Topanga State Park

Los Leones creek bed
APPENDIX A—DEFINED TERMS AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Aesthetic Resource
In this General Plan, the term aesthetic resource refers to the visual, audible, and other sensory factors within the Park setting and its surrounding landscape that, taken together, establish the Park’s character and sense of place.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
The Americans with Disabilities Act was signed into law by President Bush in 1990. Divided into four titles, it guarantees people with disabilities equal access to employment, transportation and public services, public accommodations, and telecommunications.

Bedrock Grinding Feature
A groundstone feature on or in a bedrock outcrop. Bedrock grinding features include slicks, rubs, basins, mortars, and sometimes cupules.

Biotic Community
A group of living organisms characterized by a distinctive combination of both animal and plant species in a particular habitat.

Biocorridors
Interconnected tracts of land characterized by significant natural resource value through which native species can disperse.

Biodiversity
The number and abundance of species found within a common environment. This includes the variety of genes, species, ecosystems, and the ecological processes that connect everything in a common environment.

Buffer/Buffer Zone
An area of land separating two distinct land uses that acts to soften or mitigate the effects of one land use on the other. Buffer strips along a trail could block views that may be undesirable. Buffers may be set aside next to wildlife habitat to reduce abrupt change to the habitat.

California State Park and Recreation Commission
Established in 1927 to advise the Director of the California Division of Beaches and Parks (earlier name for CSP) on the recreational needs of the people of California. In 1928 it gathered support for the first state park bond issue. The Commission schedules public hearings to consider each matter of classification or reclassification and the approval of CSP’s General Plan for each park unit.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
A state law requiring state and local agencies to regulate activities with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity has the potential for a significant adverse environmental impact, an EIR must be prepared and certified as to its adequacy before taking action on the proposed project. General Plans require the preparation of a “program EIR.”

California Species of Special Concern
This is a California Department of Fish and Game designation based on declining population levels, limited range, and/or continuing threats to
certain vertebrate species. The goal of this designation is to halt or to reverse their decline by bringing attention to their status.

Classification (CSP)

Official designation of units of CSP. Classifications are established by the State Park and Recreation Commission at the recommendation of CSP staff and are based on the sensitivity and kind of unit’s most important resources and what types of use the unit will receive from the public.

Classification and Assessment with Landsat of Visible Ecological Groupings (CALVeg)

A land-cover mapping and monitoring system that produces vegetation maps that can pinpoint habitats and species likely to be affected by management decisions and monitor temporal vegetative changes. These maps can also help identify and prioritize conservation activities.

Chumash

See Ventureño Chumash.

Cog Stone

A purposefully shaped, round and flat stone with notches around the edge reminiscent of a cog wheel. Some types have a hole placed through the middle, while others do not. The exact function and purpose of these artifacts is unknown. They are associated with early cultures dating to between 6,000 and 3,500 years before present.

Cultural Landscape

A geographic area (including both the cultural and natural resources) associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting cultural or aesthetic values. This type is a landscape that evolved through use by people whose activities or occupancy shaped it.

Cultural Resources

Archaeological, ethnographical, traditional, and historical sites, artifacts, features, landscapes, properties, and built environment resources, including but not necessarily limited to buildings, structures, objects, and districts.

Cultural Preserve

Cultural Preserves consist of distinct non-marine areas of outstanding cultural interest established within the boundaries of other state park system units for the purpose of protecting such features as sites, buildings, or zones which represent significant places or events in the flow of human experience in California. Areas set aside as cultural preserves shall be large enough to provide for the effective protection of the prime cultural resources from potentially damaging influences, and to permit the effective management and interpretation of the resources. Within cultural preserves, complete integrity of the cultural resources shall be sought, and no structures or improvements that conflict with the integrity shall be permitted (PRC section 5019.74). Motor vehicle use is prohibited in Cultural Preserves (PRC section 5001.8).

Department Administration Manual (DAM) CSP

Provides the policies and procedures by which CSP functions. Such manuals are intended to contain general matters of policy and procedure. In certain areas there will be information and specifications that are too detailed or lengthy to include in a manual. These more detailed materials will be
prepared and issued in the form of handbooks, with each handbook devoted to a single topic.

**Department Operations Manual (DOM) CSP**

Provides the policies and procedures that are pertinent to the operation of the CSP system. It is intended as a working guide for personnel in the Operations Division, and as a reference document for other CSP personnel. It is intended to complement the CSP manuals on administration (DAM) and planning and development.

**Endangered Species**

Any native species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. This designation is made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the California Department of Fish and Game.

**Environment**

CEQA defines environment as “the physical conditions which exist within the area which will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, mineral, flora, fauna, noise, and objects of historical or aesthetic significance.”

**Environmental Impact Report (EIR)**

A report required by CEQA that assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area and determines what effects of impacts will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action. If a proposed activity has the potential for a significant adverse environmental impact, an EIR must be prepared and certified as to its adequacy before taking action on the proposed project. General Plans require the preparation of a “program” EIR appropriate to its level of specificity.

**Exotic Species**

A species occurring in an area outside of its historically known natural range that have been intentionally introduced to or have inadvertently infiltrated into the system. Also known as alien, weed, non-native, or introduced species. Exotic animals prey upon native species and compete with them for food and habitat. Exotic plant species can convert natural ecosystems into a non-native dominated system that provide little benefit to other species in the ecosystem.

**Gabrielino (Gabrieleno)/Tongva**

See Tongva/Gabrielino (Gabrieleno).

**Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**

A computer system for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, manipulating, analyzing and displaying data related to positions on the earth’s surface.

**Geomorphological**

Pertaining to the study of the relief features of the earth’s surface and the forces that shaped them.

**Habitat**

The sum total of the environmental factors, food, cover, and water that promotes occupancy by individuals of a given species and allows those individuals to survive and reproduce.

**Hydrological**

Having to do with the study of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere.
Interpretation

In this General Plan it refers to a communication process, designed to reveal meanings and relationships of our cultural and natural heritage, through involvement with objects, artifacts, landscapes, and sites.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register, NRHP)

The National Register of Historic Places is the United States’ official list of nationally significant cultural resources. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources.

National Register Property

A site that has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. National Register properties are distinguished by having been documented and evaluated according to uniform standards and are considered to be of significance to the nation, state, or local community.

Natural Preserve

Natural Preserves are distinct areas of outstanding natural or scientific significance established within the boundaries of other State Park System units. The purpose of Natural Preserves shall be to preserve such features as rare or endangered plant and animal species and their supporting ecosystems, representative examples of plant or animal communities existing in California prior to the impact of Euro-American modifications, geological features illustrative of geological processes, significant fossil occurrences or geological features of cultural or economic interest, or topographic features illustrative of representative or unique biogeographical patterns. Natural Preserves shall be managed to allow natural dynamics of ecological interaction to continue without interference, where possible. Habitat manipulation shall be permitted only in those areas found by scientific analysis to require manipulation to preserve the species or associations that constitute the basis for the establishment of the Natural Preserve (PRC section 5019.71). Motor vehicle use is prohibited in Natural Preserves (PRC section 5001.8).

Notice of Preparation (NOP)

A document stating that an EIR will be prepared for a particular project. It is the first step in the EIR process.

Public Resources Code (PRC)

In addition to the State Constitution and Statutes, California Law consists of 29 codes covering various subject areas. The PRC addresses natural, cultural, aesthetic, and recreational resources of the state.

Sensitive Species

Any species of plant or animal potentially needing special management in order to prevent them from becoming threatened or endangered due to habitat changes or impacts from various activities. This description is not part of the designation of Threatened or Endangered Species made by the US Fish and Wildlife Service or California Department of Fish and Game for animal species.

Species of Special Concern

A CDFG designation which applies to animals not listed under the federal Endangered Species Act or the
California Endangered Species Act, but which nonetheless 1) are declining at a rate that could result in listing, or 2) historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist.

Springs and Seeps
Springs are concentrated discharges of groundwater, appearing at the ground surface with a current of flowing water. Seeps or seepage areas are slow movements of groundwater to the surface.

Taxon (pl. Taxa)
The general term for a biological classification group (e.g., a family, genus or species)

Threatened Species
Any native species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. This designation is made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the California Department of Fish and Game.

Tongva/Gabrielino (Gabrieleno)
The Tongva/Gabrielino inhabited most of the Los Angeles Basin including many of the Channel Islands. The name Gabrielino (or Gabrieleno) was given to them by the Spanish and indicates they were associated with the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. The Indian name Tongva means “people of the earth.”

Ventureño Chumash
The ethnographic territory of the Ventureño Chumash includes the northermost portion of Los Angeles County and most of Ventura County. The name Ventureño is from the Spanish and indicates an association with the Mission San Buenaventura. The Indian name Chumash is a derivation of the name that the mainland Chumash called the inhabitants of Santa Cruz Island but it has come to be used for all the linguistically-related Indians from San Luis Obispo County down into northern Los Angeles County as well as across some of the Channel Islands.

Watershed
The total area above a given point on a watercourse that contributes water to the flow of the watercourse. The entire region drained by a watercourse.
Lower Topanga Canyon Area
# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADA</td>
<td>Americans with Disabilities Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMPs</td>
<td>Best Management Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA-LAN-</td>
<td>California-Los Angeles County- (archaeological site designation based on the Smithsonian Trinomial designation system)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL FIRE</td>
<td>California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALVeg</td>
<td>Classification and Assessment with Landstat of Visible Ecological Groupings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDFG</td>
<td>California Department of Fish and Game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEQA</td>
<td>California Environmental Quality Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNPS</td>
<td>California Native Plant Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSP</td>
<td>California State Parks</td>
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<tr>
<td>CWHR</td>
<td>California Wildlife Habitat Relationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAM</td>
<td>Department Administration Manual (CDPRCSP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEIR</td>
<td>Draft Environmental Impact Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOM</td>
<td>Department Operations Manual (CDPRCSP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>Environmental Condition Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIR</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>General Development Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAP</td>
<td>Inventory, Monitoring, and Assessment Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMP</td>
<td>Interim Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRCA</td>
<td>Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAAQS</td>
<td>National Ambient Air Quality Standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAHC</td>
<td>Native American Heritage Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOP</td>
<td>Notice of Preparation</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>Particulate Matter</td>
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<tr>
<td>PORTS</td>
<td>Parks Online Resources for Teachers and Students</td>
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</table>
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>Public Resources Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCDSMM</td>
<td>Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCH</td>
<td>State Clearinghouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMMC</td>
<td>Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMMNRA</td>
<td>Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURCOM</td>
<td>Southern Communication Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCA</td>
<td>Temescal Canyon Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>TCB</td>
<td>Topanga Canyon Boulevard</td>
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<tr>
<td>TCD</td>
<td>Topanga Canyon Docents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMP</td>
<td>Trail Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USFWS</td>
<td>United States Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS</td>
<td>United States Geological Survey</td>
</tr>
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## APPENDIX B

List of special status plant species and vegetation communities and their status identified in the Topanga, Malibu Beach, and Canoga Park USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles from the CDFG CNDDB RareFind Database, and CNPS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>FEDERAL STATUS</th>
<th>STATE STATUS</th>
<th>CNPS STATUS</th>
<th>GENERAL HABITAT</th>
<th>MICRO HABITAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Astragalus brauntonii</td>
<td>Braunton’s milk-vetch</td>
<td>FE</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.</td>
<td>Recent burns or disturbed areas; in stiff gravelly clay soils overlying granite or limestone. 4-640 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus</td>
<td>Ventura Marsh milk-vetch</td>
<td>FE</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Coastal salt marsh.</td>
<td>Within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches, more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs. 1-35 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astragalus tener var. titi</td>
<td>coastal dunes milk-vetch</td>
<td>FE</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes.</td>
<td>Moist, sandy depressions of bluffs or dunes along and near the pacific ocean; one site on a clay terrace. 1-50 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atriplex parishii</td>
<td>Parish’s brittlescale</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Alkali meadows, vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas.</td>
<td>Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. 4-140 m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccharis malibuensis</td>
<td>Malibu baccharis</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland.</td>
<td>In Conejo volcanic substrates, often on exposed roadcuts. Sometimes occupies oak woodland habitat. 150-260 m.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>California macrophylla</td>
<td>round-leaved filaree</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.</td>
<td>Clay soils. 15-1200 m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</td>
<td>slender mariposa-lily</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Chaparral, coastal scrub.</td>
<td>Shaded foothill canyons; often on grassy slopes within other habitat. 420-760 m</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calochortus plummerae</td>
<td>Plummer’s mariposa-lily</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.</td>
<td>Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 90-1610 m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</td>
<td>southern tarplant</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland.</td>
<td>Often in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina</td>
<td>San Fernando Valley spineflower</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Coastal scrub.</td>
<td>Sandy soils. 3-1035 m.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SCIENTIFIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FEDERAL STATUS</td>
<td>STATE STATUS</td>
<td>CNPS STATUS</td>
<td>GENERAL HABITAT</td>
<td>MICRO HABITAT</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus</strong></td>
<td>salt marsh bird’s-beak</td>
<td>FE</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Coastal salt marsh, coastal dunes.</td>
<td>Limited to the higher zones of the salt marsh habitat. 0-30 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deinandra minthornii</strong></td>
<td>Santa Susana tarplant</td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Chaparral, coastal scrub.</td>
<td>On sandstone outcrops and crevices, in shrubland. 280-760 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dithyrea maritima</strong></td>
<td>beach spectaclepod</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Formerly more widespread in coastal habitats in southern California</td>
<td>Sea shores, on sand dunes, and sandy places near the shore. 3-50 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</strong></td>
<td>Blochman’s dudleya</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland.</td>
<td>Open, rocky slopes; often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas w/little soil. 5-450 m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens</strong></td>
<td>marcescent dudleya</td>
<td>FT</td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Chaparral.</td>
<td>On sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic cliffs. 180-520 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia</strong></td>
<td>Santa Monica dudleya</td>
<td>FT</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Chaparral, coastal scrub.</td>
<td>In canyons on sedimentary conglomerates; primarily n-facing slopes. 210-500 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dudleya multicaulis</strong></td>
<td>Many-stemmed dudleya</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands</td>
<td>Clay soils. 15-790 m.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nama stenocarpum</strong></td>
<td>mud nama</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Marshes and swamps.</td>
<td>Lake shores, river banks, intermittently wet areas. 5-500 m.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pentachaeta lyonii</strong></td>
<td>Lyon’s pentachaeta</td>
<td>FE</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland.</td>
<td>Edges of clearings in chap., usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges of firebreaks. 30-630 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sidalcea neomexicana</strong></td>
<td>Salt Spring checkerbloom</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Alkali playas, brackish marshes, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub.</td>
<td>Alkali springs and marshes. 0-1500 m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCIENTIFIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FEDERAL STATUS</td>
<td>STATE STATUS</td>
<td>CNPS STATUS</td>
<td>GENERAL HABITAT</td>
<td>MICRO HABITAT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh</td>
<td>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian</td>
<td>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Valley Oak Woodland</td>
<td>Valley Oak</td>
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<tr>
<td>California Walnut Woodland</td>
<td>California Walnut</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**LISTING STATUS DEFINITION**

Listing status code definitions used by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), the State of California (i.e., California Department of Fish and Game), and the Federal Government (i.e., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) to describe the degree of endangerment and the legal status of sensitive plant taxa.

**Listing Codes**

- **FE** Listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
- **FT** Listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act
- **SE** Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
- **ST** = Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.
- **Rare** = Listed as rare under the California Endangered Species Act

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Lists**

- List 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
- List 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
Trees and storm clouds
### APPENDIX C

List of special status wildlife species and their status identified in the Topanga, Malibu Beach, and Canoga Park USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles from the CDFG CNDDB Rarefind Database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>FEDERAL STATUS</th>
<th>STATE STATUS</th>
<th>CDFG STATUS</th>
<th>GENERAL HABITAT</th>
<th>MICRO HABITAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actinemys marmorata pallida</td>
<td>southwestern pond turtle</td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Inhabits permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types; below 6000 ft. elev.</td>
<td>Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Need suitable nesting sites.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrynosoma coronatum</td>
<td>coast (San Diego) horned lizard</td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Inhabits coastal sage scrub and chaparral in arid and semi-arid climate condition.</td>
<td>Prefers friable, rocky, or shallow sandy soils.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</td>
<td>coastal western whiptail</td>
<td></td>
<td>Found in deserts &amp; semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland &amp; riparian areas.</td>
<td>Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diadophis punctatus modestus</td>
<td>San Bernardino ringneck snake</td>
<td></td>
<td>Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams.</td>
<td>Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous veg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lampropeltis zonata (pulchra)</td>
<td>California mountain kingsnake (San Diego population)</td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Restricted to the San Gabriel and San Jacinto mountains of southern California.</td>
<td>Inhabits a variety of habitats, including valley-foot hill hardwood, coniferous, chaparral, riparian, and wet meadows.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquila chrysaetos</td>
<td>golden eagle</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, &amp; desert.</td>
<td>Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis yumanensis</td>
<td>Yuma myotis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed.</td>
<td>Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings or crevices.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis ciliolabrum</td>
<td>western small-footed myotis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wide range of habitats mostly arid wooded &amp; brushy uplands near water. Seeks cover in caves, buildings, mines &amp; crevices</td>
<td>Prefers open stands in forests and woodlands. Requires drinking water. Feeds on a wide variety of small flying insects.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasiurus blossevillii</td>
<td>western red bat</td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 ft. above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests.</td>
<td>Prefers habitat edges &amp; mosaics with trees that are protected from above &amp; open below with open areas for foraging.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCIENTIFIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FEDERAL STATUS</td>
<td>STATE STATUS</td>
<td>CDFG STATUS</td>
<td>GENERAL HABITAT</td>
<td>MICRO HABITAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euderma maculatum</td>
<td>spotted bat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests.</td>
<td>Feeds over water and along washes. Feeds almost entirely on moths. Needs rock crevices in cliffs or caves for roosting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antrozous pallidus</td>
<td>pallid bat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands &amp; forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.</td>
<td>Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eumops perotis Californicus</td>
<td>western mastiff bat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer &amp; deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral etc.</td>
<td>Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees &amp; tunnels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neotoma lepida intermedia</td>
<td>San Diego desert woodrat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Coastal scrub of southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County.</td>
<td>Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops &amp; rocky cliffs &amp; slopes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucyclogobius newberryi</td>
<td>tidewater goby</td>
<td>FE</td>
<td></td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River.</td>
<td>Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water &amp; high oxygen levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gila orcutti</td>
<td>arroyo chub</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Los Angeles basin south coastal streams.</td>
<td>Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation &amp; associated invertebrates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncorhynchus mykiss</td>
<td>southern steelhead -</td>
<td>FE</td>
<td></td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>DPS includes all naturally spawned anadromous <em>O. mykiss</em> (steelhead) populations below natural and manmade impassable barriers in streams from Santa Maria River, San Luis Obispo, County, California (inclusive) to the U.S.-Mexico border.</td>
<td>Southern steelhead likely has greater physiological tolerances to warmer water &amp; more variable conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>southern California ESU (rainbow trout and steelhead combined)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socalchemmis gertschi</td>
<td>Gertsch’s socalchemmis spider</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Known from only 2 localities in Los Angeles County: Brentwood (type locality) and Topanga Canyon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Cicindela hirticollis gravida**  
**sandy beach tiger beetle**  
Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico.  
Clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>FEDERAL STATUS</th>
<th>STATE STATUS</th>
<th>CDFG STATUS</th>
<th>GENERAL HABITAT</th>
<th>MICRO HABITAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coelus globosus</td>
<td>globose dune beetle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat, from bodega head in Sonoma County south to Ensenada, Mexico.</td>
<td>Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danaus plexippus</td>
<td>monarch butterfly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.</td>
<td>Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aglaothorax longipennis</td>
<td>Santa Monica shieldback katydid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Occur nocturnally in chaparral and canyon stream bottom vegetation, in the Santa Monica mountains of southern California.</td>
<td>Inhabit introduced iceplant and native chaparral plants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LISTING CODES DEFINITIONS**

**Listing Codes**
- **FE**  Listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
- **SSC**  CDFG Species of Special Concern
APPENDIX D—CULTURAL RESOURCES IN CONTEXT

This list of resources, periods, and topics correlates to the archaeological and historic resources within the Park. This list can be used to organize historic time into coherent patterns that have influenced the Park’s development during one or more periods of its history. This list categorizes the Park’s recorded and potentially eligible cultural resources into their applicable context. For more information regarding these resources and their specific descriptions please refer to the Topanga State Park Resource Inventory, Archaeological Investigations (Mealey et al. 2011) and the Topanga State Park Cultural Resource Survey, Historic Overview and Inventory of Historic Resources (Bevil 2009).

NATIVE AMERICAN

Period: Pre- and post-contact (prior to and after ca. 1769)

Significance: The area of Topanga State Park was an interaction zone between the Tongva/Gabrielino and Ventureño Chumash peoples. It was also the location of villages, camps, sacred spaces, and other activity areas.

Sites: CA-LAN-1 (village site)*
CA-LAN-2 (habitation site)*
CA-LAN-3 (activity area)*
CA-LAN-4 (activity area)*
CA-LAN-5 (activity area)
CA-LAN-33 (activity area)
CA-LAN-133 (village site)
CA-LAN-388 (cave/habitation site)
CA-LAN-425 (activity area)
CA-LAN-525 (activity area)
CA-LAN-667 (rock shelter/habitation site)
CA-LAN-1265 (habitation site)*
CA-LAN-2915 (camp/activity area)
CA-LAN-2916 (activity area)
CA-LAN-2917 (activity area)
CA-LAN-2918 (activity area)
CA-LAN-2919 (activity area)
CA-LAN-2920 (activity area)
CA-LAN-2921 (habitation site)
CA-LAN-2922 (activity area)
CA-LAN-3759 (redeposited village site material and historic trash dump)
CA-LAN-4094 (activity area)
CA-LAN-4082 (activity area)
CA-LAN-4087 (activity area)*
CA-LAN-4089 (activity area)
CA-LAN-4093 (activity area)*
CA-LAN-4094 (activity area)*
CA-LAN-4096 (rock shelter)
CA-LAN-4097 (rock shelter/habitation site)
CA-LAN-4098 (activity area)
CA-LAN-4099 (activity area/habitation site)*
CA-LAN-4103 (rock shelter)
CA-LAN-4104 (habitation site)*
P-19-100204 (isolated artifact)
P-19-100497 (redeposited village site material)
P-19-100798 (isolated artifact)

ARCHAEOLOGY (HISTORIC)

Period: Historic (1769 to 1960s)

Significance: The archaeological study of the ruins and remnants left behind by people during historic times leads to the understanding of the lives of those people who lived, worked, died, visited, or traveled through the Topanga and/or Santa Monica Mountains area during the past 250 years.

Sites: CA-LAN-1048H (Caballero Canyon lime kiln ruins)
   CA-LAN-1428H (Will Rogers Hideaway Cabin)
   CA-LAN-3756 (trash dump)
   CA-LAN-3759 (trash dump and redeposited village site material)
   CA-LAN-4080 (trash pit)
   CA-LAN-4081 (Anatol Josepho Barn and Ranch Site)
   CA-LAN-4083 (activity area)
   CA-LAN-4084 (brick dump)
   CA-LAN-4086 (Boy Scouts picnic area)
   CA-LAN-4088 (erosion control)
   CA-LAN-4091 (trail feature)
CA-LAN-4092 (concrete bridge)
CA-LAN-4095 (foundation, concrete bridge)*
CA-LAN-4098 (activity area)
CA-LAN-4100 (bridge)*
CA-LAN-4101 (retaining wall)
CA-LAN-4102 (structure remains)
CA-LAN-4105 (trash dump)
CA-LAN-4106 (trash scatter)
CA-LAN-4107 (rock walls/terraces/road)
CA-LAN-4108 (activity area)
CA-LAN-4109 (brick pad/erosion control)*
P-19-004085 (trash scatter)
P-19-004090 (drainage channel)
P-19-100799 (isolated artifact)
P-19-100800 (isolated artifact)
P-19-100801 (1950s benchmark)

**Exploration/Settlement**

*Period*: 1542-1963

*Significance*: Exploration and settlement refers to the investigation and expansion of geographical knowledge by individuals or groups of explorers and the establishment and development of pioneer settlements and communities. These activities began with the earliest attempts by Spain to develop maritime and terrestrial routes of travel and communication by and through what is now Topanga State Park, and ends with the establishment of several “Gentlemen’s Ranches” in rugged mountain retreats. These activities led to the establishment of historic transportation corridors into and through the Park. The result was the influx of settlers seeking to establish homes, businesses, and weekend retreats where they and their families could live, work, or recreate.

*Sites*: Caballero Canyon Lime Kiln Ruins Site
Will Rogers Hideaway Cabin
The Anatol Josepho Barn and Ranch Site
*Rancho Las Lomas Celestiales*/Trippet Ranch Historic District.

**Agriculture**

*Period*: 1833-1963

*Significance*: Areas where early settlers utilized traditional agricultural methods and techniques to produce viable crops or raise domesticated animals for personal
subsistence, trade, commerce, commodities, or recreation.

Sites: Joseph B. Robison Homestead Site
      Will Rogers Hideaway Cabin
      The Anatol Josepho Barn and Ranch Site
      Rancho Las Lomas Celestiales/Trippet Ranch Historic District.

TRANSPORTATION

Period: 1833-1970

Significance: Informal or designed routes of travel associated with individuals, events, or activities that played a role in the area’s historic exploration, settlement, agricultural, economical, industrial, recreational, and possibly military activities.

Sites: Joseph B. Robison Homestead Road
      Cheney Fire Road
      Topanga Canyon Boulevard**
      Pacific Coast Highway**
      Dirt Mulholland.

INDUSTRIAL/ECONOMIC

Period: 1797-Present

Significance: This pertains to two types of activities: 1) People or groups applying manual, animal, or mechanical labor combined with rudimentary or advanced technological methods, tools, and equipment to extract, process, utilize and/or transport natural materials. 2) People utilizing the land to provide services, commodities, or recreational activities to produce income for themselves or others.

Sites: Caballero Canyon Lime Kiln Ruins Site
      Quarry Canyon Limestone Quarry Site
      Camp Elkhorn
      Topanga Ranch Motel
      Wylie’s Bait Shop

RECREATION

Period: 1900-1963

Significance: A location offering active or passive opportunities for private or public outdoor exercise, relaxation, entertainment, or similar activities.

Sites: Camp Elkhorn
      Topanga Beach Ranch Rodeo Grounds Site
      the Topanga Ranch Motel
      the Rust/Wood Family Cottage
      Will Rogers Hideaway Cabin
the Anatol Josepho Barn and Ranch Site
*Rancho Las Lomas Celestiales*/Trippet Ranch Historic District

**MILITARY**

*Period*: 1956-1969

*Significance*: The active involvement of military personnel using complex weapons systems to defend the Greater Los Angeles area from airborne enemy attack.

*Sites*: Dirt Mulholland
Decommissioned San Vicente Peak Nike Anti-Aircraft Missile Battery Radar Tracking Station Site**

**RESOURCE CONSERVATION**

*Period*: 1928-1973

*Significance*: The beginning of efforts by local, state, and federal environmentalists to preserve, maintain, and manage natural resources that would lead to the creation of Topanga State Park, the second-largest natural urban park in the nation at the time.

*Sites*: Quarry Canyon Limestone Quarry Site
Dirt Mulholland

* Within proposed Cultural Preserve
**Not owned by CSP*
Wooly Blue Curls (*Trichostema lanatum*)


APPENDIX E

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**Interpretation**


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Other deserving special acknowledgments are: the National Parks Service, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, for their past and continuing support.
Dedication

The Planning Team wishes to dedicate this General Plan to the late Ron Schafer, former Angeles District Superintendent, who passed away on September 15, 2010, as this planning process was well under way. Without Ron’s initial leadership and support, and his belief of “Building partnerships to better protect open spaces not only in the Los Angeles region but statewide,” Topanga State Park’s vision would not be as bold and strong.
The mission of the California State Parks is to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state’s extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valuable natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.