Exhibit C

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Christina Vu Assistant Planner December 12,2024
Monterey County Housing and Community Development
1441 Schilling Place, South Building, 2nd Floor.
Salinas, CA 93901

Re: 8730 Eagles Roost Road, Salinas CA APN 125-621-010

Dear Christina,

Navneet Sahi has proposed constructing a single-family dwelling on his lot at 8730 Eagles Roost Road in Salinas CA. The design for the structure will require the removal of 54 Trees 6" or bigger dbh including three landmark size greater than twenty-four" dbh. He is proposing to replant fifty-seven trees in an open area in the lower eastern portion of the lot. By virtue of the significant tree removal and proximity to documented occurrences of special status habitat types in the region this Biological Assessment report is required.
The Eagles Roost Road is in the Hidden Canyon Ranch subdivision of large lots in North Salinas off Crazy Horse Canyon Road near the east end of the Pajaro hills and the community of Prunedale. It is near the east edge of the Prunedale quadrangle and the west edge of the San Juan Bautista quadrangle of the USGS. Aerial imagery from Google Earth indicates it is a mixture of grasslands and Oak woodland on gently to steeply sloping hills. The building envelope is at about 450-475 feet and slopes from the NW to the East SE. Historical imagery going back to the 1950's suggests it was previously more sparsely vegetated and dominated by grasslands with fewer patches of trees and shrubs.

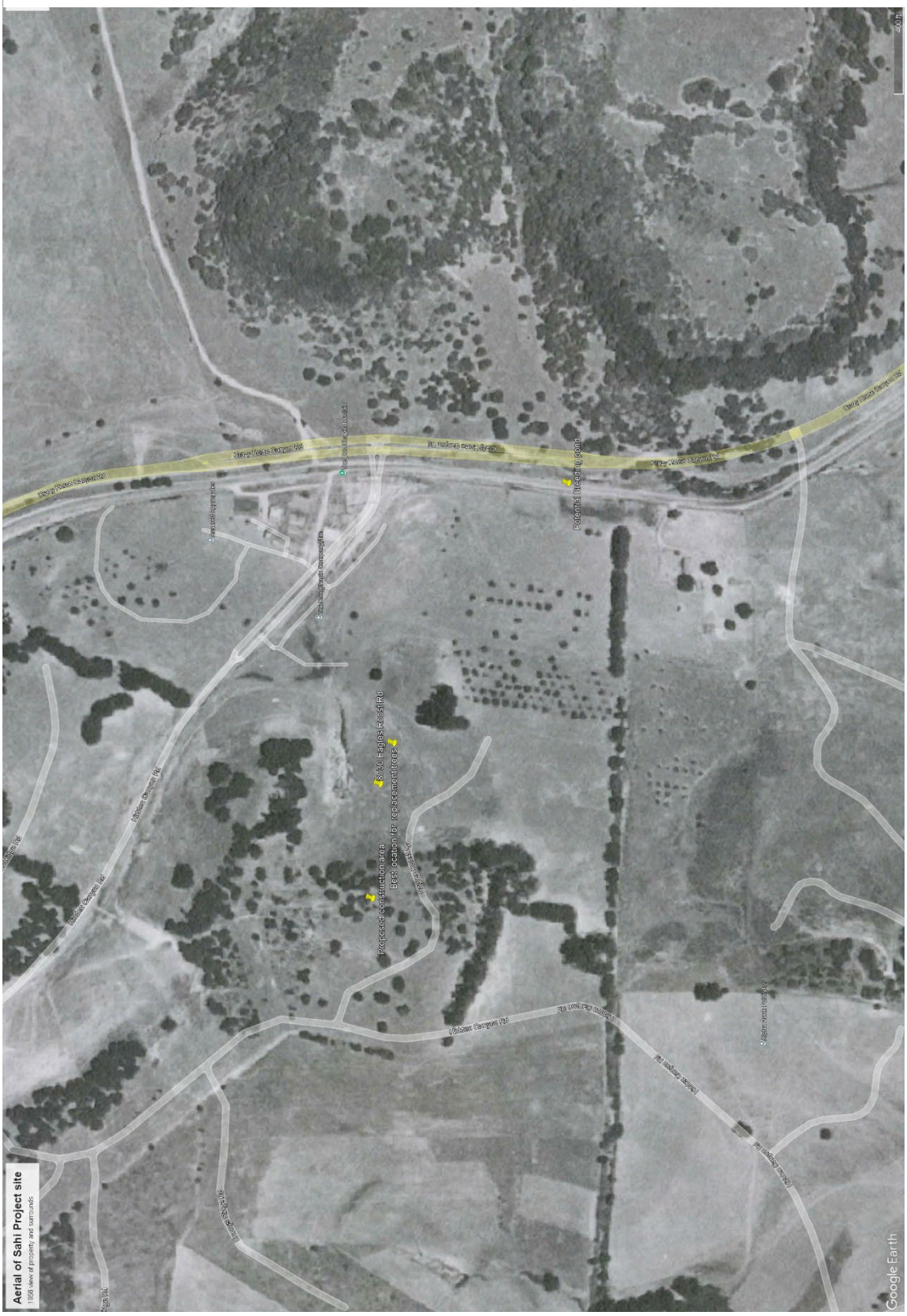
Executive summary

The Sahi property is vegetated with a complex mix of plant species that are from several different plant communities or successional stages. There are fragments of chaparral species that indicate a past cover that may have been more extensive. Coast sage scrub species and an invasion of Monterey County native, but not in north Salinas, Monterey Pine add to the unique tapestry of the property vegetation cover. The climax forest type- Coast Live oak woodland that dominates the site may provide nesting for many bird species and roosting for one or more bat species. Mitigation measures provided for bird nesting and bat roost surveys will reduce the possibility for negative impacts for these species. But *no* rare, threatened or endangered species of animals or plants were found anywhere on the project site.

Background database search

Upon accepting the request to do the site assessment I first conducted inquiries of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and the California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Inventory (CRPI) for the two quadrangles (Prunedale and San Juan Bautista) to get a good sense of what special

Figure 1: 1956 aerial of Project site.



status (Rare Threatened or Endangered) species and plant communities have been

documented within the local area around the project site. Those databases spread sheets are appended to this report with notes on whether the habitat on site was suitable for them and whether they were observed on or near the site. Given my experience in the area, significant species from the two lists that could potentially occur include, from the San Juan Bautista Quad: *Neotoma macrotis luciana* the Monterey Dusky footed woodrat a California species of Special Concern, *Phrynosoma blainvillii* the Coast Horned lizard also a California Species of Concern, *Lasiurus cinereus*, the Hoary Bat with no specific state or federal listing, but becoming more rare in California, and *Arctostaphylos pajaroensis* or Pajaro manzanita a local endemic species on List 1B.1 of the CRPI and specifically protected. Additional species from the Prunedale Quad include *Microtus californicus halophilus*, the Monterey Vole a watch list species with no specific listing protections, *Lomatium parvifolium,* the small leaved lomatium which is on the lowest level of concern with the CRPI on list 4.2, and *Arctostaphylos hookeri* ssp. *hookeri* the Hookers manzanita on list 1B.2 of the CRPI. Several bird species including birds of prey are included in both quadrangles that may have the possibility of foraging in the area but the key to the potential regular or seasonal presence would be the existence of large stick nests in the trees on site. Similarly, amphibian species that are known to occur in the quadrangles require nearby breeding areas to potentially utilize the site for dry upland aestivation and actual breeding sites on the property to infer presence. There are no water bodies on the lot but there is a pond along Crazy Horse Canyon Road that is ¼ mile East SE and about two hundred feet lower in elevation. It has recent development on its west side between the pond and the Eagles Roost Road property that would limit the likelihood of dispersal of any amphibians that could be born in the pond up the hill to the Eagles Roost Road property. There is no way for me to discern what if any native species of amphibian may utilize this pond.
Regardless of those species I expected to find I took the whole of the two database outputs for my target list when I visited the site.

Observations

On December 10, 2024, I visited the Sahi property and walked the entire site back and forth in a grid pattern to ensure seeing all the plants and wildlife that could be found on site. For clarity, this is not the ideal time of year for a biological assessment in California. For certainty of accurate identification of the most species (including migratory birds) the best time to do a complete and valid assessment is in the Spring months of April, May, and June when the most plants are in bloom and birds and other wildlife are nesting. It may be necessary to do a do a supplemental survey in the spring.
The proposed construction site is in the trees about sixty-five feet north of the preinstalled driveway apron. A cleared opening between the apron and the trees is dominated by annual and perennial nonnative weeds including the very invasive Bermuda buttercup (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), Hard fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*), Sheep sorrel (*Rumex crispus*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) and the native telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*). The wooded portion of the lot is an interesting mix of trees and shrubs that really represent the typical successional stages of oak woodland development in Coastal Monterey County. In the understory there are species typical of Coastal sage scrub which is often an early pioneering vegetation type at the edges of grasslands. Sticky monkey

flower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*), Black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), Deer weed (*Acmispon glaber)*, Coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), Blue witch (*Solanum xantii*), Soap lily (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*), Wild cucumber (*Marah fabaceus*) and purple needle grass (*Nasella pulchra*) are species regularly found in this Coast scrub or "soft" chaparral community.

In areas directly beneath the oaks and in openings on the North edge of the lot, plants of the chaparral are scattered. Brittle leaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos crustacea* ssp. *crustacea*), Chamise (*Adenostema fasciculari*s) and Golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*) sporadically represent the Chaparral community that was once dominant on this hillside. The Brittle leaf manzanita is not rare, it is found in various "types" of chaparrals from Santa Barbara County to Napa and Marin Counties. It is the frequent third companion to the rare and endemic Hooker's and Pajaro manzanitas just a short distance west of here in the subset of Northern maritime chapparal known as Pajaro manzanita maritime chaparral. While the Brittle leaf manzanita, the Chamise and the golden yarrow are often found in maritime chaparral, they are also frequent members of several inland 'types' of chaparral. In lieu of any of the rare species that make maritime chaparral unique and "special status" occurring on this site I would not characterize these fragments as maritime chaparral.

In many locations in Coastal Monterey County where the Monterey Pine is either naturally native or introduced as screening or landscape trees, they spread readily into new areas where they were not previously found and appear to have at least a grudging sharing of habitat space with chaparral species which they still eventually shade out. The occurrence of Monterey Pine on this site is unusual in that it usually successionally spans the gap between the lower scrub and chaparral communities before it eventually succumbs to the broader, denser canopies of Coast live oak. Here it looks as though the Monterey Pines on site within the building envelope are mostly young trees that have sprouted and reached for sunlight from within the darker forest floor underneath the oak tree canopy. Down slope a few larger pines are of a size and age more typical of the aging, declining large pines where Oak woodlands move in as the climax forest type out on the peninsula and along the Coast.

Finally, the dominant feature of the site is Coast Live Oak woodland which covers most of the building envelope with a mix of ages and sizes of oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia ssp agrifolia*). At the upper west end of the lot, trees are younger and close together, as you progress down slope to the east, there are fewer but much larger, older multi trunk trees. Typical Oak woodland understory species like Yerba buena (*Clinopodium douglasii*), Poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), Hedge nettle or Woodmint (*Stachys bullata*) and the shrubby Toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia) are present under the dense canopies. The Coast Live oak woodland is the climax forest in much of Coastal California. After the successional stages mentioned above have improved soil conditions, adding an organic layer over time, the Coast live oaks eventually find their way in by animal seed dispersal and eventually shade out other species that require full sun to thrive. Even in this small sample size, manzanita and other sun loving plants are showing significant dieback induced primarily by increasing levels of shade.

Oak woodlands offer habitat to the most diverse group of plants and animals in California. They provide food, and nesting, for a broad range of animals including hundreds of moths and butterflies that in turn provide caterpillars for hundreds of bird species. Acorns are consumed by many different mammals and birds and their leaf litter provides refuge for ground dwelling insects, other

invertebrates and amphibians. The removal of the fifty-four trees is a significant impact to the woodland on this property but replacement planting of oak trees nearby will make this a temporary impact, mitigated over time by the filling in and expansion of intact oak woodland on the eastern edge of the property.

Coast live oak woodlands are not uncommon in California and have not yet been included in special status plant community classification lists. However, the state of California does have an Oak woodlands Conservation Act that is still not fully implemented, and the County of Monterey has strict regulations regarding the removal of oak trees. In this case the removal of 53 Coast live oak trees is a significant impact to the site that requires a Forest management plan including the planting of the same number (at minimum) of trees on the property. (see the arborist report by Albert Weisfuss of Monterey Tree Works dated 11/06/2024). It is included with the permit request package. It does not specify locations or methods or monitoring criteria for planting the replacement trees but does specify that replacement trees should be of local stock and at minimum 3-feet tall with at least a ½" inch caliper. Mr. Sahi has provided a document showing replacement planting in an opening of the oak woodland east of the development area, I would suggest that rather than simply filling in the area with 58 oak trees at 15' foot spacing, the plantings should be added to the forest edge at the west and north sides of the grassland opening to increase the canopy cover in one contiguous swath. It is not apparent that conditions are ideal for oak tree growth in this grassland opening. The aerial photography available for the site going back to 1937 shows no trees have been found in this area for at least 87 years. This may be a soil issue but starting the replacement planting close to the current edge of the existing woodland surrounding the site will have the best likelihood for survival success.

Coast live oaks are key nesting and roosting trees for many local and migratory bird species and bats. The nesting of all native birds is protected by state, federal, and international laws. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) establishes special protection for migratory birds by regulating hunting or trade in migratory birds. The MBTA prohibits anyone to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory birds list in 50 CFR 10, including feathers or other part, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). The definition of "take" *includes any disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort (e.g., killing or abandonment of eggs or young)*.

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC §703-711.), 50 CFR 10, and Fish & Game Code §3503, §3513, and §3800, protect migratory and nongame birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs.

The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC §1531, §1543) and California Endangered Species Act (Fish & Game Code §2050-§2115.5) prohibit the take of listed species and protect occupied and unoccupied nests of threatened and endangered bird species. The Bald Eagle Protection Act (16 USC §668) prohibits the destruction of bald and golden eagles occupied and unoccupied nests.

California Fish and Game Code 3503 - It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant

thereto.
California Fish and Game Code 3513 - It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Treaty Act.

To avoid any potential for take of nesting, or disturbances that affect egg laying, rearing, or fledging of native birds on site the work to remove trees and begin groundbreaking activities should be done only between August 15 and February 15 of the year. If it is not possible to begin tree removal or grading during this period a pre-construction/tree removal survey should be conducted by a qualified Biologist from the Monterey County Approved Biologist list. If tree removal or groundbreaking is scheduled to begin between February 16 and August 14, at maximum 4 days prior to commencement the biologist shall survey the building envelope area and a 100-foot radius around the envelope for active nest building, egg laying or rearing activity. If no such activity is found, they may report to the County that all areas are clear and ready for the project to begin. If any such activity is found, it will be up to the biologist , in consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to determine if any portion of the work can commence while keeping a minimum 100' buffer around the specific nest, (300' if the nest is a raptor's) or if the entire project must be delayed until all nesting and rearing behavior has commenced and the nest is abandoned.
Of the three Bat species documented in the local area by the CNDDB, the one that utilizes Coast Live oak trees for roosting and nesting is the Hoary Bat *Lasiurus cinereus*. The Central Coast has a resident population that does not migrate from north to south but rather moves from inland areas to the Coast in the winter. They are solitary, and little seen during the winter. They breed in the fall and give birth between May and July.
To avoid any impacts to Hoary bats or other non-listed bats, During April to August, before tree removal or construction begins, the project applicant will retain a qualified bat biologist who will survey trees that will be removed in the project area and identify any snags, hollow trees, or other trees with cavities that may provide suitable roosting habitat for hoary bats and non-special-status bats. This survey will be conducted before any tree removal occurs. If no suitable roosting trees are found, the removal of trees may proceed. If snags, hollow trees, or other trees with suitable cavities are found, these will be examined for roosting bats. If bats are not found and there is no evidence of their use by bats, removal of trees may proceed. If bats are found or evidence of their use by bats is present, trees will not be removed until CDFW is consulted for guidance on measures to take to avoid and minimize disturbance of bats.

Conclusions
I did not find any special status plant or animal on the property[1] (See notes on database spread sheets), nor any special status plant communities. I do not believe that a spring survey will yield any

[1] The Monterey Pine is a CRPI list 1B.1 plant found naturally only on the Monterey peninsula and two small populations in Cambria and in San Mateo County. It is not native to the project site, yet the CNDDB lists it as occurring in the San Juan Bautista quadrangle. It appears to be in error.

new data on species that may occur in the area that are perennials or annuals that would not be in bloom or present with noticeable new growth in December. The removal of 53 Oak trees is the biggest impact to the site but with mitigation measures outlined previously, the level of impact can be reduced to a less than significant level.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.
Pat Regan

patrick@reganbhc.com

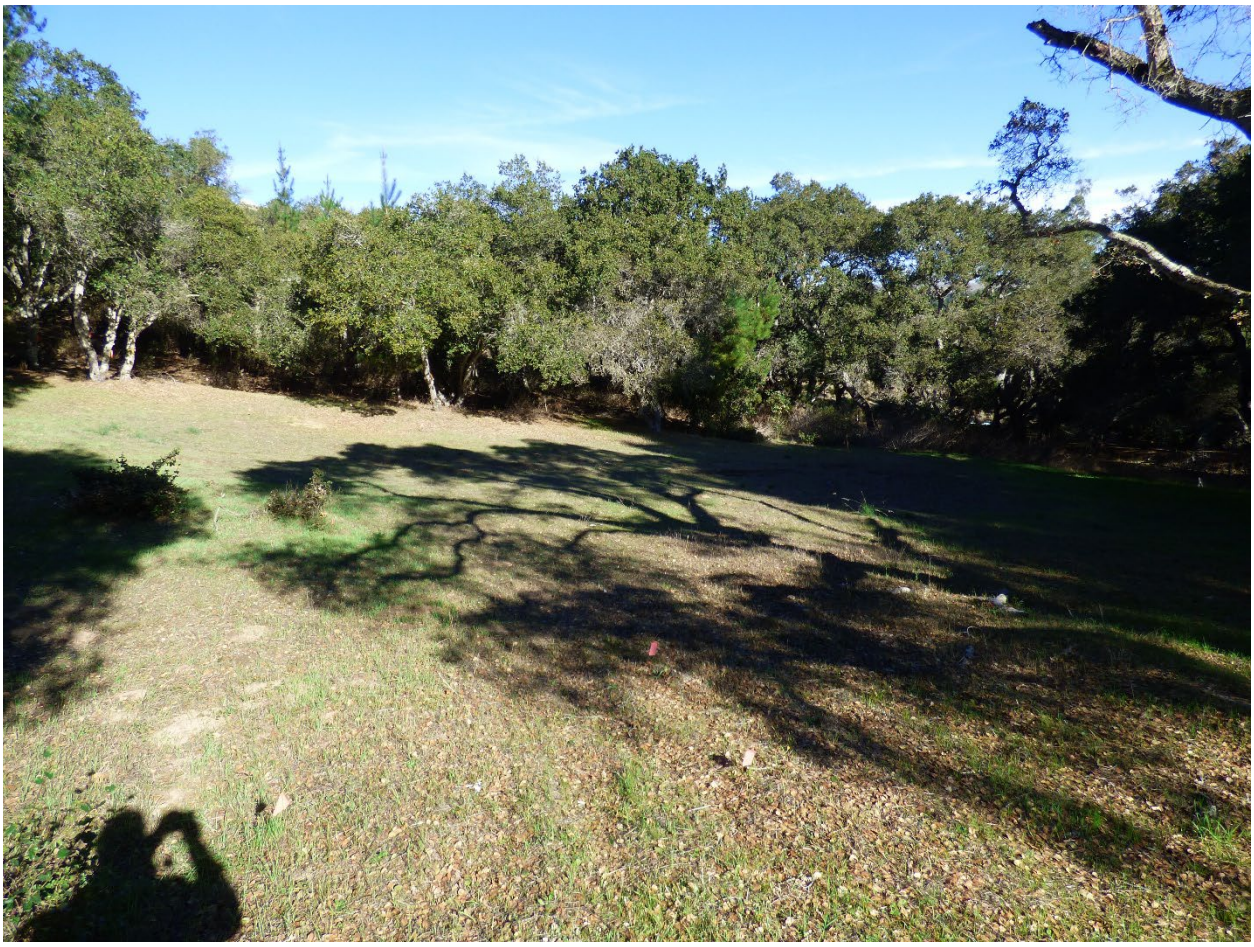


Figure 2: View looking north into clearance at forest edge where the proposed SFD will be built.

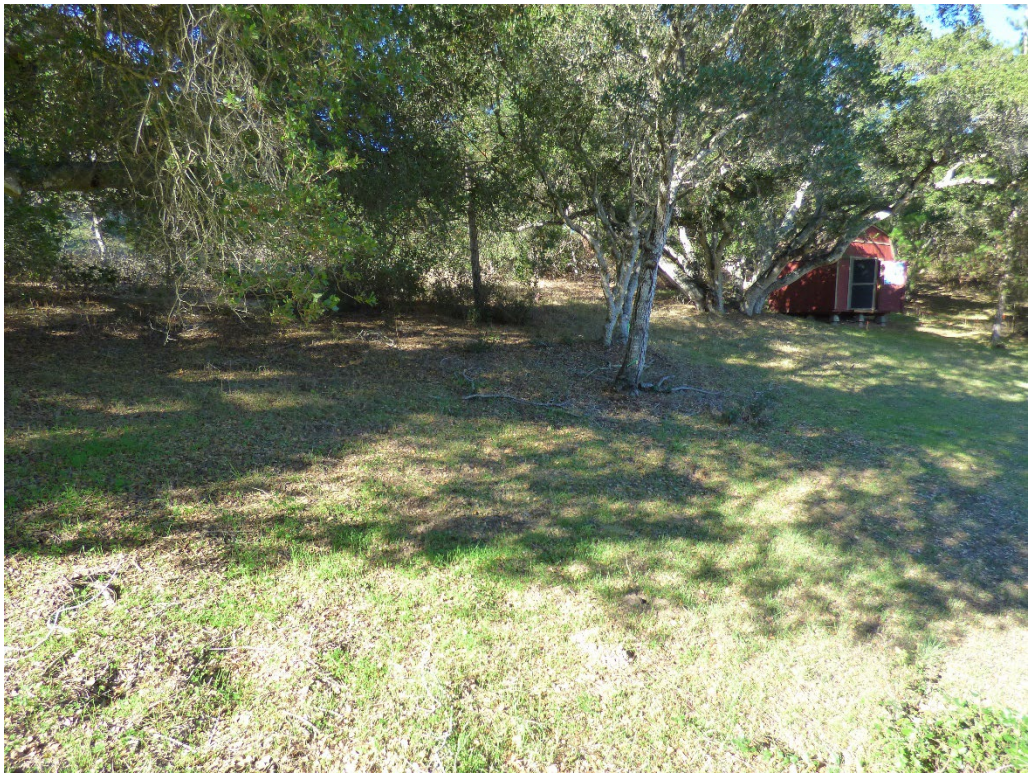


Figure 3: View looking North NW at area where upper portion of SFD will terminate. Trees by shed will be removed.

Figure 4: Small Coast live oaks to be removed in the upper NW corner of building area. Declining Brittle leaf manzanita at their bases.

Figure 5" Group of mid-range Coast Live oaks that will be removed for the SFD.

Figure 6 Group of young trees near west end of proposed SFD. Several young Pine tree saplings untypically filling spaces between Coast live trees.

Figure 7: View looking East SE at small to mid-size trees (Oaks and Pines) that will be removed for lower end of SFD.

Figure 8: View looking East SE from within footprint of proposed SFD, through small trees that will be removed, out to clearing by driveway entrance.

Figure 9: View looking SW through lower end of proposed SFD footprint. Senescing Black sage (a full sun requiring plant) in foreground.

Figure 10: Majestic multi-trunk Coast Live oak propsed for removal.

Figure 11: Senescing Brittle leaf manzanita at base of oak tree in west end of proposed SFD footprint.

Figure 12: Healthy Brittle manzanita in opening north of the proposed SFD footprint.

Figure 13: 2023 Aerial of Project site.

California Natural Diversity Database out put for Eagles Roost Road area

Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Federal status	state status	CDFW status	CRPR rank	Quad_Name	Potential presence	Observed onsite?
Amphibians								
Ambystoma californiense pop. 1	California tiger salamander - central California DPS	Threatened	Threatened	WL	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Rana boylii pop. 4	foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	none	no
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threatened	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	None	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	fair	no
Ambystoma californiense pop. 1	California tiger salamander - central California DPS	Threatened	Threatened	WL	-	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum	Santa Cruz long-toed salamander	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threatened	None	SSC	-	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	None	None	SSC	-	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Birds								
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	None	None	FP | WL	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None	None	FP	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	fair	no
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Delisted	Endangered	FP	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	None	None	WL	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None	None	-	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	None	None	WL	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	Threatened	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	none	no

Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bells vireo	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None	None	FP	-	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	Threatened	SSC	-	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	Delisted	Delisted	-	-	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus	California Ridgways rail	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Numenius americanus	long-billed curlew	None	None	WL	-	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC	-	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Fish								
Lavinia exilicauda harengus	Monterey hitch	None	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	none	no
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 9	steelhead - south-central California coast DPS	Threatened	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	none	no
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 9	steelhead - south-central California coast DPS	Threatened	None	SSC	-	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Insects								
Bombus crotchii	Crotchs bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	-	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Optioservus canus	Pinnacles optioservus riffle beetle	None	None	-	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	None	None	-	-	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Mammals								
Neotoma fuscipes annectens	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	None	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Neotoma macrotis luciana	Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	None	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	good	no nests
Dipodomys venustus venustus	Santa Cruz kangaroo rat	None	None	-	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no

Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Sorex ornatus salarius	Monterey shrew	None	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	fair	no
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsends big-eared bat	None	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	None	None	-	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	fair	no
Microtus californicus halophilus	Monterey vole	None	None	-	-	PRUNEDALE	good	no
Neotoma fuscipes annectens	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	None	None	SSC	-	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Neotoma macrotis luciana	Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	None	None	SSC	-	PRUNEDALE	good	no nests
Reithrodontomys megalotis distichlis	Salinas harvest mouse	None	None	-	-	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Enhydra lutris nereis	southern sea otter	Threatened	None	FP	-	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	SSC	-	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Sorex ornatus salarius	Monterey shrew	None	None	SSC	-	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Sorex vagrans paludivagus	Monterey vagrant shrew	None	None	-	-	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Mollusks								
Helminthoglypta sequoicola consors	redwood shoulderband	None	None	-	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	none	no
Tryonia imitator	mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	None	None	-	-	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Reptiles								
Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	Proposed Threatened	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	none	no
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None	None	SSC	-	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	fair	no

Anniella pulchra	Northern California legless lizard	None	None	SSC	-	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	Proposed Threatened	None	SSC	-	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Actinemys pallida	southwestern pond turtle	Proposed Threatened	None	SSC	-	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Plant Community								
Central Maritime Chaparral	Central Maritime Chaparral	None	None	-	-	PRUNEDALE	good	no
Coastal Brackish Marsh	Coastal Brackish Marsh	None	None	-	-	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	None	None	-	-	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Plants								
Ericameria fasciculata	Eastwoods goldenbush	None	None	-	1B.1	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Isocoma menziesii var. diabolica	Satans goldenbush	None	None	-	4.2	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Plagiobothrys diffusus	San Francisco popcornflower	None	Endangered	-	1B.1	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Arctostaphylos pajaroensis	Pajaro manzanita	None	None	-	1B.1	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	good	no
Iris longipetala	coast iris	None	None	-	4.2	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	None	None	-	4.2	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	None	None	-	1B.2	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Clarkia lewisii	Lewis clarkia	None	None	-	4.3	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no*
Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	None	None	-	1B.1	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	none	yes
Eriastrum virgatum	virgate eriastrum	None	None	-	4.3	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no*

Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens	Monterey spineflower	Threatened	None	-	1B.2	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no*
Eriogonum nortonii	Pinnacles buckwheat	None	None	-	1B.3	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Eriogonum nudum var. indictum	protruding buckwheat	None	None	-	4.2	SAN JUAN BAUTISTA	low	no
Lomatium parvifolium	small-leaved lomatium	None	None	-	4.2	PRUNEDALE	fair	no
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii	Congdons tarplant	None	None	-	1B.1	PRUNEDALE	none	no
Ericameria fasciculata	Eastwoods goldenbush	None	None	-	1B.1	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Holocarpha macradenia	Santa Cruz tarplant	Threatened	Endangered	-	1B.1	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Lessingia hololeuca	woolly-headed lessingia	None	None	-	3	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. hookeri	Hookers manzanita	None	None	-	1B.2	PRUNEDALE	good	no
Arctostaphylos pajaroensis	Pajaro manzanita	None	None	-	1B.1	PRUNEDALE	good	no
Hosackia gracilis	harlequin lotus	None	None	-	4.2	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Iris longipetala	coast iris	None	None	-	4.2	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	None	None	-	1B.2	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Piperia michaelii	Michaels rein orchid	None	None	-	4.2	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Piperia yadonii	Yadons rein orchid	Endangered	None	-	1B.1	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. littoralis	seaside birds-beak	None	Endangered	-	1B.1	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Eriastrum virgatum	virgate eriastrum	None	None	-	4.3	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens	Monterey spineflower	Threatened	None	-	1B.2	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Ceanothus rigidus	Monterey ceanothus	None	None	-	4.2	PRUNEDALE	fair	no
Horkelia cuneata var. sericea	Kelloggs horkelia	None	None	-	1B.1	PRUNEDALE	low	no
Rosa pinetorum	pine rose	None	None	-	1B.2	PRUNEDALE	none	no

California Rare Plant Inventory for Eagles Roost road area.

ScientificName	CommonName	CRPR	CESA	FESA	bloom period	Habitat	elev. low	elev. high	observed on site?
Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. hookeri	Hooker's manzanita	1B.2	None	None	Jan-Jun	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal scrub	150	1760	No
Arctostaphylos pajaroensis	Pajaro manzanita	1B.1	None	None	Dec-Mar	Chaparral (sandy)	100	2495	No
Ceanothus rigidus	Monterey ceanothus	4.2	None	None	Feb-Apr(Jun)	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal scrub	10	1805	No
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii	Congdon's tarplant	1B.1	None	None	(Apr)May-Oct(Nov)	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline)	0	755	No
Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens	Monterey spineflower	1B.2	None	FT	Apr-Jun(Jul-Aug)	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	10	1475	No
Clarkia lewisii	Lewis' clarkia	4.3	None	None	(Feb)May-Jul	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal scrub	100	3920	No

Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. littoralis	seaside bird's-beak	1B.1	CE	None	Apr-Oct	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub	0	1690	No
Eriastrum virgatum	virgate eriastrum	4.3	None	None	May-Jul	Chaparral, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub	150	2295	No
Ericameria fasciculata	Eastwood's goldenbush	1B.1	None	None	Jul-Oct	Chaparral (maritime), Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub	100	900	No
Eriogonum nortonii	Pinnacles buckwheat	1B.3	None	None	(Apr)Aug(Sep)May-Jun	Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland	985	3200	No
Eriogonum nudum var. indictum	protruding buckwheat	4.2	None	None	(Apr)May-Oct(Dec)	Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland	490	4800	No
Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	4.2	None	None	Mar-Jun	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland	35	5100	No

Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	1B.2	None	None	Feb-Apr	Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	10	1345	No
Holocarpha macradenia	Santa Cruz tarplant	1B.1	CE	FT	Jun-Oct	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	35	720	No
Hosackia gracilis	harlequin lotus	4.2	None	None	Mar-Jul	Broadleafed upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland	0	2295	No
Iris longipetala	coast iris	4.2	None	None	Mar-May(Jun)	Coastal prairie, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps	0	1970	No
Isocoma menziesii var. diabolica	Satan's goldenbush	4.2	None	None	Aug-Oct	Cismontane woodland	50	1310	No

Lessingia hololeuca	woolly-headed lessingia	3	None	None	Jun-Oct	Broadleafed upland forest, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland	50	1000	No
Lomatium parvifolium	small-leaved lomatium	4.2	None	None	Jan-Jun	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland	65	2295	No
Piperia michaelii	Michael's rein orchid	4.2	None	None	Apr-Aug	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest	10	3000	No
Piperia yadonii	Yadon's rein orchid	1B.1	None	FE	(Feb)May-Aug	Chaparral (maritime), Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal bluff scrub	35	1675	No
Plagiobothrys diffusus	San Francisco popcornflower	1B.1	CE	None	Mar-Jun	Coastal prairie, Valley and foothill grassland	195	1180	No
Rosa pinetorum	pine rose	1B.2	None	None	May-Jul	Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest	5	3100	No