

**Sensitive Plant Species and Sensitive Habitats Known From
Malibu Creek State Park or within the Region**

Species	Habit and Habitat	Potential for Occurrence*	Potential for Negative Effect	CNPS	CDFG	USFWS
Braunton's milkvetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	A perennial herb associated with chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, closed-cone coniferous forest, and in carbonate soils of recent burned or disturbed areas. Blooms March-July.	Moderate potential to occur within the Park. Suitable habitat is present and the occurrence may have been an isolated accidental one resulting from a storm or flood. No known presence.	Low potential for negative effect due to the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use. Although potential for negative effect is low, this species does have the potential to occur on-site and should be surveyed for.	1B	--	FE
Coulter's saltbrush <i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	A perennial herb associated with alkaline and clay soils of coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Blooms March-October.	Low potential to occur within the Park. Only known population in the region is located west of the Park on the coastal bluffs of Point Dume.	Low potential for negative effect due to lack of suitable habitat	1B	--	--

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Malibu baccharis <i>Baccharis malibuensis</i>	A deciduous shrub found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodlands. Blooms in August.	Moderate potential to occur within the Park. Habitat occurs on-site. Four known reports occur near Malibu Lake outside of the Park. Nearest known populations are found along Las Virgenes Road along the northern border of the Park and at the base of Stokes Canyon, about 3 miles east of Malibu Lake.	Low potential for negative effect due to the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use. Although potential for negative effect is low, this species does have the potential to occur on-site and should be surveyed for.	1B	--	--
Plummer's mariposa lily <i>Calchortus plummerae</i>	A perennial herb found in granitic substrates of chaparral, coastal sage scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and foothill grasslands. Blooms May-July.	Moderate potential to occur on-site. Suitable habitat occurs throughout the Park; the closest known site is located in Stokes Canyon approximately 0.85 mile up Mulholland Hwy, just east of the Park.	Low potential for negative effect due to the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use. Although potential for negative effect is low, this species does have the potential to occur on-site and should be surveyed for.	1B	--	FSC

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San Fernando Valley spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	An annual herb associated with sandy soils of coastal scrub. Blooms April-June.	Low potential to occur within the Park. Habitat occurs on-site, but closest known population is northwest of the Park in the Simi Hills. Most populations are reported from the Laskey Mesa. The highest probability of occurrence on-site, is in relation to the sandy deposits and scrub of the ephemeral stream and upland of Las Virgenes. Surveys should be conducted for this species.	Low potential for negative effect due to the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use.	1B	SE	FSC
Parry's spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	An annual herb associated with sandy or rocky soils of coastal scrub and chaparral. Blooms April-June.	Low potential to occur on-site. Suitable habitat occurs within the Park, but the only known location is southwest of the Park's boundary in Latigo Canyon. . The highest probability of occurrence on-site, is in relation to the sandy deposits and scrub of the ephemeral stream and upland of Las Virgenes. Surveys should be conducted for this species.species.	Low potential for negative effect due to the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use.	3	--	--

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Santa Susana tarplant <i>Deinandra minthornii</i>	A deciduous shrub associated with sandstone soils of chaparral and coastal scrub. Blooms July-November.	Present in the park, but low potential to occur on site. This shrub is known to occur within the Park along the Backbone Trail, east of Corral Canyon. An additional population has been recorded northwest of the Park on Calabasas Peak. Most populations are reported from the Santa Susana Mountains.	Low potential for negative effect due to lack of suitable habitat, the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use.	1B	SR	--
Blochman's dudleya <i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>Blochmaniae</i>	A perennial herb found in clay or serpentine soils of coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Blooms April-June.	Low potential to occur on-site. The closest known population is just west of Malibu Creek in the mouth of Winter Canyon, near Malibu Lagoon State Beach.	Low potential for negative effect due to disturbed nature of the soils, the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use.	1B	--	--
Santa Monica Mountains dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>Agourensis</i>	A perennial herb associated with rocky or volcanic soils of chaparral and cismontane woodlands. Blooms May-June.	Low potential to occur on-site. Suitable habitat occurs within the Park, but the closest known population is located in the Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area, on Cornell Road.	Low potential for negative effect due to lack of suitable habitat, the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use.	1B	--	FT

Species	Habit and Habitat	Potential for Occurrence*	Potential for Negative Effect	CNPS	CDFG	USFWS
Marcescent dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>Marcescens</i>	A perennial herb found in volcanic soils of chaparral habitats. Blooms April-June.	Present in park, but low potential to occur on-site. This perennial herb is found in three different locations within the Park. All locations are on volcanic outcrops at an elevation of 600 to 800 ft.	Low potential for negative effect due to lack of suitable habitat, the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use.	1B	SR	FT
Santa Monica Mountains dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>Ovatifolia</i>	A perennial herb associated with volcanic soils of chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Blooms March-June.	Present in park but low potential to occur on site. This inconspicuous herb occurs within the Park in the Udell Gorge Natural Preserve. An additional population is just outside the Park boundary along Malibu Canyon Road, approximately 2.0 miles north of PCH.	Low potential for negative effect due to lack of suitable habitat, the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use.	1B	--	FT
Many-stemmed dudleya <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	A perennial herb found in clay soils of coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley and foothill grasslands. Blooms April-July.	Low potential to occur on-site. Suitable habitat occurs within the Park, but the closest known population is located on the south side of Chatsworth Reservoir.	Low potential for negative effect due to disturbed soils, lack of suitable habitat, the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use.	1B	--	--
Round-leaved filaree <i>Erodium macrophyllum</i>	An annual herb associated with clay soils of cismontane woodlands and valley and foothill grasslands. Blooms March-May.	Present in the park, but low potential to occur on site. This annual herb has been found within the Park. The exact location of this plant was not recorded, but is noted to occur within oak woodland	Low potential for negative effect due to disturbed soils, lack of suitable habitat, the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use.	2	--	--

Species	Habit and Habitat	Potential for Occurrence*	Potential for Negative Effect	CNPS	CDFG	USFWS
Lyon's pentachaeta <i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	An annual herb associated with openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Blooms March-August.	Present in the park but low potential to occur on site. This annual herb is found within the Park near Malibou Lake. Another population, previously detected near Reagan Meadows, may now be extirpated. An additional population is located north of the Park boundary, approximately 0.5 mile south of Mulholland Highway.	Low potential for negative effect due to disturbed soils, lack of suitable habitat, the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use.	1B	SE	FE
Sonoran maiden fern <i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	A perennial rhizomatous herb associated with meadows, streams and seeps. Fertile January-September.	Low potential to occur on-site. Suitable habitat occurs within the Park, but the closest known population is located in Encinal Canyon, west of the Park.	Low potential for negative effect due to disturbed soils, lack of suitable habitat, the abundance of exotic vegetation, the disturbed nature of the site, the small scale of the development and the low-level of intended use.	2	--	--
Valley oak <i>Quercus lobata</i>	Tree associated with drainages, hill sides and broad alluvial plains of the Santa Monica Mountains.	This species is present on site within the riparian of Las Virgenes. Although not designated sensitive, this area represents the southernmost extent of this species range.	Low potential for negative effect of existing trees. Road and parking lot will take habitat that likely supported these trees previous to Sepulveda activity.	--	--	--

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Dune larkspur <i>Delphinium parryi</i> <i>ssp. blochmaniae</i>		Very low potential of occurrence due to lack of suitable habitat, disturbed nature of the site, and dominance of exotic species.	Low potential for negative effect.	1B		
Conejo dudleya <i>Dudleya parva</i>		Very low potential of occurrence due to lack of suitable habitat, disturbed nature of the site, and dominance of exotic species.	Low potential for negative effect.	1B		FT
Conejo buckwheat <i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>		Very low potential of occurrence due to lack of suitable habitat, disturbed nature of the site, and dominance of exotic species.	Low potential for negative effect.	1B	SR	
Chaparral nolina <i>Nolina cismontane</i>		Very low potential of occurrence due to lack of suitable habitat, disturbed nature of the site, and dominance of exotic species.	Low potential for negative effect.	1B		
California orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i>		Very low potential of occurrence due to lack of suitable habitat, disturbed nature of the site, and dominance of exotic species.	Low potential for negative effect.	1B	SE	FE
Sensitive Habitats						
Southern California Coastal Lagoon		Not Present				

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Southern California Steelhead Stream		Suitable habitat is present, but steelhead currently have no access				
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest		Present on site	Negative effect low provided development is not within riparian canopy, and to the extent possible kept at a minimum of 30 feet from the riparian edge.			
Southern Coast Salt Marsh		Not present				
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland		Not present				
Valley Needlegrass Grassland		Not present				
Valley Oak Woodland		May potentially be present	Valley oaks constitute a significant portion of the Las Virgenes riparian. Valley oaks also appear to be re-establishing in the ephemeral stream. Development in close proximity has the potential to affect future Valley Oak woodland potential.			
CA Walnut Woodland		May Potentially be present. However there is evidence that the walnuts on site may be hybrids with English walnut.	CA walnuts constitute a significant portion of the Las Virgenes riparian. Development in close proximity has the potential to affect future CA Walnut Woodland potential.			

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*Potential for occurrence is based on CNDDDB 2002 records and other documents cited herein.

USFWS: FE = Federally Endangered, FT = Federally Threatened, FSC = Federal Species of Concern.

CDFG: SE = State Endangered, ST = State Threatened, CSC = State Species of Concern, SR = State Rare.

CNPS: 1B Species considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
 2 Species considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3 Species considered but need more information