<i>Amaranthaceae – Amaranth Family</i>	
<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	Tumbling pigweed
<i>Anacardiaceae – Sumac Family</i>	
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Lemonadeberry
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugar bush
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Western poison oak
<i>Apiaceae – Carrot Family</i>	
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Celery
<i>Apiastrum angustifolium</i>	Wild celery
<i>Bowlesia incana</i>	American bowlesia
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	Rattlesnake weed
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Lomatium dasycarpum ssp. dasycarpum</i>	Woolly lomatium
<i>Lomatium utriculatum</i>	Hog fennel
<i>Sanicula arguta</i>	Snake root
<i>Sanicula tuberosa</i>	Turkey pea
<i>Yabea microcarpa</i>	Large-seeded yabea
<i>Apocynaceae – Dogbane Family</i>	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Araliaceae – Ginseng Family</i>	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy
<i>Asclepiadaceae – Milkweed Family</i>	
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow-leaf milkweed

<i>Asteraceae – Sunflower Family</i>	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Achyraea mollis</i>	Blow-wives
<i>Acourtia microcephala</i>	Sacapellote
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Western ragweed
<i>Ancistrocarphus filagineus [Stylocline f.]</i>	Woolly fishhooks
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Mugwort
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush
<i>Baccharis salicifolia [B. glutinosa]</i>	Mule fat
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California brickellbush
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tocalote
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star thistle
<i>Chaenactis artemisiifolia</i>	White pincushion
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i>	Yellow pincushion
<i>Chamomilla suaveolens [Matricaria matricarioides]</i>	Pineapple weed
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i>	Cobweb thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flax-leaved fleabane
<i>Coreopsis bigelovii</i>	Annual coreopsis
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California sunflower
<i>Erigeron foliosus var. foliosus</i>	Fleabane daisy
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum var. confertiflorum</i>	Golden-yarrow
<i>Euthamia occidentalis</i>	Grass-leaved goldenrod
<i>Filago californica</i>	California filago
<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting
<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>	Weedy cudweed
<i>Gnaphalium microcephalum</i>	White everlasting
<i>Grindelia camporum var. bracteosum</i>	Gumplant
<i>Hazardia squarrosa [Haplopappus s.] var. grindelioides</i>	Saw-toothed goldenbush
<i>Hedypnois cretica</i>	Cretian hedypnois
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Annual sunflower
<i>Hemizonia fasciculata</i>	Slender tarweed
<i>Hesperis matronalis var. sparsiflora</i>	Hesperis
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora var. fastigiata</i>	Golden aster
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth cat's ear
<i>Isocoma menziesii var menziesii</i>	Coastal goldenbush

<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce
<i>Lasthenia gracilis</i> [L. californica]	California goldfields
<i>Layia platyglossa</i>	Tidy-tips
<i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i> var. <i>filaginifolia</i> [Corethrogyne f.]	California-aster
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>commutata</i>	Cliff aster
<i>Micropus californicus</i> var. <i>californicus</i>	Slender cottonweed
<i>Microseris douglasii</i> ssp. <i>douglasii</i>	Douglas' microseris
<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	African daisy
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	Lyon's pentachaeta
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly ox-tongue
<i>Psilocarphus tenellus</i> var. <i>tenellus</i>	Woolly heads
<i>Raffinesquia californica</i>	California chicory
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	Rayless ragwort
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>	Sandwash butterweed
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common groundsel
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sow thistle
<i>Stebbinsoseris heterocarpa</i>	Brown microseris
<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i>	Wraith flower
<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i>	Silver puffs
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Spiny clotbur
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur
<i>Betulaceae – Birch Family</i>	
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White alder
<i>Boraginaceae – Borage Family</i>	
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> var. <i>intermedia</i> [A. i.]	Common fiddleneck
<i>Cryptantha clevelandii</i>	Cleveland cryptantha
<i>Cryptantha muricata</i>	Prickly popcornflower
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Wild heliotrope
<i>Pectocarya linearis</i> ssp. <i>ferocula</i>	Pectocarya
<i>Plagiobothrys acanthocarpus</i>	Adobe popcorn flower
<i>Plagiobothrys collinus</i> var. <i>fulvescens</i>	Popcorn flower
<i>Plagiobothrys collinus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	Popcorn flower
<i>Plagiobothrys nothofulvus</i>	Popcornflower
<i>Brassicaceae – Mustard Family</i>	
<i>Athysanus pusillus</i>	Dwarf athysanis
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard

<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse
<i>Draba cuneifolia</i>	Draba
<i>Erysimum capitatum</i>	Western wallflower
<i>Hirschfeldia incana [Brassica geniculata]</i>	Mediterranean mustard
<i>Lepidium nitidum var. nitidum</i>	Shiny peppergrass
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet alyssum
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Wild radish
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water cress
<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	Charlock
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Oriental mustard
<i>Thelypodium lasiophyllum</i>	California mustard
<i>Thysanocarpus laciniatus</i>	Fringepod
<i>Cactaceae – Cactus Family</i>	
<i>Opuntia basilaris var. basilaris</i>	Beavertail cactus
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	Coastal prickly-pear
<i>Opuntia oricola</i>	Prickly-pear
<i>Opuntia prolifera</i>	Coast cholla
<i>Campanulaceae</i>	
<i>Nemacladus ramosissimus</i>	Thread-stem
<i>Caparaceae – Caper Family</i>	
<i>Isomeris arborea</i>	Bladderpod
<i>Caprifoliaceae – Honeysuckle Family</i>	
<i>Lonicera subspicata var. denudata [L. s. var. johnstonii]</i>	Chaparral honeysuckle
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Blue elderberry
<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping snowberry
<i>Caryophyllaceae – Carnation Family</i>	
<i>Herniaria hirsuta ssp. hirsuta</i>	Herniaria
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Windmill pink
<i>Silene laciniata ssp. major</i>	Indian pink
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common chickweed
<i>Stellaria nitens</i>	Shining chickweed
<i>Chenopodiaceae – Goosefoot Family</i>	
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	Quail bush
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Australian saltbush
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lamb's quarters
<i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	California goosefoot
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaved goosefoot
<i>Salsola tragus [Salsola iberica]</i>	Russian thistle

<i>Cistaceae – Rock-rose Family</i>	
<i>Cistus purpureus</i>	Orchid rock rose
<i>Convolvulaceae – Morning-glory Family</i>	
<i>Calystegia macrostegia ssp. intermedia</i>	Chaparral morning-glory
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	Small-flowered morning-glory
<i>Crassulaceae – Stonecrop Family</i>	
<i>Crassula connata [Tillaea erecta]</i>	Pygmy-weed
<i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	Lance-leaf dudleya
<i>Dudleya parva</i>	Conejo dudleya
<i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i>	Chalk dudleya
<i>Cucurbitaceae – Gourd Family</i>	
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	Calabazilla
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	Manroot
<i>Cuscutaceae – Dodder Family</i>	
<i>Cuscuta californica</i>	California dodder
<i>Euphorbiaceae – Spurge Family</i>	
<i>Chamaesyce albomarginata</i>	Rattlesnake weed
<i>Chamaesyce polycarpa var. hirtella</i>	Golondrina
<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	Turkey mullein
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor bean
<i>Fabaceae – Pea Family</i>	
<i>Amorpha californica var. californica</i>	False indigo
<i>Astagalus gambelianus</i>	Gambel's milkvetch
<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>	Licorice
<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i>	Chaparral sweet pea
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdfoot trefoil
<i>Lotus salsuginosus var. salsuginosus</i>	Coastal lotus
<i>Lotus scoparius</i>	Deer weed
<i>Lotus strigosus</i>	Strigose lotus
<i>Lotus wrangelianus</i>	Chilean lotus
<i>Lupinus bicolor ssp. microphyllus</i>	Dove lupine
<i>Lupinus sparsiflorus</i>	Coulter's lupine
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	Arroyo lupine
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	California burclover
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	White sweetclover
<i>Melilotus indica</i>	Yellow sweetclover
<i>Trifolium depauperatum var. amplexans</i>	Bladder clover
<i>Trifolium willdenovii [T. tridentatum]</i>	Tomcat clover

<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Winter vetch
<i>Fagaceae – Oak Family</i>	
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	Scrub oak
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Hybrid oak similar to blue oak
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak
<i>Geraniaceae – Geranium Family</i>	
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long-beaked filaree
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Red-stemmed filaree
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	White-stemmed filaree
<i>Grossulariaceae – Gooseberry Family</i>	
<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	Fuchsia-flowered gooseberry
<i>Hydrophyllaceae – Waterleaf Family</i>	
<i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i> var. <i>chrysanthemifolia</i>	Eucrypta
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i>	Caterpillar phacelia
<i>Phacelia distans</i>	Fern-leaf phacelia
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>suffrutescens</i>	Branching phacelia
<i>Phacelia viscida</i>	Sticky phacelia
<i>Pholistoma auritum</i> var. <i>auritum</i>	Fiesta flower
<i>Juglandaceae – Walnut Family</i>	
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	Southern california black walnut
<i>Lamiaceae – Mint Family</i>	
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White sage
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	Chia sage
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	Purple sage
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black sage
<i>Stachys albens</i>	White hedge nettle
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	Hedge nettle
<i>Linaceae – Flax Family</i>	
<i>Linum grandiflorum</i>	Flowering flax
<i>Malvaceae – Mallow Family</i>	
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	Chaparral mallow
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed
<i>Nyctaginaceae – Four O'clock Family</i>	
<i>Mirabilis californica</i>	Wishbone bush
<i>Onagraceae – Evening-Primrose Family</i>	
<i>Camissonia californica</i>	Mustard primrose
<i>Camissonia intermedia</i>	Evening primrose

<i>Camissonia micrantha</i>	Small evening primrose
<i>Clarkia cylindrica</i>	Speckled clarkia
<i>Clarkia epilobioides</i>	Willow-herb clarkia
<i>Clarkia purpurea ssp. quadrivulnera</i>	Four-spot clarkia
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	Elegant clarkia
<i>Epilobium canum ssp. canum</i>	California fuchsia
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	Green willow herb
<i>Oxalidaceae – Oxalis Family</i>	
<i>Oxalis albicans ssp. pilosa</i>	Oxalis
<i>Paeoniaceae – Peony Family</i>	
<i>Paeonia californica</i>	California peony
<i>Papaveraceae – Poppy Family</i>	
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy
<i>Plantaginaceae – Plantain Family</i>	
<i>Plantago erecta</i>	California plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Common plantain
<i>Platanaceae – Sycamore Family</i>	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California sycamore
<i>Polemoniaceae – Phlox Family</i>	
<i>Gilia angelensis</i>	Angel gilia
<i>Gilia capitata ssp. abrontifolia</i>	Globe gilia
<i>Linanthus dianthiflorus</i>	Ground pink
<i>Linanthus parviflorus [L. androsaceus]</i>	Linanthus
<i>Navarretia hamata</i>	Hooked navarretia
<i>Navarretia pubescens</i>	Pubescent navarretia
<i>Polygonaceae – Buckwheat Family</i>	
<i>Chorizanthe staticoides</i>	Turkish rugging
<i>Eriogonum cinereum</i>	Ashy-leaved buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>	Conejo buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i>	Long-stemmed buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum var foliosum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Common knotweed
<i>Pterostegia drymarioides</i>	Fairy mist
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	Willow dock
<i>Portulacaceae – Purslane Family</i>	
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer's red maids
<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	Red maids

<i>Calyptidium monandrum</i>	Sand cress
<i>Claytonia perfoliata ssp. perfoliata</i>	Miner's lettuce
<i>Primulaceae – Primrose Family</i>	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernell
<i>Dodecatheon clevelandii ssp. sanctarum</i>	Shooting star
<i>Ranunculaceae – Buttercup Family</i>	
<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	Pipestem virgin's bower
<i>Delphinium parryi A. Gray ssp. maritimum</i>	Parry's larkspur
<i>Ranunculus californicus</i>	California buttercup
<i>Ranunculus hebecarpus</i>	Hairy fruited buttercup
<i>Rhamnaceae – Buckthorn Family</i>	
<i>Ceanothus megacarpus var. megacarpus</i>	Bigpod ceanothus
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	Spiny redberry
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaf redberry
<i>Rosaceae – Rose Family</i>	
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides var. betuloides</i>	Birch-leaf mountain mahogany
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaf cherry
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California rose
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry
<i>Rubiaceae – Madder Family</i>	
<i>Galium angustifolium ssp. angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved bedstraw
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goose grass
<i>Galium nuttallii ssp. nuttallii</i>	Climbing bedstraw
<i>Galium parisiense</i>	Wall bedstraw
<i>Salicaceae – Willow Family</i>	
<i>Populus balsamifera L. ssp. trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood
<i>Populus fremontii ssp. fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Narrow-leaved willow
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	Red willow
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow
<i>Saururaceae – Lizard-tail Family</i>	
<i>Anemopsis californica</i>	Yerba mansa
<i>Scrophulariaceae – Figwort Family</i>	
<i>Antirrhinum kelloggii</i>	Climbing snapdragon
<i>Antirrhinum nuttallianum</i>	Nuttall's snapdragon
<i>Castilleja affinis</i>	Indian paintbrush

<i>Castilleja applegatei ssp. martinii</i>	Indian paintbrush
<i>Castilleja exserta ssp. exserta</i>	Purple owl's clover
<i>Castilleja foliolosa</i>	Woolly indian paintbrush
<i>Collinsia heterophylla</i>	Purple chinese houses
<i>Keckiella cordifolia</i>	Heart-leaved penstemon
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus [Diplacus longiflorus]</i>	Sticky monkeyflower
<i>Mimulus brevipes</i>	Yellow monkeyflower
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Common monkeyflower
<i>Pensemon centranthifolius</i>	Scarlet bugler
<i>Scophularia californica ssp. floribunda</i>	California figwort
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Water speedwell
<i>Solanaceae – Nightshade Family</i>	
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Jimson weed
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree tobacco
<i>Solanum xanti</i>	Chaparral nightshade
<i>Tamaricaceae – Tamarix Family</i>	
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Mediterranean tamarix
<i>Urticaceae – Nettle Family</i>	
<i>Hesperocnide tenella</i>	Western nettle
<i>Urtica dioica ssp. holosericea [U. holosericea]</i>	Stinging nettle
<i>Verbenaceae – Vervain Family</i>	
<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	Western verbena
<i>Violaceae – Violet Family</i>	
<i>Viola pedunculata</i>	Johnny-jump-up
<i>Vitaceae – Grape Family</i>	
<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	Virginia creeper
CLASS MONOCOTYLEDONES – MONOCOTS	
<i>Agavaceae – Agave Family</i>	
<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	Chaparral yucca
<i>Arecaceae – Palm Family</i>	
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm
<i>Cyperaceae – Sedge Family</i>	
<i>Carex senta</i>	Rough sedge
<i>Carex praegracilis</i>	Sedge
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Tall umbrella sedge
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	Umbrella plant
<i>Cyperus odoratus</i>	Umbrella sedge
<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	Common spike rush
<i>Eleocharis montevidensis</i>	Spike rush

<i>Scirpus maritimus</i>	Prairie bulrush
<i>Iridaceae – Iris Family</i>	
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eyed grass
<i>Juncaceae – Rush Family</i>	
<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Baltic rush
<i>Juncus mexicanus</i>	Mexican rush
<i>Juncus textilis</i>	Basket rush
<i>Liliaceae – Lily Family</i>	
<i>Allium haematochiton</i>	Red-skinned onion
<i>Bloomeria crocea</i>	Golden stars
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily
<i>Calochortus clavatus ssp. pallidus</i>	Yellow mariposa lily
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer’s mariposa lily
<i>Cholorgalum pomeridianum</i>	Soap plant
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum ssp capitatum [D. pulchella]</i>	Blue dicks
<i>Fritillaria biflora var. biflora</i>	Chocolate lily
<i>Muilla maritima</i>	Common muilla
<i>Zigadenus fremontii</i>	Chaparral star lily
<i>Poaceae – Grass Family</i>	
<i>Agrostis exarata</i>	Spike bent grass
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oat
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat
<i>Bromus carinatus var. carinatus</i>	California brome
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome
<i>Bromus hordaceus [B. mollis]</i>	Soft chess
<i>Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens</i>	Red brome
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Little barnyard grass
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue wildrye
<i>Hordeum marinum ssp. gussoneanum</i>	Mediterranean barley
<i>Hordeum marinum ssp. leporinum [H. leporinum]</i>	Mediterranean barley
<i>Lamarkia aurea</i>	Goldentop
<i>Leymus condensatus</i>	Giant wild rye
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian rye grass
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial ryegrass
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	Coast range melic
<i>Muhlenbergia microsperma</i>	Small-flowered muhly

<i>Nasella lepida</i> [<i>Stipa l.</i>]	Foothill needlegrass
<i>Nasella pulchra</i> [<i>Stipa p.</i>]	Purple needlegrass
<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>	Paradox canary grass
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	Smilo grass
<i>Poa secunda</i> ssp. <i>secunda</i>	One-sided bluegrass
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual beard grass
<i>Schismus arabicus</i>	Arabian grass
<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	Old han schismus
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Saint augustine grass
<i>Vulpia microstachys</i>	Pacific fescue
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> var. <i>hirsuta</i> [<i>Festuca megalura</i>]	Hirsute rattail fescue
<i>Typhaceae – Cattail Family</i>	
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Slender-leaved cattail
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved cattail

APPENDIX B FAUNA OF THE CONEJO CANYONS

MAMMALS	
California Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus californicus</i>
Heerman Kangaroo Rat	<i>Dipodomys heermanni</i>
Southern Grasshopper Mouse	<i>Onychomys torridus</i>
Western Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>
Dusky-rooted Woodrat	<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>
California Vole	<i>Microtus californicus</i>
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>
Ornate Shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>
Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>
Mountain lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
BIRDS	
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>
Greater Roadrunner	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>
Western Screech Owl	<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Common Poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>

BIRDS (cont.)	
Annas Hummingbird	<i>Calypte annae</i>
Allens Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>
Costas Hummingbird	<i>Calypte costae</i>
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Nuttall's Woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>
Redbreasted Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>
Ash-throated Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Western Scrub-Jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Oak Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>
Common Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>
Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>
Canyon Wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>
Cactus Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
California Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
Phainopepla	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>

BIRDS (cont.)	
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Huttons Vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>
Bullocks Oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>
Hooded Oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>
Blackheaded Grossbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
California Brown Towhee	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Whitecrowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Goldencrowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
REPTILES	
Southern Alligator Lizard	<i>Elgaria multicarinata</i>
Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
Western Whiptail Lizard	<i>Aspidoscelis tigris</i>
Sideblotched Lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>
Coast Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>
Striped Racer	<i>Masticophis lateralis</i>
Gopher Snake	<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>
Common Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>
Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>
Western Blackheaded Snake	<i>Tantilla planiceps</i>
Night Snake	<i>Hypsiglena ochrorhyncha</i>
Pacific Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus oreganus helleri</i>
Western Skink	<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus</i>
Western Pond Turtle	<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>
AMPHIBIANS	
California Slender Salamander	<i>Batrachoceps attenuatus</i>

AMPHIBIANS (cont.)	
Ensatina	<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii</i>
Western Toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>
California Treefrog	<i>Pseudacris cadaverina</i>
Pacific Treefrog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>
California Red-legged Frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>
American Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
FISHES	
Arroyo Chub	<i>Gila orcutti</i>
Santa Anna Mountain Sucker	<i>Pantosteus santaanae</i>
Speckled Dace	<i>Rhynchichthys osculus</i>
Threadfin Shad	<i>Dorosoma pretenense</i>
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis machrochirus</i>
Green Sunfish	<i>Lepomis microlophus</i>
<i>Other introduced species are also possible in this group.</i>	