

APPENDIX 9.2

Biological Survey

**Biological Survey of the Mammoth Hospital Exchange Parcel,
Mammoth Lakes, Mono County, California**

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Biological Survey of the Mammoth Hospital Exchange Parcel, Mammoth Lakes, Mono County, California

SUMMARY

Botanical and wildlife field surveys were conducted on the Mammoth Hospital exchange parcel in September and October 2002. Disturbed areas cover approximately one quarter of the site, including the Mammoth Community Church, church parking area, a utility line and associated road that bisect the parcel, walking trails, and a paved bike path trail. Natural vegetation on the parcel consists of patchy Jeffery pine forest with an understory and large patches of big sagebrush–bitterbrush scrub, not considered a rare or special status plant community.

A total of 59 plant taxa, occurring in 21 plant families, were recorded from the parcel. None of the plant species observed are species of concern nor are any plant species of concern expected to occur on the parcel. No listed or proposed rare, threatened, endangered or sensitive species of wildlife are known or expected to occur in the exchange parcel. Use of the parcel by Forest Management Indicator Species is not likely, except for mule deer. A few old deer pellets were observed on the parcel, but significant new development to the south and east in recent years and high human use now appears to discourage deer use. The lack of contiguous habitat and sparseness of tree cover on the parcel coupled with high human use of the area precludes all but the most typical human tolerant wildlife species at this site.

INTRODUCTION

The Mammoth Hospital exchange parcel is federal land managed by the Inyo National Forest that is under consideration for exchange for community expansion. The parcel is located north of Mammoth Hospital, west of the Mammoth Mountain RV Park, and east of the Shilo Inn and MacDonald's Restaurant in the Town of Mammoth Lakes, California. The 10.33 acre parcel is surrounded by high use development on three sides and is bordered by Highway 203 to the north and Sierra Park Road on the west (Figure 1). An Inyo National Forest campground is located to the north across Highway 203.

The exchange parcel presently contains the Mammoth Community Church and church parking area on a 1.0 acre site under Special Use Permit issued by the Inyo National Forest. The parcel also contains a utility line and associated road that runs east-west through the middle portion, well established human user trails, and in the northeast portion a paved bike path and entrance to a bike tunnel crossing Highway 203. The site also has been used in winter as public parking for an ice skating rink located on the parcel to the east.

The exchange parcel is mostly flat, gradually sloping higher in elevation on the south side of the parcel, bordering the Mammoth Hospital site. The extent of human impact on the parcel is very noticeable due to the presence of the church, trails and the close proximity to surrounding developed property.

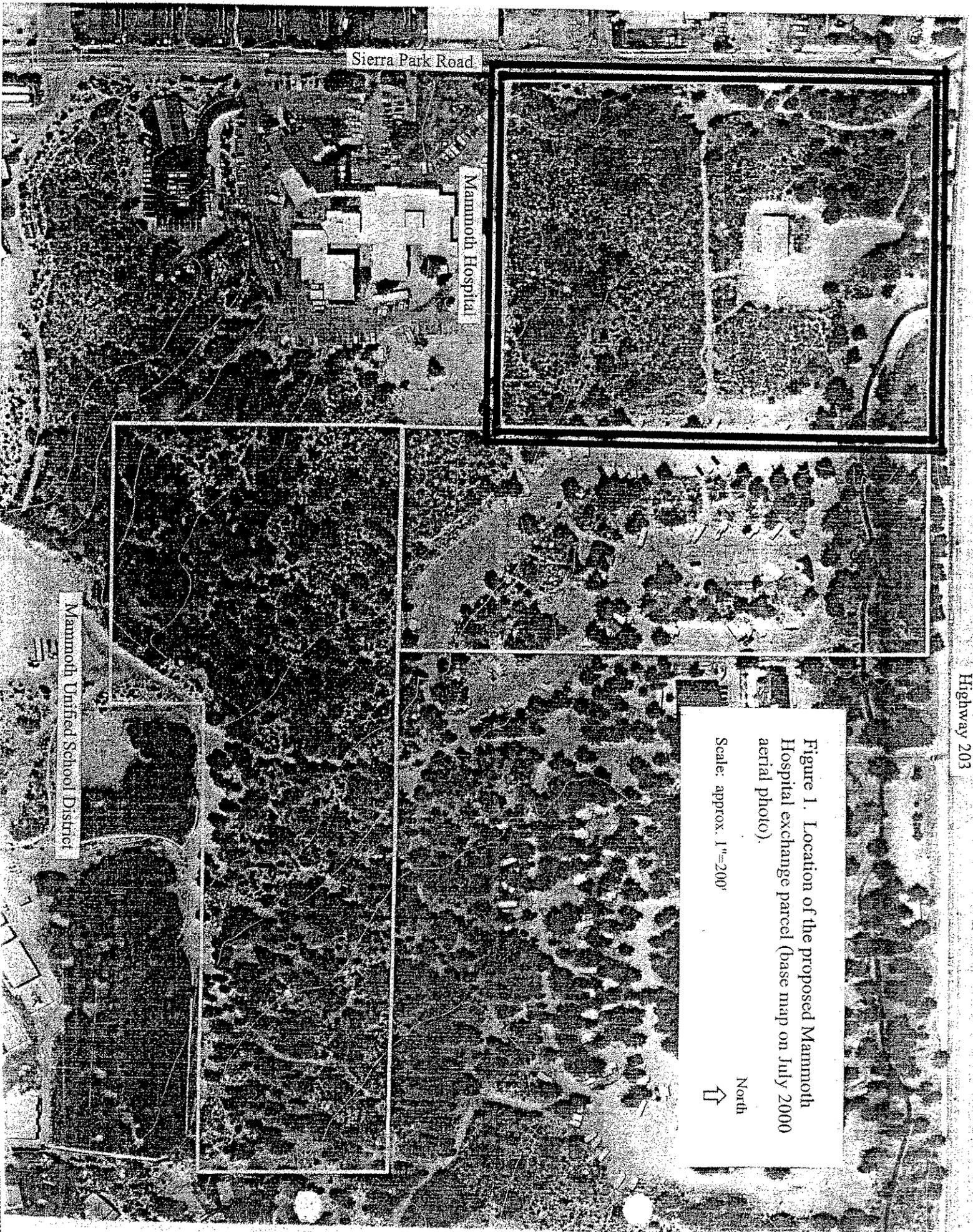


Figure 1. Location of the proposed Mammoth Hospital exchange parcel (base map on July 2000 aerial photo).

Scale: approx. 1"=200'



North

The objectives of the current study are to conduct botanical and wildlife field surveys on the parcel to determine if any species of concern occur there, to provide plant and wildlife species lists for the parcel, to provide a brief description of the plant communities on the site, and to identify and map any plant communities or wildlife habitats that are considered sensitive. The botanical work was conducted by Mark Bagley and the wildlife work by Karl Chang. It is anticipated that this information will be used by the Inyo National Forest in preparing their environmental review for this project.

METHODS

Botanical Survey Methods

A review of plant species of concern that occur in the vicinity of the Town of Mammoth Lakes was prepared using information from the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB, a Department of Fish and Game inventory of sensitive plants, animals and natural communities), and previous environmental reports from the area (Bagley 1990, 1994, 1997, 1999, Howald 1981, 1982a, 1982b, U.S. Forest Service 1990). A plant was considered a species of concern if it was federally or state listed or proposed as a rare, threatened, or endangered species (CNDDDB 2002); or listed or proposed as a sensitive or watch list plant by the Inyo National Forest (U.S. Forest Service 1998a, 1998b, 2002); or a CNDDDB special plant (CNDDDB 2002); or listed by the California Native Plant Society in their inventory of rare and endangered plants of California (CNPS 2001).

Four plant species of concern have been reported to occur in the vicinity of the Town (Table 1), but no records were found of any of these from the project area. For each species on Table 1, information was gathered on status, flowering period, general distribution, known elevational range, and habitat preferences. In addition to the sources listed above, this information was gathered from a review of regional floras (Abrams and Ferris 1923-1960, Cronquist et al. 1984, 1989, Munz and Keck 1959, Munz 1968, and Hickman 1993). Identifying features of the species on Table 1 were reviewed before conducting the field surveys.

Botanical field surveys were conducted over the Mammoth Hospital exchange parcel on September 11 and October 9, 2002, by Mark Bagley. Field surveys were conducted by systematically walking survey transects over the site. The parcel was surveyed using parallel transects approximately 50-feet apart.

Field surveys were floristically based, that is all parts of the project area were surveyed and all plant species encountered in the survey area were identified to at least genus and to the level necessary to ensure that they were not plant species of concern. A list was made of all plant species encountered. Plants that were not readily identifiable in the field were collected for later determination by Mark Bagley.

Wildlife Survey Methods

A review of wildlife species of concern that occur in the proposed exchange parcel and

nearby vicinity was conducted using information from the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 1994), a review of environmental and biological assessment documents from previous land exchanges in the surrounding area (U.S. Forest Service 1984, 1985, 1986), and of previous local biological resources studies (Dodge 1994, Taylor 1993, U.S. Forest Service 1988, 1990). Contacts were made with Inyo National Forest wildlife biologist Richard Perloff and District Ranger Sandy Hogan for input and access to environmental documents. Inyo National Forest Management Indicator Species of concern were discussed, as well as deer migration patterns in recent years. No listed or proposed rare, threatened, endangered or sensitive species of wildlife are known, or expected, to be present in the proposed Mammoth Hospital exchange parcel.

A reconnaissance survey of the proposed exchange parcel was conducted on August 1, 2002 by Karl Chang. The initial reconnaissance survey allows the surveyor to anticipate the extent of field research necessary to conduct a reasonable survey of the proposed site for presence of anticipated or expected wildlife species. Evidence of high human impact on the parcel was obvious in the initial survey. The amount of trash, litter and droppings from domestic animals was abundant throughout the parcel.

A wildlife survey of the parcel was conducted by Karl Chang on September 29, 2002 by walking over the entire area in parallel north-south transect lines, with each transect line spaced no more than 20 meters apart. Deviation from compass aligned transect lines were made to detour around dense patches of shrubs or trees. A course around the perimeter of the parcel was also surveyed. The animal species and associated vegetative communities observed in the parcel were noted and species recorded. Tracks and scats of animal species encountered were noted and identified and used as basis for determining the use of the site by wildlife species. Deer fecal pellet counts were conducted to determine the extent of deer use in the parcel. Avian species observed and heard were identified and noted as well as nest sites and potential nesting trees and snags recorded. Migratory and hibernating wildlife species which might utilize the parcel during spring and fall seasons were not evident at the time of the survey and nocturnal species that may visit the site may not leave signs with the noted exception of coyote and bear.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Vegetation

Disturbed areas cover approximately one quarter of the Mammoth Hospital exchange parcel, including the Mammoth Community Church, church parking area, a utility line and associated road that bisect the parcel, walking trails, and a paved bike path trail (Figure 1). Cultivated areas that are irrigated occur in the parcel, including flower beds and a small lawn in front of the church and a small flower bed around the church sign adjacent to the driveway and Highway 203.

Natural vegetation on the parcel consists of patchy Jeffrey pine forest with an understory and large patches of big sagebrush-bitterbrush scrub. These vegetation types are very common and widespread upland vegetation types in the region and are not considered rare or special status plant communities. The patchy forest consists of stands of Jeffrey pines (*Pinus jeffreyi*) with only a single white fir tree (*Abies concolor*) on the site. The understory and large patches without tree

cover are dominated by big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*). This is a fairly open scrub, with low growing bushes generally about 2-3 feet tall with scattered herbaceous plants growing in the open spaces between shrubs. Common associated species include snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rotundifolius*), big squirrel tail (*Elymus elymoides*), western needlegrass (*Achnatherum occidentale*), and Ross' sedge (*Carex rossii*). Occasional associates include sulfur flower (*Eriogonum umbellatum*), Bloomer's goldenbush (*Ericameria bloomeri*), Sierra currant (*Ribes cereum*), Anderson's lupine (*Lupinus andersonii*), spreading phlox (*Phlox diffusa*), and diffuse gayophytum (*Gayophytum diffusum*).

Wetland vegetation does not occur on the parcel nor does any other sensitive vegetation type.

Flora

A total of 59 plant taxa, occurring in 21 plant families, were recorded from the Mammoth Hospital exchange parcel (Table 2). Surveys were conducted late in the season when nearly all of the plants in the area had completed their fruiting, except in the cultivated areas which receive supplemental water. Most annual and some herbaceous perennial species were already dormant and dry, but were identifiable from dry leaves, fruit and seeds. Because of the late timing of the survey (Sept.-Oct.) it is likely some annual or biennial species that grew on the site in spring and early summer were no longer observable. However, the four plant species of concern known in the vicinity (Table 1) are all herbaceous perennials that should have been observable at that time.

Fifteen of the 59 plant taxa observed on the parcel are exotic species, including such common weeds as dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), tumble-mustard (*Sisymbrium* sp.), Russian thistle (*Salsola* sp.), sweet-clover (*Melilotus alba*), common knotweed (*Polygonum arenastrum*), and cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*). Seven of the exotic species, including six ornamental flowers and a lawn grass (*Lolium* sp.), were observed only in the cultivated areas associated with the church.

Sensitive Plant Species

Four plant species of concern have been reported to occur in the vicinity of the Town of Mammoth Lakes (Table 1). None of these species have previously been reported from the exchange parcel, none were observed in the field survey, nor were any other sensitive plant species found or expected to occur in the project area.

Three of the four plant species of concern reported in the vicinity are of concern to the Inyo National Forest. Mono milk-vetch (*Astragalus monoensis* var. *monoensis*), a Forest Sensitive Plant, and Mono Lake lupine (*Lupinus duranii*), a Forest Watch List Plant and a proposed Sensitive Plant, are also both listed as rare or endangered in California by CNPS (List 1B). Mono milk-vetch, is also state listed as rare. Both species are known at Smokey Bear Flat, about three miles to the northeast. These two species are found in open, pumice flats; this habitat type does not occur within the project area.

Pine City sedum (*Sedum pinetorum*), a Forest Watch List Plant, is a poorly understood taxa known only from a single specimen labeled as being collected in 1913 "near Pine City above

Mammoth." Pine City no longer exists, but was an old mining camp located in the Mammoth Lakes Basin. There has been some speculation that the original specimen may have been mislabeled and not have come from California at all. This is the conclusion reached in the *Jepson Manual* (Hickman 1993), but the CNPS and CNDDDB continue to list the species as does the Inyo National Forest. No sedum were observed in the exchange parcel.

The other species on Table 1, scalloped-leaved lousewort (*Pedicularis crenulata*), is not listed by the Inyo National Forest, but is listed by CNPS as rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere (List 2). It is a Rocky Mountain species with a single known occurrence in California, located along Convict Creek approximately 8 miles southeast of the Town of Mammoth Lakes. This species occurs in meadows and on streambanks; these habitat types do not occur in the project area.

Wildlife Species

Based on the review of the California Natural Diversity Database, previous environmental documents, discussions with Inyo National Forest Staff, and the field survey conducted for this project, no listed or proposed rare, threatened, endangered or sensitive species of wildlife are known or expected to be present in the proposed land exchange parcel.

Due to the close proximity to present development in the town of Mammoth Lakes, the exchange parcel is highly impacted by human use as evident by the amount of litter, footprints and trails that bisect the parcel. Observations of expected wildlife which are associated with the sagebrush scrub and Jeffery pine forest communities that occur on the parcel were limited. Sightings of chickaree, golden-mantled ground squirrel, and sagebrush chipmunk were abundant during the survey. Mountain Chickadee, Common Raven and sparrows were the only avian species observed. The only other wildlife species encountered during the field survey were a few western fence lizards. A few bear scats, containing plastic wrappers and foil, were observed, as were some coyote scats, evidence that these large mammals do pass through the parcel.

Wildlife species not observed but most likely to occur on the exchange parcel, and those that were observed, are listed in Table 3. This includes species that are quite tolerant of human impacts and appear to be most likely to occur in the habitats on the site. Some additional species may use the parcel, especially other birds and bats.

Management indicator species (MIS) that could potentially visit the proposed exchange parcel include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), pine marten (*Martes americana*), Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles*), and Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*). But, as discussed below, current use of the parcel by these species is unlikely.

Mule Deer. A few old deer pellets were found on the parcel. All were weathered and may have been deposited many seasons ago. No new deer pellets or tracks were found during the survey. Mule deer may have migrated through the parcel years ago when the area afforded connection to the northwest summer range as deer migrated from holding areas along Sherwin Creek and Mammoth Creek. But, due to considerable development to the east in recent years and the expansion of school and college sites to the south, this parcel is now essentially hemmed in by development on three sides and affords migrating deer little opportunity to move through. The

openness, lack of understory and the high level of human use on the parcel also may discourage deer use on this site. The amount of domestic dog droppings found on the site suggest that many local residences use this parcel extensively on a daily basis and the presence of dogs would discourage deer to stay on the site.

Pine Marten. Pine marten is listed as a sensitive species on Inyo National Forest land. Marten depend on mature forests with numerous down logs for dens, hiding cover and food. The exchange parcel contains one snag along Highway 203 but no downed logs that can be utilized by pine martins. However, this site has an abundant food source for martens. Pine marten could potentially hunt in the parcel, but it would be highly unlikely considering the degree of human presence nearby.

Northern Goshawk. The Northern Goshawk is another sensitive species that may on occasion pass through or hunt in the exchange parcel. Preferred habitat for goshawks is found in mature forest with a variety of seral forest stages adjacent to nesting areas. No known nest sites exist on the parcel or in nearby areas. Use by this species on the parcel is highly unlikely.

Great Gray Owl. The great gray owl is another MIS species and is on the California Department of Fish and Game endangered species list. This species is a resident of mixed conifer and red fir forest habitats and prefers wet meadows of 20 acres or more to feed in. These habitats do not occur in or adjacent to the study parcel and no recent sighting in the surrounding area has been documented. It is not expected that this species will use this parcel.

As mentioned before, the amount of litter observed, the trails, parking area, and Church on this parcel are indicative of high human use. The lack of contiguous habitat and sparseness of tree cover on the parcel coupled with high human use of the area precludes all but the most typical human tolerant wildlife species at this site.

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Table 1. Plant species of concern reported to occur in the vicinity of the Town of Mammoth Lakes.

Scientific/Common Name (Plant Family)/Life Form	Rank or Status ¹					Flowering Period and Distribution	Elevational Range and Habitat Preferences
	INF	FWS	DFG	NDDB	CNPS		
<i>Astragalus monoensis</i> var. <i>monoensis</i> Mono milk-vetch (Fabaceae) herbaceous perennial	S/S	-	CR	S2.2	L1B 223	June-August. SE from near Mono Craters to Mammoth Lakes and Benton Crossing, Mono Co.	7600-7900 ft. Open, dry pumice flats of sand and gravel, and on road cuts. Sometimes with sagebrush scrub.
<i>Lupinus duranii</i> Mono Lake lupine (Fabaceae) herbaceous perennial	WL/S	-	-	S2.2	L1B 223	May-August. Mono Basin and Long Valley, from near Lundy Lake to near Mammoth Lakes, Mono Co.	6500-8500 ft. Open, dry pumice flats of sand and gravel. Sometimes with sagebrush scrub.
<i>Pedicularis crenulata</i> scalloped-leaved lousewort (Scrophulariaceae) herbaceous perennial	-/-	-	-	S1.2	L2 321	June-July. In Calif. only one occurrence near Convict Creek, Mono Co. Rocky Mountains.	6900-7550 ft. Wet meadows, streambanks.
<i>Sedum pinetorum</i> Pine City sedum (Crassulaceae) herbaceous perennial	WL/WL	-	-	-	L3 ??3	July. Known from one 1913 specimen, location ambiguous, "near Pine City above Mammoth."	Probably about 9000-9500 ft. Habitat unknown.

¹ Rank or status abbreviations:

INF (Inyo National Forest, U.S. Forest Service 1998a, 1998b, 2002) ranks are: S = Forest Service Region 5 Sensitive Plant, WL = Inyo National Forest Watch List Plant. The first code is the current status (1998 lists), the second code is the newer proposed status (2002 draft lists).

FWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) listings under the Endangered Species Act (CNDDDB 2002): - = not listed or proposed for listing.

DFG (California Department of Fish and Game) listings under the California Endangered Species Act (CNDDDB 2002): CR = state-listed, rare.

NDDB (California Natural Diversity Data Base) ranks are (CNDDDB 2002): S1 = extremely endangered; S2 = endangered; S3 = restricted range, rare; S4 = apparently secure; S5 = demonstrably secure. A more precise degree of threat is sometimes expressed by a decimal followed by a number. The possible range of values is 1-3 with 1 signifying the most threatened and 3 the least threatened. Example: A species ranked S2.1 is endangered and extremely threatened in California. Uncertainty about the rank of an element is expressed in two major ways: 1) by expressing the rank as a range of values: e.g., S2S3 means the rank is somewhere between S2 and S3; and 2) by adding a ? to the rank: e.g., S2?. This represents more certainty than S2S3, but less than S2.

CNPS (California Native Plant Society) ranks are (CNPS 2001): L1A = List 1A, plants presumed extinct in California; L1B = List 1B, plants rare and endangered in California and elsewhere; L2 = List 2, plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; L3 = List 3, plants about which we need more information - a review list; and L4 = List 4, plants of limited distribution - a watch list. The three numbers below are the R-E-D (rarity-endangerment-distribution) code. R code: 1 = rare, but found in sufficient numbers and distributed widely enough that the potential for extinction is low at this time; 2 = distributed in a limited number of occurrences, occasionally more if each occurrence is small; 3 = distributed in one to several highly restricted occurrences, or present in such small numbers that it is seldom reported. E code: 1 = not endangered; 2 = endangered in a portion of its range; 3 = endangered throughout its range. D code: 1 = more or less widespread outside California; 2 = rare outside California; 3 = endemic to California.

Table 2. Plant species observed on the proposed Mammoth Hospital exchange parcel, September 11 and October 9, 2002 (nomenclature from Hickman 1993).

FAMILY Species ¹	Habit
GYMNOSPERMS (CONIFERS)	
PINACEAE	
<i>Abies concolor</i>	tree
<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>	tree
DICOT ANGIOSPERMS (FLOWERING PLANTS)	
APOCYNACEAE	
*# <i>Vinca</i> sp.	perennial
ASTERACEAE	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	perennial
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	annual
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	shrub
*# <i>Coreopsis</i> sp.	perennial
<i>Ericameria bloomeri</i>	shrub
<i>Lactuca</i> sp.	annual
<i>Machaeranthera canescens</i>	biennial
*# <i>Ratibida</i> sp.	perennial
*# <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	perennial
* <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	perennial
* <i>Tragopogon</i> sp.	biennial
<i>Wyethia mollis</i>	perennial
BORAGINACEAE	
<i>Cryptantha</i> cf. <i>echinella</i>	annual
BRASSICACEAE	
<i>Arabis holboellii</i>	perennial
<i>Erysimum capitatum</i> ssp. <i>perenne</i>	perennial
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	annual
* <i>Sisymbrium</i> sp.	annual
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	
<i>Symphoricarpos rotundifolius</i>	shrub
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	
*# <i>Dianthus</i> sp.	perennial
CHENOPODIACEAE	
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	annual
* <i>Salsola</i> sp.	annual
ERICACEAE	

¹ * = exotic (non-native) species

= species observed only in cultivated areas

Table 2. (continued) Plant species observed on the proposed Mammoth Hospital exchange parcel, September 11 and October 9, 2002 (nomenclature from Hickman 1993).

FAMILY Species ¹	Habit
<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i>	shrub
FABACEAE	
<i>Lupinus andersonii</i>	perennial
* <i>Melilotus alba</i>	annual
GROSSULARIACEAE	
<i>Ribes cereum</i>	shrub
LINACEAE	
<i>Linum lewisii</i>	perennial
ONAGRACEAE	
<i>Gayophytum diffusum</i>	annual
# <i>Oenothera elata</i>	biennial
POLEMONIACEAE	
<i>Collomia linearis</i>	annual
<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i>	biennial
<i>Leptodactylon pungens</i>	subshrub
<i>Linanthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>pubescens</i>	perennial
<i>Phlox diffusa</i>	perennial
POLYGONACEAE	
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i>	perennial
<i>Eriogonum spergulinum</i> var. <i>reddingianum</i>	annual
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	shrub
* <i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	annual
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	perennial
PORTULACACEAE	
<i>Calyptridium monandrum</i>	annual
ROSACEAE	
<i>Purshia tridentata</i> var. <i>tridentata</i>	shrub
SCROPHULARIACEAE	
*# <i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	annual
# <i>Penstemon rostriflorus</i>	perennial
# <i>Penstemon</i> sp.	perennial
* <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	biennial
SOLANACEAE	
<i>Nicotiana attenuata</i>	annual
MONOCOT ANGIOSPERMS (FLOWERING PLANTS)	
CYPERACEAE	
<i>Carex rossii</i>	perennial
<i>Carex</i> sp.	perennial

Table 2. (continued) Plant species observed on the proposed Mammoth Hospital exchange parcel, September 11 and October 9, 2002 (nomenclature from Hickman 1993).

FAMILY	Species ¹	Habit
POACEAE		
	<i>Achnatherum occidentale</i>	perennial
	<i>Bromus carinatus</i> var. <i>carinatus</i>	perennial
	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	perennial
	* <i>Bromus tectorum</i>	annual
	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	perennial
	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	perennial
	<i>Elytrigia intermedia</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i>	perennial
	*# <i>Lolium</i> sp.	annual
	# <i>Poa</i> sp.	perennial

Table 3. Wildlife species observed (*) and most likely to be found as visitor or resident on the Mammoth Hospital exchange parcel.

REPTILES

- Northern alligator lizard (*Gerrhonotus coeruleus*)
- Sagebrush lizard (*Sclerophorus graciosus*)
- * Western fence lizard (*Sclerophorus occidentalis*)
- Great Basin rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis lutosus*)
- Common kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getulus californiae*)
- Great Basin gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus deserticola*)
- Terrestrail garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans*)

MAMMALS

- Brazilian free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*)
- Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*)
- Deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*)
- Sagebrush vole (*Lagurus curtatus*)
- Western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*)
- * Chickaree (Douglas squirrel) (*Tamiasciurus douglasii*)
- Mono chipmunk (*Eutamias amoenus*)
- * Sagebrush chipmunk (*Eutamias minimus*)
- Beechey ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beechyi*)
- * Golden-mantled ground squirrel (*Spermophilus lateralis*)
- Black-tailed jack rabbit (*Lepus californicus*)
- Bushy-tailed woodrat (*Neotoma cinerea*)
- * Mule deer (*Odocoileus hermionus*)
- * Black bear (*Euarctos americanus*)
- * Coyote (*Canis latrans*)

BIRDS

- Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamicensis*)
- American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)
- Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)
- * Common Raven (*Corvus corax*)
- Clark's Nutcracker (*Nucifraga Columbiana*)
- Stellar's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*)
- * Mountain Chickadee (*Parus gambeli*)
- Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*)
- Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)
- Mountain Quail (*Oreortyx pictus*)
- Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)
- Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)
- Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*)
- Black Throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*)
- Sage Sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*)
- Dark-eyed Junco (*Molothrus ater*)
- White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)
- European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)