

Appendix C

Special Status Wildlife

Background documents, as well as the California Department of Fish and Wildlife California Natural Diversity Database (2012) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service species (USFWS) list for Monterey County (USFWS 2012), were searched to gather information about special status wildlife species documented within the CASP units. Tables C-1 through C-4 contain detailed information on all special status wildlife known to occur or with potential to occur in each of the CASP units. Species that are known to occur within the CASP units are shown in **bold**.

Class	Species	Status ¹	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Fish	Steelhead—south/central California coast DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	AFST, CSC, FT	Streams in coastal basins from the Pajaro River south to, but not including, the Santa Maria River	Could occur in Gibson Creek.
Amphibians	California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	CSC, CT, FT	Nests in underground burrows, especially ground squirrel burrows; breeds in vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands	Could occur in coastal prairie or other grasslands near freshwater seeps where ground squirrels are present.
	California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	CSC, FT	Ponds and slow-moving streams with overhanging vegetation	Could occur in Gibson Creek.
Reptiles	Northwestern pond turtle <i>Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata marmorata</i>	CSC, CFP	Forages in ponds, marshes, slow-moving streams, sloughs, and irrigation/drainage ditches; nests in nearby uplands with low, sparse vegetation	Could occur in Gibson Creek or freshwater seeps and adjacent coastal prairie and other grasslands.
	Black legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra nigra</i>	CSC	Moist areas in sand dunes where bush lupine and mock heather are dominant	Could occur in moist areas in beach dunes.
Birds	Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	CSC	Burrows in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-lying vegetation; breeds in open, well-drained grasslands, steppes, deserts, prairies, and agricultural land	Could occur in coastal prairie, other grasslands, or open areas in coastal scrub.
	Marbled murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	CE, FT	Forages in coastal/ocean habitats and nest in low-elevation forest stands, near the coast dominated by large, old-growth and mature redwood trees	Could forage in the Reserve but not likely to nest there.
	Western snowy plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	CSC, FT	Breeds/nests above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely-vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries	Could occur on beaches.
	Black swift <i>Cypseloides nigra</i>	BCC, CSC	Nest on cliffs although forage in a variety of habitats	Known to occur as a summer resident (CNDDDB occ. no. 16; Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012).
	Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	CE, FE	Riparian woodlands	Could occur in riparian.

Table C-1 Special Status Wildlife Known to Occur or with the Potential to Occur in the Reserve				
Class	Species	Status ¹	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	California condor <i>Gymnocyps californianus</i>	CE, FE	Currently restricted to chaparral, coniferous forests, and oak savannah habitats in southern and central California. Formerly occurred more widely throughout the Southwest and also fed on beaches and large rivers along the Pacific coast. Nests in cavities in cliffs, in large rock outcrops, or in large trees. Roosts on cliffs or large trees, often near feeding sites. Forages mostly in grasslands, openings in chaparral, or in oak savannahs	Could have historically foraged on beaches and Carmel River, but not likely to occur presently.
	California brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>		Nests in colonies on small to moderately sized coastal islands just above the surf line	Historically known to occur (CNDDDB occ. no. 9, 16).
	California least tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	FE	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay to northern Baja California in colonies on bare or sparsely vegetated flat areas (beaches, alkali flats, landfills, paved areas)	Could occur on beaches.
	Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	CE, FE	Riparian	Could occur in riparian.
Mammals	Southern sea otter <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	CFP, FT	Nearshore marine environments from about Año Nuevo to Point Sal. Needs canopies of giant kelp and bull kelp for rafting and feeding. Prefers rocky substrates with abundant invertebrates	Known to occur in the waters off the Reserve (CSP 1988).
	Hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	WBWG: M	Forages in open or patchy habitats with trees for cover; roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees; near water	Known to occur (location information vague) (CNDDDB occ. no. 76; Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012).
	Monterey dusky-footed woodrat <i>Neotoma fuscipes luciana</i>	CSC	Forest and chaparral	Could occur in riparian/willow forest.
Insects	Globose dune beetle <i>Coelus globosus</i>		Coastal dunes from Sonoma county to Baja California	Could occur on beaches.
	Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	G5 S3	Roosts along the Pacific coast in winter in wind-protected tree groves with nectar and water sources nearby	Known to occur on Whalers Knoll (CNDDDB occ. no. 248; Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012).
	Smith's blue butterfly <i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>	FE	Coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties	Known to occur at Sea Lion Point (CNDDDB occ. no. 18; Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012).

Notes: ¹ Status Codes: BCC = US Fish and Wildlife Service Birds of Conservation Concern; CE = California Endangered; CFP = California Fully Protected; CSC = California Species of Special Concern; CT = California Threatened; FE = Federal Endangered; FT = Federal Threatened; G5 S3 = Global rank: demonstrably secure, common; State rank: restricted range; WBWG:M = Western Bat Working Group - Medium Priority.

Source: CNDDDB 2012; CSP 1979; Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012; USFWS 2012; data compiled by AECOM in 2012.

Class	Species	Status ¹	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Fish	Tidewater goby <i>Eucydogobius newberryi</i>	CE, FE	Coastal lagoons and the uppermost brackish zone of larger estuaries, rarely marine or freshwater habitats, throughout the California coast	Could occur in Carmel River Lagoon.
	Steelhead—south/central California coast DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	CSC, FT	Streams in coastal basins from the Pajaro River south to, but not including, the Santa Maria River	Known to occur in Carmel River and Lagoon and San Jose Creek (CSP 1988; Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012).
Amphibians	California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	CSC, CT, FT	Nests in underground burrows, especially ground squirrel burrows; breeds in vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands	Could aestivate in ground squirrel burrows in coastal scrub; could breed in seasonally inundated wetlands such as shallower portions of lagoons.
	California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	CSC, FT	Ponds and slow-moving streams with overhanging vegetation	Known to occur in Carmel River and Lagoon and San Jose Creek (Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012; MPRPD and USFWS 2011).
Reptiles	Northwestern pond turtle <i>Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata marmorata</i>	CSC, CFP	Forage in ponds, marshes, slow-moving streams, sloughs, and irrigation/drainage ditches; nests in nearby uplands with low, sparse vegetation	Known to occur in Carmel River and Lagoon (Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012).
	Black legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra nigra</i>	CSC	Moist areas in sand dunes where bush lupine and mock heather are dominant plants	Known to occur in the coastal scrub (CSP 1988; Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012).
Birds	Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	CSC	Burrows in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-lying vegetation; breed in open, well-drained grasslands, steppes, deserts, prairies, and agricultural land	Could burrow in coastal scrub.
	Marbled murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	CE, FT	Forage in coastal/ocean habitats and nest in low-elevation forest stands, near the coast dominated by large, old-growth and mature redwood trees	Could forage along shoreline and ocean.
	Western snowy plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	CSC, FT	Breed/nest above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely-vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries	Known to occur on beaches (Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012).
	Black swift <i>Cypseloides nigra</i>	BCC, CSC	Nest on cliffs although forage in a variety of habitats	Could forage in the State Beach.
	Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i>	CE, FE	Riparian woodlands	Could occur in riparian/willow forest.

Class	Species	Status ¹	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	California condor <i>Gymnocyps californianus</i>	CE, FE	Currently restricted to chaparral, coniferous forests, and oak savannah habitats in southern and central California. Formerly occurred more widely throughout the Southwest and also fed on beaches and large rivers along the Pacific coast. Nests in cavities in cliffs, in large rock outcrops, or in large trees. Roosts on cliffs or large trees, often near feeding sites. Forages mostly in grasslands, openings in chaparral, or in oak savannahs	Could have historically foraged on beaches and Carmel River, but not likely to occur presently.
	California brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>		Nests in colonies on small to moderately sized coastal islands just above the surf line	Known to occur. Forages within the State Beach (CSP 1988).
	California least tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	FE	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay to northern Baja California in colonies on bare or sparsely vegetated flat areas (beaches, alkali flats, landfills, paved areas)	Could nest on beaches.
	Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	CE, FE	Riparian	Could occur in riparian/willow forest.
Mammals	Southern sea otter <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	CFP, FT	Nearshore marine environments from about Año Nuevo to Point Sal. Needs canopies of giant kelp and bull kelp for rafting and feeding. Prefers rocky substrates with abundant invertebrates	Known to occur in the waters off the State Beach (CSP 1988).
	Hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	WBWG: M	Forages in open or patchy habitats with trees for cover; roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees; near water	Could occur in riparian/willow forest.
	Monterey dusky-footed woodrat <i>Neotoma fuscipes luciana</i>	CSC	Forest and chaparral	Could occur in riparian/willow forest.
Insects	Globose dune beetle <i>Coelus globosus</i>		Coastal dunes from Sonoma county to Baja California	Could occur on beaches.
	Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	G5 S3	Roosts along the Pacific coast in winter in wind-protected tree groves with nectar and water sources nearby	Could roost in riparian/willow forest.
	Smith's blue butterfly <i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>	FE	Coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties	Could occur in coastal scrub and on beaches. Host plant(coast buckwheat) is present in the coastal scrub (CSP 1988).

Notes: ¹ Status Codes: BCC = US Fish and Wildlife Service Birds of Conservation Concern; CE = California Endangered; CFP = California Fully Protected; CSC = California Species of Special Concern; CT = California Threatened; FE = Federal Endangered; FT = Federal Threatened; G5 S3 = Global rank: demonstrably secure, common; State rank: restricted range; WBWG:M = Western Bat Working Group - Medium Priority.

Source: CNDDDB 2012; CSP 1979; Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012; USFWS 2012b; data compiled by AECOM in 2012.

Table C-3 Special Status Wildlife Known to Occur or with the Potential to Occur at Point Lobos Ranch

Class	Species	Status ¹	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Fish	Steelhead—south- central California coast DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	AFST, CSC, FT	Streams in coastal basins from the Pajaro River south to, but not including, the Santa Maria River	Known to occur in San Jose Creek (Gibson 1989; Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012).
Amphibians	California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	CSC, CT, FT	Aestivates in underground burrows, especially ground squirrel burrows; breeds in vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands	Could aestivate in ground squirrel burrows in coastal scrub; could breed in seasonally inundated wetlands.
	California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	CSC, FT	Ponds and slow-moving streams with overhanging vegetation	Known to occur in San Jose Creek (CNDDDB occ. no. 647; Hagar Environmental Science 2002, Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012).
Reptiles	Northwestern pond turtle <i>Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata marmorata</i>	CSC, CFP	Forage in ponds, marshes, slow-moving streams, sloughs, and irrigation/drainage ditches; nests in nearby uplands with low, sparse vegetation	Could forage in ponds or creeks, nest in grasslands or coastal scrub.
Birds	Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	CSC	Burrows in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-lying vegetation; breed in open, well-drained grasslands, steppes, deserts, prairies, and agricultural land	Could burrow in grasslands or coastal scrub.
	Marbled murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	CE, FT	Forage in coastal/ocean habitats and nest in low-elevation forest stands, near the coast dominated by large, old-growth and mature redwood trees	Could nest in redwood dominated portions of riparian and Monterey pine forest.
	Black swift <i>Cypseloides ngra</i>	BCC, CSC	Nest on cliffs although forage in a variety of habitats	Possibly occurred historically (CNDDDB occ. no. 16); could nest in cliffs along San Jose Creek and forage throughout Point Lobos Ranch.
	Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	CE, FE	Riparian woodlands	Could occur in riparian forest.
	California condor <i>Gymnocyps californianus</i>	CE, FE	Currently restricted to chaparral, coniferous forests, and oak savannah habitats in southern and central California. Formerly occurred more widely throughout the Southwest and also fed on beaches and large rivers along the Pacific coast. Nests in cavities in cliffs, in large rock outcrops, or in large trees. Roosts on cliffs or large trees, often near feeding sites. Forages mostly in grasslands, openings in chaparral, or in oak savannahs	Could nest in cliffs along San Jose Creek and forage throughout Point Lobos Ranch.
	Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	CE, FE	Riparian	Could occur in riparian forest.
Mammals	Hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	WBWG: M	Forages in open or patchy habitats with trees for cover; roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees; near water	Possible occurred historically (CNDDDB occ. no. 76); could occur in riparian forest.

Class	Species	Status ¹	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	Monterey dusky-footed woodrat <i>Neotoma fuscipes luciana</i>	CSC	Forest and chaparral	Could occur in Monterey pine forest, Gowen cypress forest, riparian forest, or central maritime chaparral.
Insects	Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	G5 S3	Roosts along the Pacific coast in winter in wind-protected tree groves with nectar and water sources nearby	Historically occurred, but extirpated (CNDDDB occ. no. 141); could roost in Monterey pine forest, Gowen cypress forest, or riparian forest.
	Smith's blue butterfly <i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>	FE	Coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties	Known to occur on Huckleberry Ridge (CNDDDB occ. no. 19; Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012).

Notes: ¹ Status Codes: BCC = US Fish and Wildlife Service Birds of Conservation Concern; CE = California Endangered; CFP = California Fully Protected; CSC = California Species of Special Concern; CT = California Threatened; FE = Federal Endangered; FT = Federal Threatened; G5 S3 = Global rank: demonstrably secure, common; State rank: restricted range; WBWG: M = Western Bat Working Group - Medium Priority.

Source: CNDDDB 2012; CSP 1979; Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012; USFWS 2012; data compiled by AECOM in 2012.

Class	Species	Status ¹	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Amphibians	California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	CSC, CT, FT	Aestivates in underground burrows, especially ground squirrel burrows; breeds in vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands	Could aestivate in ground squirrel burrows in coastal scrub; could breed in seasonally inundated wetlands.
	California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	CSC, FT	Ponds and slow-moving streams with overhanging vegetation	Known to occur (CNDDDB occ. no. 205).
Reptiles	Northwestern pond turtle <i>Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata marmorata</i>	CSC, CFP	Forage in ponds, marshes, slow-moving streams, sloughs, and irrigation/drainage ditches; nests in nearby uplands with low, sparse vegetation	Could forage in the Hatton Canyon drainage, nest in grasslands or coastal scrub.
	Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	CSC	Lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes	Could occur in Hatton Canyon drainage.
Birds	Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	CSC	Open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with abundant insects	Could occur in Hatton Canyon drainage.
	Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	CSC	Burrows in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-lying vegetation; breed in open, well-drained grasslands, steppes, deserts, prairies, and agricultural land	Could burrow in grasslands or coastal scrub.
	Black swift <i>Cypseloides nira</i>	BCC, CSC	Nest on cliffs although forage in a variety of habitats	Could forage in the Hatton Canyon property.
	Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	CE, FE	Riparian woodlands	Could occur in riparian forest.
	California condor <i>Gymnocyps californianus</i>	CE, FE	Currently restricted to chaparral, coniferous forests, and oak savannah habitats in southern and central California. Formerly occurred more widely throughout the Southwest and also fed on beaches and large rivers along the Pacific coast. Nests in cavities in cliffs, in large rock outcrops, or in large trees. Roosts on cliffs or large trees, often near feeding sites. Forages mostly in grasslands, openings in chaparral, or in oak savannahs	Could forage in the Hatton Canyon property.
	Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	CE, FE	Riparian	Could occur in riparian forest.
	Hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	WBWG: M	Forages in open or patchy habitats with trees for cover; roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees; near water	Could occur in riparian forest.
Mammals	Monterey dusky-footed woodrat <i>Neotoma fuscipes luciana</i>	CSC	Forest and chaparral	Known to occur (TAMC 2009).
	American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	CSC	Dry, open areas in grasslands, shrublands, and forests; requires friable soils to dig burrows	Could occur in grasslands, coastal scrub, Monterey pine forest, or riparian forest.

Class	Species	Status ¹	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
Insects	Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	G5 S3	Roosts along the Pacific coast in winter in wind-protected tree groves with nectar and water sources nearby	Could roost in Monterey pine forest or riparian forest.
	Smith's blue butterfly <i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>	FE	Coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties	Could occur on buckwheat plants south of Carmel Valley Road and in the Monterey pine forest and grasslands, though no individuals have been observed during surveys (USDOT, FHWA, and Caltrans 1973; TAMC 2009).

Notes: ¹ Status Codes: BCC = US Fish and Wildlife Service Birds of Conservation Concern; CE = California Endangered; CFP = California Fully Protected; CSC = California Species of Special Concern; CT = California Threatened; FE = Federal Endangered; FT = Federal Threatened; G5 S3 = Global rank: demonstrably secure, common; State rank: restricted range; WBWG: M = Western Bat Working Group - Medium Priority.

Source: CNDDDB 2012; CSP 1979; Palkovic, pers. comm., 2012; USFWS 2012; data compiled by AECOM in 2012.

References

Table C-1, Special Status Wildlife Known to Occur or with the Potential to Occur in the Reserve

- California Natural Diversity Database. 2012 (February). Results of electronic records search.
Sacramento: California Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch.
- California Department of Parks and Recreation. 1979 (October). *Point Lobos State Reserve and Carmel River State Beach General Plan*. Sacramento, CA.
- Palkovic, Amy. 2012 (April 3). Environmental Scientist. California State Parks. Spreadsheet containing list of sensitive natural resources present within the Carmel area state parks.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2012 (June 27). IPac – Information, Planning, and Conservation System. Available: <<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>>. Accessed June 27, 2012.

Table C-2, Special Status Wildlife Known to Occur or with the Potential to Occur at the State Beach

- California Natural Diversity Database. 2012 (February). Results of electronic records search.
Sacramento: California Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch.
- California Department of Parks and Recreation. 1979 (October). *Point Lobos State Reserve and Carmel River State Beach General Plan*. Sacramento, CA.
- Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. *Safe Harbor Agreement for California red-legged frog (Rana draytonii), California tiger salamander (Ambystoma californiense), Smith's blue butterfly (Euphilotes enoptes smithi), and Yadon's piperia (Piperia yadonii), at Palo Corona Regional Park, Monterey County, California*.
- Palkovic, Amy. 2012 (April 3). Environmental Scientist. California State Parks. Spreadsheet containing list of sensitive natural resources present within the Carmel area state parks.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2012 (June 27). IPac – Information, Planning, and Conservation System. Available: <<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>>. Accessed June 27, 2012.

Table C-3, Special Status Wildlife Known to Occur or with the Potential to Occur at Point Lobos Ranch

- California Natural Diversity Database. 2012 (February). Results of electronic records search.
Sacramento: California Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch.
- California Department of Parks and Recreation. 1979 (October). *Point Lobos State Reserve and Carmel River State Beach General Plan*. Sacramento, CA.

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- Hagar Environmental Science. 2002 (October 17). *Reconnaissance Aquatic Survey of San Jose Creek, Point Lobos State Reserve*. Letter report to Roy Woodward, PhD, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation. Sacramento, CA.
- Palkovic, Amy. 2012 (April 3). Environmental Scientist. California State Parks. Spreadsheet containing list of sensitive natural resources present within the Carmel area state parks.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2012 (June 27). IPac – Information, Planning, and Conservation System. Available: <<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>>. Accessed June 27, 2012.

Table C-4, Special Status Wildlife Known to Occur or with the Potential to Occur in Hatton Canyon

- California Natural Diversity Database. 2012 (February). Results of electronic records search. Sacramento: California Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch.
- California Department of Parks and Recreation. 1979 (October). *Point Lobos State Reserve and Carmel River State Beach General Plan*. Sacramento, CA.
- Palkovic, Amy. 2012 (April 3). Environmental Scientist. California State Parks. Spreadsheet containing list of sensitive natural resources present within the Carmel area state parks.
- Transportation Agency of Monterey County. 2009 (March). *Draft Environmental Impact Report Carmel Hill and River Class I Bicycle Trail Project*. Salinas, CA.
- U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and California Department of Transportation. 1973. Final Environmental Impact Statement. Route 1 in Monterey County from 0.1 mile South of the Carmel River to 0.1 mile South of the Route 1/68 Interchange, a distance of 2.8 miles. State Clearinghouse #84022103.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2012 (June 27). IPac – Information, Planning, and Conservation System. Available: <<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>>. Accessed June 27, 2012.