

# Exhibit H

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Monterey County Resource Management Agency  
Planning Department  
168 West Alisal Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Salinas, California 93901

July 12, 2011

***RE: Biological survey of the Martinez Family Trust Property, 1631 Sonado Road, Pebble Beach California. APN 008-201-013.***

Dear Planners of Monterey County:

I surveyed the Martinez Family Trust Property on April 29, 2011. Architect, Claudio Ortiz of Design Group Inc., provided all relevant information for the property, including detailed site plans.

**METHOD OF SURVEY**

I surveyed the entire property on foot. I identified plant and wildlife species and looked for sensitive plant species, sensitive habitat and evidence for the presence of sensitive animal species. I paid special attention to the areas where the new additions to the existing home and the new driveway are proposed and whether these developments could potentially impact biological values.

**THE PROPERTY AND PROJECT**

The Martinez Family Trust Property is 1.156 acres in size and is roughly rectangular in shape with its long axis trending roughly north to south. The west side of the property fronts on Sonado Road. The property is generally an east to west slope. Elevations on the property are around 400 feet above sea level. The property is approximately .65 mile from the closest ocean shore.

The proposed project consists of the addition of 379.8 square feet of new building footprint to the existing 4434.5 square feet of building footprint on the property to give 4814.3 square feet of building footprint. The proposed new developments will bring the current 8.8 percent existing building footprint to 9.5 percent building footprint. The allowed building footprint is 5000 square feet or 9.9 percent. The proposed new developments include a new courtyard, walkways, porch, deck, two balconies and driveway.

The proposed project also consists of changes in the amount of impervious cover on the property from the existing 6448.6 square feet, which is 12.8 percent, to 1269.1 square feet, which is 2.5 percent. The allowed impervious cover is 4000 square feet which is 7.9 percent. At the same time, the total pervious cover will be increased from 1217.9 square feet to 8106.7 square feet.

## ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

The dominant plant community on the property is Monterey pine forest. Mature Monterey pines are the dominant tree on the property and surrounding area and mature coast live oaks are also present. Like so many portions of the closed-cone pine forests of Monterey County, the Monterey pine forest on the Martinez Family Trust Property is rather senescent, with many of the trees old-aged and having lost large limbs.

Herbaceous understory plants on the property are largely naturalized, non-native species, but some native species were observed away from the landscaped and disturbed areas.

Native shrubs are present in expected diversity for this area, away from the landscaped areas on the property (see plant list).

Average annual rainfall in this area is around 19 inches, but the average annual fog drip under the trees in this area is equivalent to an additional approximately 15 inches. The soil is a fairly heavy sandy loam. The erosion hazard is moderate.

## SENSITIVE HABITAT

Central maritime chaparral, which is classified as a sensitive habitat by the Monterey County Resource Management Agency, was observed on the Martinez Family Trust Property.

Environmentally sensitive habitat is abundant on the Monterey Peninsula. The most abundant sensitive habitat on the Monterey Peninsula and in Monterey County is central maritime chaparral. Central maritime chaparral, primarily composed of shaggy-barked manzanita (*Arctostaphylos tomentosa*) and Hooker's manzanita (*Arctostaphylos hookeri* ssp. *hookeri*), was observed on the property. Some nice contiguous stands that will not be impacted by the proposed development are present. It is apparent that there has been an ongoing effort to preserve natural habitat on this property.

A 5458.5 square foot area of the property containing most of the Hooker's manzanitas, many shaggy-barked manzanitas as well as the vast majority of the Yadon's rein orchids (approximately 50 were observed), will be dedicated as scenic easement in order to permanently protect these resources on the property (see map).

Wetland habitats are also classified as sensitive habitats by the Monterey County Resource Management Agency. Riparian communities are wetland communities present in and around drainages. Although drainages containing standing or flowing water at the time of my survey are present in the general area, none were observed on or near the Martinez Property.

Other sensitive habitats in the local area include the shoreline environment located approximately .65 mile from the property at its closest point, and coastal prairie located within two miles to the east of the project site.

100 feet is the minimum setback distance of developments from environmentally sensitive habitat recommended by the Monterey County Resource Management Agency.

## SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES

The Monterey Peninsula is known for its abundance of sensitive plant species. Some are state or federally listed and some are classified by various agencies as species of special concern, protected or sensitive species. Some of the latter are candidates for listing and many are simply uncommon and/or restricted in distribution.

The following three sensitive plant species were observed on the Martínez Family Trust Property:

- Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*). This plant is not a state or federally listed species. It is on California Native Plant Society's List 1B.1, which includes plants seriously endangered in California and elsewhere. It is endemic to three localized coastal areas of central California and two Mexican islands.
- Yadon's rein orchid (*Piperia yadonii*). This plant is federally listed endangered and is also on California Native Plant Society's List 1B.1. It is endemic to a few coastal areas of Monterey County.
- Hooker's manzanita (*Arctostaphylos hookeri* ssp. *hookeri*). Hooker's manzanita is a component of the central maritime chaparral plant community. It is on California Native Plant Society's List 1B.2, which includes plants fairly endangered in California and elsewhere. It is only found in coastal Monterey County and a small part of coastal southern Santa Cruz County.

There are also several sensitive plant species not observed on the Martínez Family Trust Property but with occurrences near the property from California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Data Base records for the Monterey Quadrangle and surrounding area. The closest records are the following:

- Hickman's onion (*Allium hickmanii*). This plant is also on California Native Plant Society's list 1B.2. The closest record to the Martínez Family Trust Property for this plant is approximately .1 mile to the north and there are numerous records to the north and east of the property.
- Fragrant fritillary (*Fritillaria liliacea*). This plant is a federal species of special concern and is also on California Native Plant Society's list 1B.2. The Martínez Family Trust Property is shown as being within the immediate local range for this species.
- Sandmat manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pumila*). This shrub is also on California Native Plant Society's list 1B.2. The closest record is approximately .6 mile to the north-northeast.
- Monterey clover (*Trifolium trichocalyx*). Monterey clover is federally listed endangered and state listed endangered and is also on California Native Plant Society's list 1B.1. The closest record is approximately .8 mile to the north.

- Pine rose (*Rosa pinetorum*). Pine Rose is also on California Native Plant Society's List 1B.2. The closest record for this uncommon species of rose bush is 1.4 miles to the north.
- Marsh microseris (*Microseris paludosa*). This dandelion-like annual is also on California Native Plant Society's List 1B.2. The closest record is approximately 1.3 miles to the north.
- Eastwood's goldenbush (*Ericameria fasciculata*). This Monterey County endemic shrub is on California Native Plant Society's List 1B.1. The closest record is approximately 1.4 miles to the north.
- Gowen's cypress (*Cupressus goveniana* ssp. *goveniana*). This Monterey-Carmel area endemic tree is federally listed as threatened and is also on California Native Plant Society's list 1B.2. The closest record is approximately 1.8 mile to the north.

All of these sensitive plant species were thoroughly searched for on the Martinez Family Trust Property and only Monterey pine, Hooker's manzanita and Yadon's rein orchid were found.

A5458.5 square foot area of the property containing the vast majority of the Yadon's rein orchids (approximately 50 were observed), as well as most of the Hooker's manzanitas, many shaggy-barked manzanitas, Monterey pines and coast live oaks, will be dedicated as scenic easement, in order to permanently protect these resources on the property.

#### **SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES**

No sensitive animal species or evidence for their presence was found on the property on my survey.

There are no sensitive animal species known to occur on the Martinez Family Trust Property from California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Data Base records for the Monterey Quadrangle and surrounding area. There are records for three sensitive species of animals on the Monterey Quadrangle and surrounding area that occur in the habitats present on the Martinez Family Trust Property. They are the California legless lizards, Smith's blue butterfly and monarch butterfly.

There are two subspecies of California legless lizards and both are likely to be present in the local area. They are the silvery legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*) and the black legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra nigra*). The black legless lizard is usually only found on the Monterey Peninsula. Both subspecies are classified by the California Department of Fish and Game as California special concern species and by the USDA Forest Service as sensitive species. California legless lizards burrow in loose, sandy soils and are often present on the immediate coast. They are highly secretive and difficult to find but appear to be widespread in sandy soils throughout the County. The California Natural Diversity Data Base printout does not show any records of them on or near the Martinez Family Trust Property. No evidence of their presence was observed from surface observations and from overturning down wood and other objects on my survey. This was not a protocol level survey for these reptiles.

Smith's blue butterfly (*Euphilotes enoptes smithi*) is federally listed as endangered. None of these butterflies were observed on the property. Its presence in an area is often indicated by the presence of seacliff buckwheat (*Eriogonum parvifolium*) and coast buckwheat (*Eriogonum latifolium*), its host plants. Neither of these plants was found on the Martinez Family Trust Property on my survey. California Natural Diversity Data Base locations for Smith's blue butterfly are over two miles from the Martinez Family Trust Property.

Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) is included in California Natural Diversity Data Base records, in part, due to its vulnerability during its winter roosting period in trees along the coast of central California. I know of no "butterfly trees" in the immediate local area and it is unlikely that trees on the Martinez Family Trust Property are winter roosting sites. California Natural Diversity Data Base locations for monarch butterfly are over 1.4 miles from the Martinez Family Trust Property.

There are three listed species of amphibians that have been found in and near wetland habitats in Monterey County. These species are the California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*), the California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum californiense*) and the Santa Cruz long-toed salamander (*Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum*).

The California red-legged frog is federally listed as threatened and is a state species of special concern, the California tiger salamander is federally listed as threatened and the Santa Cruz long-toed salamander is listed as endangered by both the state and federal governments. The California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander are much more likely to be present in suitable habitats in this area than the Santa Cruz long-toed salamander. Temporary as well as permanent water sources can serve as breeding areas for these amphibians. Breeding in California red-legged frogs has even been observed in roadside drainage ditches and cattle troughs.

There are no California Natural Diversity Data Base records for these species close to the Martinez Family Trust Property. The closest suitable habitat for breeding for these amphibians is in drainages containing ephemeral streams, the closest of which is approximately .2 mile to the south and approximately 100 feet lower in altitude. During the dry season, these amphibians may also be found in upland habitats up to around 1.5 miles away from wetlands. They commonly inhabit rodent burrows, especially California ground squirrel burrows, in their upland habitats. No California ground squirrel burrows were observed on the Martinez Family Trust Property.

No evidence for the presence of these amphibians was observed on my survey. My survey was not a protocol level survey for these amphibians.

There are several other significant animal species with ranges that include the local area that are classified by various agencies as species of special concern, protected or sensitive species. These species are the western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*), California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*), two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondi*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), ornate shrew (*Sorex ornatus*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes luciana*), and badger (*Taxidea taxus*).

No evidence for the presence of these animal species on the property was observed on my survey.

Monterey dusky-footed woodrats are abundant in local forests. Their characteristic nests of sticks were searched for on my survey and none were found. They are most likely to be present in coast live oak forest habitat and the areas with coast live oaks on the property were most carefully searched for the nests of these animals.

#### **DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

The proposed project consists of the addition of 379.8 square feet of new building footprint to the existing 4434.5 square feet of building footprint on the property to give 4814.3 square feet of building footprint. The proposed new developments will bring the current 8.8 percent existing building footprint to 9.5 percent building footprint. The allowed building footprint is 5000 square feet or 9.9 percent. The proposed new developments include a new courtyard, walkways, porch, deck, two balconies and driveway.

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The proposed additions will primarily occur in previously landscaped areas and cleared areas. The new courtyard and driveway are proposed for primarily areas of disturbed natural habitat adjacent to the existing home and landscaped areas, but they will also impact a small area of central maritime chaparral habitat and a small area where Yadon's piperia were observed to be growing (see map).

In the revised plan, 3 Yadon's rein orchids were observed to be very close to the footprint of the new driveway and will be removed, one Hooker's manzanita will likely be removed and a cluster of shaggy-barked manzanitas (not a sensitive species, but a component of central maritime chaparral habitat) will require some trimming and removal of peripheral burls due to partial coverage by walls for the proposed new garden area wall and new wall for a new garage entry gate.

Only very small proportions of the areas where central maritime chaparral habitat and Yadon's piperia were observed on the property will be impacted by the proposed new developments. The plans were conceived, and later modified with my input, to have the least possible impacts to sensitive plant species and sensitive habitat. With proper protection, biological values on the property outside of the areas of new development will not be impacted. Most of the Yadon's rein orchids and much of the best quality central maritime chaparral containing the highest proportion of Hooker's manzanita on the property will be preserved in a 5458.5 square foot area dedicated as scenic easement to serve as mitigation to offset previously stated impacts.

Numbers of Yadon's rein orchids are best assessed during the month of February, when most of the plants will put out their leaves. By the time April arrives, the leaves of many of the plants will usually be withered and dry and often browsed by deer and thus less able to be identified. I have observed that the plants in wetter, cooler conditions are more likely to retain their green leaves for longer times. The conditions on the Martinez Family Trust Property are conducive for the long-term survival of green leaves, in part due to the environment on the property and in part due to this weather year, which has been unusually cool and moist. This weather year has been remarkable



for its lateness of floral transitions. Because of this, I believe that I was able to observe a large proportion of the Yadon's rein orchids actually present on the property at the time of my survey in April. Most of the Yadon's rein orchids were observed in an area of the northwestern portion of the property which is proposed as conservation easement.

No trees are proposed for removal.

#### **MITIGATIONS - CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL**

The development footprints for the additions to the existing home on the Martinez Family Trust Property have been configured so as to minimize the amount of central maritime chaparral habitat and the number of Yadon's rein orchids that could be impacted. The protection and preservation of these plants should be the first priority.

As mentioned previously, 3 Yadon's rein orchids were observed very close to the footprint of the new driveway and will be removed, one Hooker's manzanita will likely be removed and a cluster of shaggy-barked manzanitas (not a sensitive species, but a component of central maritime chaparral habitat) will require some trimming and removal of peripheral burls.

1. Mitigation planting will be 3:1. Three Hooker's manzanitas and three shaggy-barked manzanitas will be planted on the property as mitigations for the ones removed or trimmed. Transplantation of the three Yadon's rein orchids to be impacted by the construction of the new driveway will be attempted through moving of intact soil containing the underground bulbs. The observed success rate for transplantation of Yadon's rein orchids is not high.
2. The area of the property containing the vast majority of the Yadon's rein orchids (approximately 50 were observed), as well as many Hooker's manzanitas, shaggy-barked manzanitas, Monterey pines and coast live oaks, will be dedicated as scenic easement in order to permanently protect the population of Yadon's rein orchids and other sensitive species, native species and their habitat on the property (see map). This 5458.5 square foot area will serve as mitigation to offset previously stated impacts.
3. Some Yadon's rein orchids, Hooker's manzanitas and shaggy-barked manzanitas are located outside of the footprints of the new home additions, new courtyard and new driveway, but are close to where development will take place and require protection from impacts. Orange construction fencing will be placed around the boundaries of the areas of these plants close to the areas of development to protect them from impacts during the entire period of construction. Construction personnel will be informed of the importance of avoidance of impacts to these plants.
4. Storage and staging areas for construction shall be on already paved or cleared land and shall not be in or close to any areas of natural habitat, especially natural habitat marked by orange construction fencing.
5. Most of the property other than the landscaped area around the home, shall remain in its current natural state. Restoration plantings shall be composed of native plants of local origin. It is recommended that other plantings on the property, including garden areas near

the home, if desired, shall also be composed primarily of native plants of local origin. A native seed mix from stock of local origin shall be used to restore impacted native understory and ground cover as well as for erosion control.

6. Landscaping should emphasize native plants or drought tolerant plants with similar requirements to our native vegetation. Many suitable plants for drought-tolerant landscaping in our local area are listed on pamphlets and websites available from the Monterey County Resource Management Agency, the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District and other agencies as well as native plant nurseries
7. All healthy native trees and shrubs on the property shall be protected from all impacts that may occur before, during and after construction. This includes protection from direct damage to the branches and roots of the plants, deposition or removal of soil around the plants and compaction of soil around the plants through vehicle use. Care shall be taken to make sure that the soil levels within driplines and especially around the trunks of native trees and shrubs are not altered and to make sure that drainage slopes away from trunks. These plants should be flagged, if necessary, during the installation of the home additions, new courtyard and new driveway to make their locations obvious.
8. Less than one third of branches shall be removed from any native tree or shrub that may need to be trimmed. Less than one third of area under the dripline of any native tree or shrub should be paved. There should be no pavement closer than four feet from the trunks of trees unless permeable pavement is used in these areas and surface roots are deep enough to allow paving without their extensive removal.
9. Invasive exotic plants shall, as much as possible, be removed from the property. Invasive exotics observed to be on the property on my survey are: *Acacia* (*Acacia longifolia*), silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*), French broom (*Genista monspessulana*) and pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*).  
  
Invasive plants include such species as pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*), French broom (*Genista monspessulana*) and related plants, Hottentot fig, sea fig or "ice plant" (*Carpobrotus sp.*), certain kinds of Eucalyptus such as blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), certain kinds of Acacias such as the wattles and ground covers such as periwinkle (*Vinca sp.*) and capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*). These plants and others like them can quickly spread through local natural habitats and seriously degrade them.
10. Curbs, if present at the edges of roads, parking areas, or driveways, shall be rolled. They should be at a low angle, 40° to 50° or less and have S-shaped rounded contours, to allow amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates and other small animals to cross them easily.
11. Where feasible, permeable pavement shall be used.

I recommend Central Coast Wilds of Santa Cruz (831-459-0656, centralcoastwilds.com), Elkhorn Native Plant Nursery in Moss Landing (831-763-1207, elkhornnursery.com) and Rana Creek Habitat Restoration in Carmel Valley (831-659-3820, ranacreek.com) as sources for native plants of local origin including erosion control seed mixes and plantings and for recommendations on

planting and maintaining plants. Native grass mulches and hay bales are recommended and can also be obtained from these sources.

#### **MONITORING AND ADDITIONAL WORK**

Monitoring inspections on the Martinez Family Trust Property shall be done by a qualified biologist once within two weeks of the start of construction (preconstruction survey), once within the three months following completion of the development, and once per year, in the spring season, for the following five years. These inspections will monitor the quality of implementation of the mitigations - conditions for approval, such as the placement of the construction fencing, the protection and survival of the existing Yadon's rein orchids, Hooker's manzanitas and shaggy-barked manzanitas and the planting and survival of the planted Hooker's manzanitas and shaggy-barked manzanitas and the transplanted Yadon's rein orchids. The preconstruction survey will also check for breeding birds. A report on each inspection will be submitted to the Monterey County Resource Management Agency.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE PROJECT**

With the successful implementation of the mitigations listed above, impacts to biological values on the Martinez Family Trust Property should be at a level of insignificance and in compliance with the regulations and standards of the Monterey County Resource Management Agency and state and federal agencies concerned with the maintenance of habitat quality and protection of biological resources.

Please call me if you have any questions.

Best regards,

Ed Mercurio,  
Biological Consultant



# PLANT AND WILDLIFE LISTS FOR THE MARTINEZ FAMILY TRUST PROPERTY

By Ed Mercurio, Biological Consultant. April 2011

## NATIVE AND NATURALIZED VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE MARTINEZ FAMILY TRUST PROPERTY\*\*

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<b>DIVISION PTEROPHYTA</b>	<b>FERNS</b>
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	BRACKEN FERN FAMILY
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Western Bracken Fern
PTERIDACEAE	BRAKE FAMILY
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	Goldback Fern
<b>DIVISION CONIFEROPHYTA</b>	<b>CONIFERS</b>
CUPRESSACEAE	CYPRESS FAMILY
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> *	Monterey Cypress
PINACEAE	PINE FAMILY
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<b>DIVISION ANTHOPHYTA</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>
CLASS DICOTYLEDONEAE	DICOTS (Two seed-leaved flowering plants)
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC FAMILY
<i>Toxicodendron diversiloba</i>	Poison Oak
APIACEAE	CARROT FAMILY
<i>Lomatium parvifolium</i>	Small-Leaved Lomatium
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Gambleweed
ASTERACEA	SUNFLOWER FAMILY
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow
<i>Agoseris</i> sp.	Agoseris
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California Sagebrush
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	California Mugwort
<i>Aster chilensis</i>	Common California Aster
<i>Aster radulinus</i>	Rough-Leaved Aster
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote Brush
<i>Conyza Canadensis</i>	Horseweed
<i>Erechtites glomerata</i> *	Cut-leaved Fireweed
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Lizard Tail

*Gnaphalium luteo-album*  
*Hypochaeris glabra*\*  
*Hypochaeris radicata*\*  
*Lactuca serriola*\*  
*Picris echioides*\*  
*Senecio vulgaris*  
*Sonchus oleraceus*\*  
*Taraxacum officinale*\*

Weedy Cudweed  
 Smooth Cat's Ear  
 Hairy Cat's Ear  
 Prickly Lettuce  
 Ox Tongue  
 Common Groundsel  
 Common Sow Thistle  
 Common Dandelion

## BRASSICACEAE

*Brassica nigra*\*  
*Descurainia sophia*\*  
*Raphanus sativus*\*

## MUSTARD FAMILY

Black Mustard  
 Tansy Mustard  
 Wild Radish

## CAPRIFOLIACEAE

*Lonicera hispidula ssp. vacillans*

## HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY

Hairy Honeysuckle

## CARYOPHYLLACEAE

*Cerastium arvense*\*  
*Silene gallica*\*

## PINK FAMILY

Field Chickweed  
 Common Catchfly

## CRASSULACEAE

*Crassula connata*  
*Crassula multicava*\*

## STONECROP FAMILY

Sandy Pygmy  
 Crassula

## ERICACEAE

*Arctostaphylos hookeri*  
*Arctostaphylos tomentosa*

## HEATH FAMILY

Hooker's Manzanita  
 Shaggy-barked Manzanita

## EUPHORBIACEAE

*Chamaesyce ocellata*  
*Euphorbia peplus*\*

## SPURGE FAMILY

Valley Spurge  
 Petty Spurge

## FABACEAE

*Acacia dealbata*\*  
*Acacia longifolia*\*  
*Genista monspessulana*\*  
*Lathyrus vestitus*  
*Lotus formosissimus*  
*Lotus purshianus*  
*Lotus strigosus*  
*Lupinus nanus*  
*Medicago polymorpha*\*  
*Trifolium angustifolium*\*  
*Trifolium dubium*\*  
*Vicia sativa*\*

## PEA FAMILY

Silver Wattle  
 Acacia  
 French Broom  
 Bolander Pea  
 Coast Lotus  
 Spanish Clover  
 Bishop's Lotus  
 Sky Lupine  
 Bur-Clover  
 Narrow-Leaved Clover  
 Shamrock  
 Spring Vetch

FAGACEAE  
*Quercus agrifolia*

GERANIACEAE  
*Erodium botrys*\*  
*Geranium dissectum*\*

LAMIACEAE  
*Satureja douglasii*  
*Stachys bullata*

MALVACEAE  
*Malva parviflora*\*

OXALIDACEAE  
*Oxalis albicans* ssp. *pilosa*  
*Oxalis pes-caprae*\*

PLANTAGINACEAE  
*Plantago coronopus*\*  
*Plantago lanceolata*\*

POLEMONIACEAE  
*Navarretia hamata*

POLYGONACEAE  
*Polygonum argyrocoleon*\*  
*Rumex acetosella*\*

PORTULACAEAE  
*Claytonia perfoliata*

PRIMULACEAE  
*Anagallis arvensis*\*  
*Dodecatheon clevelandii* ssp. *sanctaurm*

ROSACEAE  
*Adenostema fasciculata*  
*Fragaria chiloensis*  
*Heteromeles arbutifolia*  
*Rubus ursinus*

RUBIACEAE  
*Galium aparine*\*  
*Galium californicum*

BEECH FAMILY  
Coast Live Oak

GERANIUM FAMILY  
Long-Beaked Filaree  
Cut-Leaved Geranium

MINT FAMILY  
Yerba Buena  
Hedge Nettle

MALLOW FAMILY  
Cheeseweed

OXALIS FAMILY  
Hairy Wood Sorrel  
Bermuda Buttercup

PLANTAIN FAMILY  
Cut-leaved Plantain  
Ribwort

PHLOX FAMILY  
Hooked Navarretia

BUCKWHEAT FAMILY  
Silersheath Knotweed  
Sheep Sorrel

PURSLANE FAMILY  
Miner's Lettuce

PRIMROSE FAMILY  
Scarlet Pimpernel  
Padre's Shooting Star

ROSE FAMILY  
Chamise  
Beach Strawberry  
Toyon  
California Blackberry

MADDER FAMILY  
Goose Grass  
California Bedstraw

## SCROPHULARIACEAE

*Mimulus aurantiacus*  
*Pedicularis densiflorus*  
*Scrophularia californica*

## FIGWORT FAMILY

Sticky Monkey Flower  
 Indian Warrior  
 Coast Figwort

## CLASS MONOCOTYLEDONEAE

## MONOCOTS (one seed-leaved flowering plants)

## CYPERACEAE

*Cyperus sp.*  
*Cyperus tumulicola*

## SEDGE FAMILY

Sedge  
 Foothill Sedge

## IRIDACEAE

*Sisyrinchium bellum*  
*Iris douglasiana*

## IRIS FAMILY

Blue-eyed Grass  
 Douglas' Iris

## JUNICACEAE

*Juncus bufonius*  
*Juncus effusus*  
*Juncus patens*

## RUSH FAMILY

Common Toad Rush  
 Common Rush  
 Spreading Rush

## LILACEAE

*Zigadenus fremontii*

## LILY FAMILY

Star Lily

## ORCHIDACEAE

*Piperia yadonii*

## ORCHID FAMILY

Yadon's Rein-Orchid

## POACEAE

*Agrostis pallens*  
*Aira caryophyllea\**  
*Avena fatua\**  
*Briza maxima\**  
*Bromus carinatus*  
*Bromus hordaceus\**  
*Bromus rigidis\**  
*Cortaderia jubata\**  
*Cynodon dactylon\**  
*Elymus glaucus*  
*Hordeum leporinum*  
*Lolium multiflorum\**  
*Melica sp.*  
*Phalaris canariensis*  
*Vulpia bromoides\**

## GRASS FAMILY

Leafy Bent-Grass  
 Silvery Hair-Grass  
 Wild Oat  
 Rattlesnake Grass  
 California Brome  
 Soft Chess Grass  
 Ripgut Grass  
 Pampas Grass  
 Bermuda Grass  
 Western Ryegrass  
 Barnyard Foxtail  
 Italian Rye Grass  
 Melica  
 Canary Grass  
 Six-Week Fescue

\* naturalized species not native to the Martinez Family Trust Property

\*\*Based on field studies done by Ed Mercurio in April of 2011



**WILDLIFE LIST FOR THE MARTINEZ FAMILY TRUST PROPERTY**  
**More common Birds Observed or Likely to Occur on the Property\*\***

**HAWKS, FALCONS, VULTURES (ORDER FALCONIFORMES)**

Turkey Vulture  
Black-shouldered Kite  
Sharp-shinned Hawk<sup>w</sup>  
Cooper's Hawk<sup>w</sup>  
Red-tailed Hawk  
Red-shouldered Hawk  
Golden Eagle  
Northern Harrier (Marsh Hawk)<sup>w</sup>  
American Kestrel (Sparrow Hawk)

**QUAILS, PHEASANTS, GROUSE (ORDER GALLIFORMES)**

California Quail

**SHOREBIRDS (ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES)**

Killdeer

**PIGEONS, DOVES (ORDER COLUMBIFORMES)**

Band-tailed Pigeon  
Rock Dove  
Mourning Dove

**OWLS (ORDER STRIGIFORMES)**

Barn Owl  
Western Screech Owl  
Great Horned Owl

**NIGHTJARS (ORDER CAPRIMULGIFORMES)**

Common Poorwill

**SWIFTS, HUMMINGBIRDS (ORDER APODIFORMES)**

Anna's Humminbird  
Rufous Humminbird  
Allen's Hummingbird<sup>s</sup>

**WOODPECKERS (ORDER PICIFORMES)**

Common Flicker (Red Shafted)  
Acorn Woodpecker  
Red-breasted Sapsucker<sup>w</sup>  
Hairy Woodpecker  
Downy Woodpecker  
Nuttall's Woodpecker

**PERCHING BIRDS (ORDER PASSERIFORMES)**

## TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (FAMILY TYRANNIDAE)

Olive-sided Flycatcher<sup>s</sup>  
Western Wood Pewee<sup>s</sup>  
Black Phoebe  
Western Flycatcher<sup>s</sup>

## SWALLOWS (FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE)

Violet-green Swallow  
Barn Swallow<sup>s</sup>  
Cliff Swallow<sup>s</sup>

## JAYS, CROWS, MAGPIES (FAMILY CORVIDAE)

Scrub Jay  
American Crow

## CHICKADEES, BUSHTITS (FAMILY PARIDAE)

Chestnut-backed Chickadee  
Plain Titmouse  
Bushtit

## WRENS (FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE)

House Wren<sup>s</sup>  
Bewick's Wren

## KINGLETS, ETC. (SUBFAMILY SYLVIINAE)

Ruby-crowned Kinglet<sup>w</sup>

## THRUSHES (SUBFAMILY TURDIDAE)

American Robin  
Varied Thrush<sup>w</sup>  
Hermit Thrush<sup>w</sup>

## BABBLERS (SUBFAMILY TIMALIINAE)

Wrentit

## MOCKINGBIRDS, THRASHERS (FAMILY MIMIDAE)

Northern Mockingbird  
California Thrasher

## WAXWINGS (FAMILY BOMBYCILLIDAE)

Cedar Waxwing<sup>w</sup>

## SHRIKES (FAMILY LANIIDAE)

Loggerhead Shrike<sup>w</sup>

## STARLINGS (FAMILY STURNIDAE)

European Starling\*

## VIREOS (FAMILY VIRIONIDAE)

Hutton's Vireo

Warbling Vireo<sup>s</sup>

## WOOD WARBLERS (SUBFAMILY PARULINAE)

Orange-crowned Warbler

Yellow Warbler<sup>s</sup>Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle & Audubon's Warblers)<sup>w</sup>Townsend's Warbler<sup>w</sup>

Common Yellowthroat

Wilson's Warbler<sup>s</sup>

## SPARROWS (SUBFAMILY EINBERIZINAE)

Rufous-sided Towhee

Brown Towhee

Savannah Sparrow

Junco (Oregon)

Dark-eyed Sparrow

White-crowned Sparrow<sup>w</sup>Golden-crowned Sparrow<sup>w</sup>Fox Sparrow<sup>w</sup>

Song Sparrow

Lincoln's Sparrow<sup>w</sup>

## GROSBEAKS, BUNTINGS (SUBFAMILY CARDINALINAE)

Black-headed Grosbeak<sup>s</sup>Lazuli Bunting<sup>s</sup>

## BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES (FAMILY ICTERINAE)

Northern Oriole<sup>s</sup>

Brewer's Blackbird

Brown-headed Cowbird

## FINCHES (FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE)

Purple Finch

House Finch

Pine Siskin<sup>w</sup>

Lesser Goldfinch

Lawrence's Goldfinch<sup>s</sup>

## WEAVERS (FAMILY PASSERIDAE)

House Sparrow\*

\* = naturalized species not native to the Martinez Family Trust Property

\*\* = Based on National Audubon Society data base printout for the greater local area;  
and field studies done by Ed Mercurio in April 2011

w = likely to be present only in winter

s = likely to be present only in summer

**More common Amphibians, Reptiles and Mammals  
Observed or Likely to Occur on the Martinez Property\*\***

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>	<b>CLASS AMPHIBIA</b>
SALAMANDERS	ORDER CAUDATA
NEWT FAMILY Coast range newt	SALAMANDRIDAE <i>Taricha torosa torosa</i>
LUNGLESS SALAMANDER FAMILY Monterey salamander Arboreal salamander Pacific slender salamander	PLETHODONTIDAE <i>Ensatina eschscholtzii eschscholtzii</i> <i>Aneides lugubris</i> <i>Batrachoseps pacificus</i>
FROGS AND TOADS	ORDER SALIENTIA
TRUE TOAD FAMILY California toad	BUFONIDAE <i>Bufo boreas halophilus</i>
TREEFROG FAMILY Pacific treefrog	HYLIDAE <i>Hyla regilla</i>
<b>REPTILES</b>	<b>CLASS REPTILIA</b>
LIZARDS AND SNAKES	ORDER SQUAMATA
IGUANID FAMILY Northwestern fence lizard Coast horned lizard	IGUANIDAE <i>Sceloporus occidentalis occidentalis</i> <i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>
SKINK FAMILY Skilton skink	SCINCIDAE <i>Eumeces skiltonianus skiltonianus</i>
ALLIGATOR LIZARD FAMILY California alligator lizard San Francisco alligator lizard	ANGUIDAE <i>Gerrhonotus multicarinatus multicarinatus</i> <i>Gerrhonotus coeruleus coeruleus</i>

CALIFORNIA LEGLESS LIZARD FAMILY  
 Silvery legless lizard

BOA FAMILY  
 Pacific rubber boa

COLUBRID FAMILY  
 Monterey ringneck snake  
 Sharp-tailed snake  
 Western yellow-bellied racer  
 Alameda whipsnake  
 Pacific gopher snake  
 California kingsnake  
 Coast garter snake

VIPER FAMILY  
 Northern Pacific rattlesnake

## MAMMALS

POUCHED MAMMALS

OPOSSUM FAMILY  
 Opossum\*

INSECT EATERS

SHREW FAMILY  
 Trowbridge shrew  
 Ornate shrew

MOLE FAMILY  
 Shrew-mole  
 Broad-handed mole (California mole)

BATS

EVENING BAT & PLAINNOSE BAT FAMILY  
 Little brown myotis  
 Yuma myotis  
 Long-eared myotis (hairy-winged myotis)  
 California myotis  
 Small-footed myotis  
 Western pipistrel  
 Big brown bat  
 Red bat  
 Hoary bat

ANNIELLIDAE  
*Anniella pulchra pulchra*

BOIDAE  
*Charina bottae bottae*

COLUBRIDAE  
*Diadophis punctatus vandeburghi*  
*Contia tenuis*  
*Coluber constrictor mormon*  
*Masticophis lateralis lateralis*  
*Pituotphis melanoleucus catenifer*  
*Lampropeltis getulus californiae*  
*Thamnophis elegans terrestris*

VIPERIDAE  
*Crotalus viridis oreganus*

## CLASS MAMMALIA

ORDER MARSUPIALIA

DIDELPHIDAE  
*Didelphis virginiana*

ORDER INSECTIVORA

SORICIDAE  
*Sorex trowbridgei*  
*Sorex ornatus*

TALPIDAE  
*Neurotrichus gibbsi*  
*Scapanus latimanus*

ORDER CHIROPTERA

VESPERTILIONIDAE  
*Myotis lucifugus*  
*Myotis yumanensis*  
*Myotis volans*  
*Myotis californicus*  
*Myotis leibii*  
*Pipistrellus hesperus*  
*Eptesicus fuscus*  
*Lasiurus borealis*  
*Lasiurus cinereus*

Western big-eared bat (Lump-nosed bat)  
Pallid bat

*Plecotus townsendi*  
*Antrozous pallidus*

FREETAIL BAT FAMILY  
Brazilian freetail bat (Mexican freetail bat)

MOLOSSIDAE  
*Tadarida brasiliensis*

FLESHEATERS

ORDER CARNIVORA

RACCOON FAMILY  
Raccoon

PROCYONIDAE  
*Procyon lotor*

RINGTAIL FAMILY  
Ringtail

BASSARISCIDAE  
*Bassariscus astutus*

WEASEL AND SKUNK FAMILY  
Longtail weasel  
Badger  
Spotted skunk  
Striped skunk

MUSTELIDAE  
*Mustela frenata*  
*Taxidea taxus*  
*Spilogale putorius*  
*Mephitis mephitis*

DOG, WOLF AND FOX FAMILY  
Coyote  
Red fox\*  
Gray fox

CANIDAE  
*Canis latrans*  
*Vulpes fulva*  
*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*

CAT FAMILY  
Mountain lion  
Bobcat

FELIDAE  
*Felis concolor*  
*Lynx rufus*

GNAWING ANIMALS

ORDER RODENTIA

SQUIRREL FAMILY  
California ground squirrel  
Western gray squirrel  
Eastern gray squirrel\*  
Fox squirrel\*

SCIURIDAE  
*Spermophilus beecheyi*  
*Sciurus griseus*  
*Sciurus carolinensis*  
*Sciurus niger*

POCKET GOPHER FAMILY  
Valley pocket gopher

GEOMYIDAE  
*Thomomys bottae*

POCKET MOUSE AND KANGAROO RAT FAMILY  
California pocket mouse  
Heermann kangaroo rat

HETEROMYIDAE  
*Perognathus californicus*  
*Dipodomys heermanni*

RAT AND MOUSE FAMILY  
Western harvest mouse  
California mouse

CRICETIDAE  
*Reithrodontomys megalotis*  
*Peromyscus californicus*

Deer mouse  
 Piñon mouse  
 Dusky-footed woodrat  
 California meadow mouse (California vole)

*Peromyscus maniculatus*  
*Peromyscus truei*  
*Neotoma fuscipes*  
*Microtus californicus*

#### OLD WORLD RAT AND MOUSE FAMILY

House mouse\*  
 Norway rat\*  
 Black rat\*

MURIDAE  
*Mus musculus*  
*Rattus norvegicus*  
*Rattus rattus*

#### HARES AND RABBITS

##### HARE AND RABBIT FAMILY

Blacktail jackrabbit  
 Audubon cottontail (Desert Cottontail)  
 Brush rabbit

#### ORDER LAGOMORPHA

##### LEPORIDAE

*Lepus californicus*  
*Sylvilagus audubonii*  
*Sylvilagus bachmani*

#### EVEN-TOED UNGULATES

##### DEER FAMILY

Mule deer (Blacktail deer)

#### ORDER ARTIODACTYLA

##### CERVIDAE

*Odocoileus hemionus*

\*Naturalized species not native to the Martinez Family Trust Property

\*\*Based on Checklist of the Amphibians, Reptiles and Mammals of Elkhorn Slough National Estuarine Sanctuary and Vicinity, 1986, Erica Schafer; and field studies done by Ed Mercurio in April of 2011

## ATTACHMENT 2

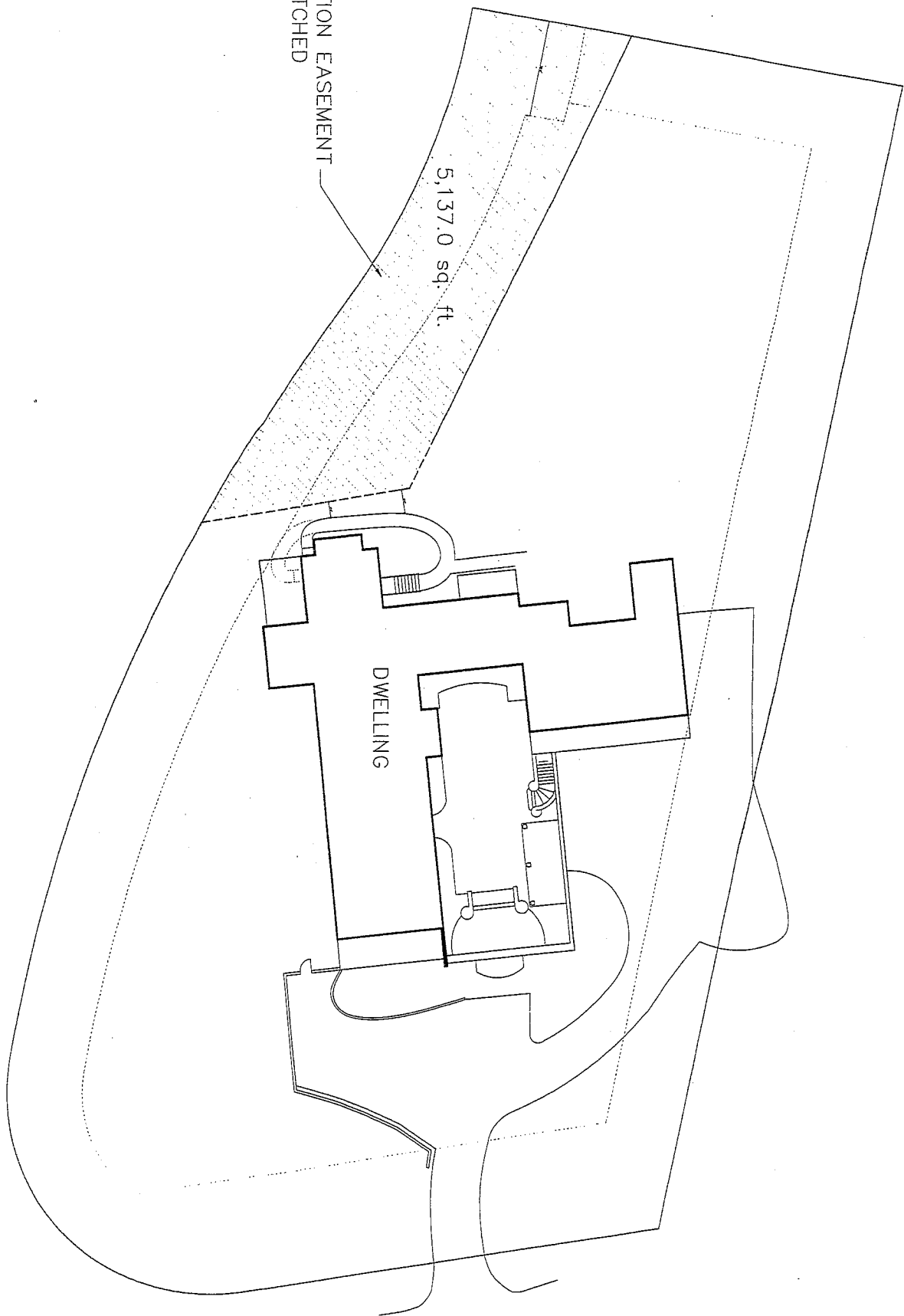
Site Plan prepared by Ed Mercurio Biological Consultant Salinas, CA



CONSERVATION EASEMENT  
SHOWN HATCHED

5,137.0 sq. ft.

DWELLING



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