# WILDWOOD CANYON PARK PROPERTY

## Classification and Naming Report


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***December 17, 2025***

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# INTRODUCTION

## Classification Purpose

California Public Resources Code, Section 5019.50, requires that all units be classified by the State Park and Recreation Commission into a specified classification. The California Public Resources Code, Section 5002.1, requires that an inventory of scenic, natural and cultural features be provided to the California State Parks and Recreation Commission when classifying a unit of the State Park System. This Classification Report is intended to provide the Commission with the necessary information for classification as specified in Article 1.7 of the Public Resources Code.

This report establishes a rationale for classification by establishing resource values and provides an overview of the project area. The information contained in this report has been compiled from various reports and field investigations. It can also be useful to assist in developing resource policies, resource management programs, and as background information for land use planning, maintenance, interpretation, visitor services, and park operations.

## Classification and Naming Process

The following describes the primary tasks for this naming and classification process:

- Identify significant resource values and opportunities (Resource Summary)
- Evaluate potential unit classification(s)
- Determine appropriate unit classification(s) and name(s)

**Resource Summary**
California State Parks (Department) staff conducted initial research and field investigations, evaluated resource significance, and prepared a summary of the property's natural, cultural, recreational, and aesthetic resources. This resource summary was recently updated and serves as the inventory of features for determining the desired level of resource protection and appropriate unit classification.

As part of the resource summary and evaluation, Department planning staff evaluated past and present uses and addressed public access, park development and recreational potential.

**Unit Classification and Name**
Determining the appropriate unit classification for this park property was the primary focus of this effort. The Department planning staff has evaluated the purpose and benefits of the different possible classifications and provides a recommendation and justification later in this report. Potential classifications also considered are state historic park, state park, and state recreation area, with consideration of natural or cultural preserve sub-unit classification.

In addition to determining the unit classification, alternative unit names will be considered, and a preferred name will be recommended to the Commission with supporting justification.

**Community Outreach and Engagement**

This classification and naming process includes opportunities for the public and other groups such as California Native American Tribes to provide input and make recommendations for their preference of park names and desirable classifications. Tribal consultation has been conducted with several tribes and comments have been received and incorporated into this document. The classification process was also presented at a Yucaipa City Council meeting on June 9, 2025 followed by a public meeting held on June 16, 2025 in the City of Yucaipa at the Community Center Ballroom from 6:30-8:00pm. Department staff provided information about the classification process and explained the possibilities that were being considered. This classification document was also posted on the Department's website and distributed to individuals and organizations having interest in the future of the state property currently known as Wildwood Canyon Park Property.

# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Located in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, east of Yucaipa, the Wildwood Canyon property spans 855 acres in a transition zone between the Mojave Desert, Moreno Valley, and San Bernardino Range. Acquired in 2002 and opened in 2003, the property features Southern California chaparral, oak woodlands, extant historic ranch structures, and a 6.4-mile trail network for hiking, biking, and equestrian use. Its climate includes mild winters, hot summers, and 14 inches of annual rainfall, with a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone designation restricting vehicle access and fires.

# DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

The Declaration of Purpose defines the purpose of a unit and broad management goals. It establishes long range management objectives consistent with the unit classification. The proposed Declaration of Purpose for Wildwood Canyon Park Property is:

> Wildwood Canyon State Park is dedicated to providing high-quality outdoor recreational and educational experiences while preserving its diverse natural, cultural, and aesthetic resources. The park will conserve its oak and grassland environment, interpret its ranching history, and respect tribal resources, ensuring these qualities are available for future generations.

# RESOURCES

## Aesthetic Resources and Spirit of Place

### Aesthetic Resources

Wildwood Canyon Park Property contains the remnants of the original ecosystem of the San Bernardino foothills and high desert. Despite its 855-acre size, the property provides refuge to species such as mule deer, bobcats, black bears, mountain lions and coyotes.

The area around Wildwood Canyon has served as a crossroads for traveling indigenous people, and later as a settlement for ranchers who developed homesteads and planted crops. The remnants of these activities can still be seen in the canyons and hills of Wildwood Canyon Park Property. Several historic ranch buildings still exist on the property.

The seclusion of the property gives visitors an insight into a quieter time in the Yucaipa Valley. Visitors can observe birds such as quail and woodpeckers among the groves of oak trees. The quietness of the property is an unquantifiable resource for the visitor.

### Spirit of Place

When one enters Wildwood Canyon, they are met with a captivating view of the San Bernardino Mountains. This view changes with the seasons, capped with snow in the winter and green with trees in the summer. The sparse tree line is visible from the Yucaipa valley below, and a bright blue sky is consistent with the aesthetic of California’s Inland Empire. The visitor is met with the sound and smell of horses, taking the visitor back in time to California’s agricultural past. They walk through stands of oak woodland feeling a drastic change in temperature from the cooling effect of the oak trees to the sunbaked chapparal that surrounds it. The peaceful environment surrounding the trails houses a variety of audible birds whose boisterous calls fill the ears of visitors. As the visitor makes their way deeper into the canyon, they come across the remnants of the ranch that occupied the land before them. Looking at the ranch facilities, one can only imagine the hum of activity during the ranch’s peak operation. Visitors can imagine how the Hunt family, and many others, lived and worked on the property. These buildings give the visitor an insight into a place and time most can only imagine. They imagine barns full of hay, corrals of well-fed livestock, and the homes of lively stockmen. From the higher elevations of the canyon, the visitor can gaze south towards Moreno Valley with glimmering views of Lake Perris. As the visitor continues out of the canyon, they may encounter a few timid mule deer with the occasional sign of bears that wander through the canyon in the early morning.

Despite its size, the property offers the visitor multiple invaluable opportunities to experience the unique qualities of the region's past, present, and future.

# Recreation Resources

## Regional Recreation Opportunities

San Bernardino County is the largest county in the contiguous United States by area, exceeding the size of any of the nine smallest states. Covering 20,105 square miles and with a population of over 2.1 million, San Bernardino County offers a wide range of recreational opportunities and expansive scenic vistas. Its vast size and unique position relative to major natural features exclusive to the southwestern United States contribute to its appeal.

The City of Yucaipa lies within the county, home to just over 51,000 residents. Yucaipa is a well-established community nestled in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. Its higher elevation provides cleaner air and cooler temperatures, while a proactive approach to community safety has resulted in one of the lowest crime rates among similarly sized cities in California. The city features 14 parks, including an equestrian arena, a municipal pool, and a regional park with lakes for swimming, boating, and fishing, complemented by campgrounds and playgrounds. In addition, the U.S. Forest Service manages several thousand acres of open space adjacent to state-owned property.

Located 75 miles east of Los Angeles, Yucaipa benefits from four miles of largely undeveloped frontage along Interstate 10, offering exceptional development opportunities for new or expanding businesses. The city's immediate market area currently exceeds 70,000 residents, and with robust growth projected for decades to come, Yucaipa remains an attractive destination for investment.

The City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino Regional Parks, and the National Forest Service provide numerous regional recreation opportunities around Wildwood Canyon Park Property. These opportunities include hiking, wildlife viewing, equestrian activities, and organized activities such as swimming.

San Bernardino National Forest offers opportunities for hiking, picnicking, wildlife viewing, and camping. The remaining recreational opportunities in the surrounding region are typical of urban park districts. There is potential to create connections to regional trail systems from the property.

The City of Yucaipa and San Bernardino County boast a strong equestrian culture. The foothills of Yucaipa, Oak Glen, and the San Bernardino National Forest are favored spots for trail rides. Yucaipa values these recreational traditions and takes pride in its "small-town" character. Its general plan commits to preserving open spaces, scenic vistas, and zones that permit horse and livestock ownership. Before the state acquired Wildwood Canyon Park Property, the area was used for ranching and was accessible to the public for equestrian activities and hiking. In recent years, mountain bikers have also embraced the existing trails, with hundreds of visitors enjoying the area's beauty and extensive trail system on weekends.

**Recreational Access and Use**

Prior to state ownership, Wildwood Canyon supported a variety of recreational activities, and efforts have focused on maintaining public access to these uses where feasible. The property currently operates as a day-use facility, open from sunrise to sunset, with no public vehicle access permitted inside its boundaries except when authorized. Due to the entirety of the property being located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) (CalFire 2024), fires and off-highway vehicles (OHVs) are prohibited. A large, unpaved parking area near the main entrance accommodates approximately 200 vehicles, including space for horse trailers. Visitor amenities are limited to picnic tables and portable restrooms near the main entrance and at the Hunt Ranch, with no accessible features currently available.

Allowed activities include hiking, biking, and equestrian use on existing trails. There are 6.4 miles of trails throughout the property, and all are non-motorized multi-use (hike/bike/horse). There are also 0.2 miles of paved road and 3.1 miles of unpaved road throughout the property that can be used for recreational purposes (hike/bike/horse). The current trail system provides multiple viewsheds of the natural scenery. The oak woodlands, interspersed with chaparral, host multiple species of birds and wildflowers that attract birdwatchers and wildflower enthusiasts. Camping is not yet available, and special events are allowed on a case-by-case basis. Equestrian use is supported by a horse staging area near the main entrance and access to the Hunt Ranch corrals. There are a few water sources that are maintained by volunteers for horses at the Hunt Ranch corrals. There are also hitching posts at the Hunt Ranch corrals and buildings. The trails and terrain of Wildwood Canyon Park Property offer opportunities for equestrians of all skill levels. The property can offer an introduction to equestrian activities for urban communities around San Bernardino.

Some of the buildings at Wildwood Canyon Park Property are not currently secured and could present hazards to visitors. The natural environment of the property can also pose hazards to visitors (e.g., rocks and large cats). Since the state's acquisition of the property in 2002, the Supporters of Wildwood Canyon State Park—a nonprofit advocacy group—have worked closely with state officials to promote the property, maintain trails and fences, and raise funds for future improvements. They have organized various events, including equestrian rides, interpretive programs, and guided hikes, while also regularly monitoring the property and reporting issues to the state. With no additional staff or funding provided for operations, the Supporters have been vital to the early success of the property as both a natural wonder and a recreational hub.

**Interpretation**

Though Wildwood Canyon Park Property currently lacks formal interpretive programs and signage, opportunities for static and living interpretation exist. There is a large amount of local community support for these opportunities. Local naturalist, astronomy, trade, and tribal organizations could be included as community partners to enhance interpretative programs at the property.

The property's historic structures, including what is referred to as the Hi Up House and the Hunt Ranch buildings, could be used as a visitor center/museum and for living history programs if properly restored. There is space for interpretation of the structures

themselves and for artifacts associated with the ranching period. The Hi Up House, in particular, is suitable for astronomy programs due to its distance from artificial light and its clear viewshed. There is a picnic area near the property entrance with an outdoor chimney and fireplace that could be restored to host interpretive programs and special events. The group staging area has rustic facilities wired with electricity that could be used for events and/or vendors.

The natural landscape has multiple flat areas that could be used as interpretive or picnic areas. The property's location adjacent to the San Bernardino National Forest enables wildlife such as mule deer, black bears, and mountain lions to easily enter the area, providing an opportunity for wildlife interpretation.

# Cultural Resources

## Precontact

The foothills surrounding Wildwood Canyon have been a site of continuous human settlement and activity since time immemorial. The area known today as Yucaipa was a vital part of a complex, interconnected Indigenous landscape. Archaeological evidence indicates a deep history of habitation, with sites in the area dating back approximately 7,000 years before present (BP), a period termed the Middle Archaic by archaeologists. These findings represent a long history of increasingly complex cultural development. During this time, the cismontane climate grew less arid, while the once-verdant interior deserts began to dry out. The material record from the Middle Archaic period (c. 7,000 BP) reflects a highly mobile subsistence pattern based on hard seeds and small mammals, with artifact assemblages including milling stones, projectile points, and other food-processing tools. Settlements shifted seasonally, possibly as far as the coast. Goldberg and Horne (2001) propose a rest-rotation collection strategy involving warm-season mobility and brief winter sedentism.

The Late Archaic, beginning around 4,000 BP, coincided with increased moisture across Southern California. Sites from this era include residential bases, temporary camps, and activity-specific locations, indicating a shift toward greater sedentism. Residential sites experienced prolonged use, while temporary resource-procurement camps were reused more frequently. Although artifact assemblages remained largely consistent with earlier periods, tools grew more refined, and larger mammal bones became more prevalent in the archaeological record.

The most transformative period began much earlier than once thought. Current archaeological evidence indicates that the transition to large, fully sedentary villages—marked by the establishment of permanent villages with substantial midden deposits, sophisticated storage facilities, ceremonial areas, and the production of ceramics—was well underway by the Late Prehistoric period (beginning c. 2,000 BP). This era saw the flourishing of the complex sociopolitical and economic structures documented at European contact. These communities developed extensive trade networks, refined the bow and arrow, produced rock art, and created a rise in ornamental and ceremonial objects. It was these established, vibrant villages that Spanish explorers later noted as rancherias.

## Ethnography

Wildwood Canyon is situated within a dynamic cultural borderland historically characterized by shared use, trade, and interconnection between the Cahuilla, the Serrano and the Gabrielino-Tongva peoples.

Wildwood Canyon lies in the northwest corner of Cahuilla territory, which historically extended from the peaks, canyons and passes of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north, to San Jacinto Mountains in the east and to Borrego Springs in the south (Bean, 1972). At least two Mountain Cahuilla villages have persisted in this area into historic times. To the west, the Serrano occupied a region encompassing present-day Antelope Valley on the west, southwest Mojave Desert to the north, portions of San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains in the center, the Inland Empire north of the city of Riverside

to the south, and the city of Twentynine Palms to the east. The Gabrielino-Tongva occupied territory that includes the Santa Ana River watershed, the Los Angeles Basin, and the Southern Channel Islands (Strong 1929).

The Yucaipa Valley, rather than being a rigidly defined border, functioned as a crossroads and a place of meeting and exchange for the local Indigenous groups, each with distinct languages and heritage but connected through shared landscapes and cultural relationships. The city of Yucaipa derives its name from the Serrano clan name Yukaipa't, evidence of their deep historical roots in the immediate area (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978).

Inland peoples employed similar technologies and lifeways. These groups did not live in isolation but interacted as neighbors through extensive trade networks, seasonal resource gathering, and intermarriage. They employed similar technologies, such as domed circular houses with shaded ramadas, and shared a profound ecological knowledge, using an advanced toolkit for processing staples like acorns.

**Precontact/Postcontact and Historic Period**

The arrival of Europeans in the late 18th century and the establishment of the mission system in Alta California beginning in 1769 profoundly disrupted the long-standing equilibrium of the region. A pivotal moment in this process was the passage of the Juan Bautista de Anza Expedition in 1774 and again in 1775-1776 (Guerrero 2016; Grijalva and Guerrero 2016).

The establishment of the Misson San Gabriel Arcángel in 1771, initiated a period of immense hardship for the indigenous Tribes. The removal of young, healthy adults devastated local communities, crippling the labor force needed for subsistence and cultural continuity. Local indigenous communities suffered in a multitude of ways under outside interference and exploitation (Bean and Mason 1962). European diseases devastated the Indigenous peoples in both the Mission environment and, consequently, within their native villages.

The secularization of the missions under Mexican rule in the 1830s did little to improve conditions for California's Indigenous peoples. Mission-established ranchos transitioned to private ownership, continuing to exploit the Indigenous people's labor. Later, the Yucaipa Valley, part of the Rancho San Bernardino, was granted to Antonio María Lugo. In 1843, Lugo recruited Mountain Cahuilla, led by Chief Juan Antonio, to protect the rancho from cattle rustlers, inviting them to settle at the site, which became known as Politana (Phillips 1975). Following the American conquest in 1850, the rancho was sold to the Mormon Church in San Bernardino, prompting Juan Antonio's group to relocate to Sahatapa in San Timoteo Canyon (Phillips 1975).

The Mormons, led by Amasa Lyman, were soon recalled to Utah, and the ranch passed to other American ranchers. Mountain man John Brown raised cattle and sheep on the property before selling it to James Waters in 1857. Waters continued stock production, supplying hides and wool to the Civil War effort and raising hogs that gave Hog Canyon—now Live Oak Canyon—its name. He also reportedly produced honey, cheese and wheat flour.

The property changed hands among successive ranchers. In the 1930s, the Wildwood Canyon property was divided between the Hunt and Mccullough families. Local legend claims Vernon and Marian Hunt, owners of a Redlands trucking company, purchased the Hunt Ranch from “Blackie” Wilshire for “$1,500 cash, $500 in gasoline, and $500 in tires,” with Wilshire having won it in a card game. Though tax and deed records refute this tale, the Hunts settled on the ranch in 1939, raising Hereford beef cattle, Holsteins, hogs, horses, and a kitchen garden, while leasing another Redlands ranch for grapefruit, grapes, and oranges.

Meanwhile, the Mccullough family settled on the eastern side of Wildwood Canyon, adjacent to the Hunt Ranch. After losing their Yucaipa apple orchard to foreclosure in 1932, Charles Mccullough borrowed $500 to buy 88 undeveloped acres. In October 1934, the family moved into a converted chicken coop while building a permanent home—a “temporary” arrangement that lasted 13 years. They constructed a house and barn, dug wells, and planted fruit trees. The ranch sustained the family but generated little income. Mccullough supplemented their livelihood with construction work for the WPA until World War II, when he joined March Field. Salvaged materials from demolition and construction sites enabled him to complete the house, known as the Hi-Up House, in 1949.

**Tribal Resources and Historic Sites**
There are currently fourteen archaeological resources (ten sites and four isolated items) recorded within Wildwood Canyon Park Property. One of the sites is a California Native American site and the rest are historical sites. One of the isolated items is California Native American and the rest are historical.

*Hunt Ranch*
The historic 22-acre Hunt Ranch is home to a total of nine buildings and other structures, including a highly developed water storage and irrigation system, a prospect pit, fences, roads, and sparse associated artifacts. The buildings include the residence, main barn, hired hand quarters, maintenance shed, stable, generator shed, barn #2, hay barn and storage barn.

A historic structures report was done for the ranch in 2013, and two buildings were deemed eligible for the California Register of Historical Places: The Main Barn and Hired Hand Quarters. These buildings were made c. 1940. As of 2013, most of the buildings were in fair to poor condition. Known artifacts on the site include various farm equipment, which are in poor condition and are deteriorating. These objects include an antique grater, plow, mowers, and truck that have yet to be dated. They are likely the remnants of the Hunt family’s time and were utilized for ranching dairy cattle and horses in the area.

*Hi-Up House*
The Hi-Up House is a split-level Western ranch style building. The house may meet the minimum criteria level for eligibility placement on the California Register of Historical Places due to its age, design, construction, and historic importance but placement is not likely according to State Parks staff.

*Staff Residence*
A staff residence building exists on the property near the Hi-Up House but is not of historic importance.

*Wildwood Resort (ruins)*
The rise of automobile travel and the emerging highway system in the 1920s, coupled with Los Angeles's rapid growth, spurred recreational development in rural California. In 1924, a Los Angeles investment company purchased 40 acres along Wildwood Canyon Road to create a vacation resort, envisioning a lodge, tennis court, swimming pool, baseball diamond, and 550 surrounding cottage lots. Promotional picnics drew crowds to sell the lots while the lodge and tennis court were built, but only nine lots were sold. The property defaulted to the state, leaving just the lodge, tennis court, and a sample cottage completed. The Hunts later acquired the development, opening the lodge for community events until it burned down on New Year's Day 1966, reportedly due to a careless cigarette. The chimney and nearby tennis court at the entrance to the property remain the sole vestiges of the Wildwood Resort.

Other archaeological sites include the John Hastings Homestead/Frederick C. 'Doc' Huebner Ranch site (late 1800s-1940s), a cistern site, a foundation site, and a check dam site. There is also a historical fence line and the historical Canyon Drive/Hi-Up Road route which dates from the late 1800s to early 1900s.

# Natural Resources

Wildwood Canyon Park Property contains three basic habitat types: oak woodland (both interior live oak and scrub oak-dominated), chamise chaparral, and annual grassland. Wildlife species are typical for these habitat types in California, including bobcats, a diverse rodent assemblage, several raptor species, and some reptile species of special concern.

## Ecology

Wildwood Canyon Park Property is in the San Bernardino Mountains at an elevation of 3000 – 3900 feet above sea level. The property is due east of the city of Yucaipa and encompasses the watershed of Water Canyon, an arm of Wildwood Canyon, with a high mountain ridge on the west side and smaller flat-topped hills on the east. To the west and south of the property is private land and to the north and east is undeveloped private land and San Bernardino National Forest land. The property could potentially harbor a diverse biota due to its location in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. Typical of inland Southern California, summers are dry and range from warm to extremely hot (over 100 degrees Fahrenheit), while winters are temperate and wetter. Spring and fall are mild and moderate, with an average annual rainfall of 14 inches. The area can experience strong, dry Santa Ana winds, occurring in late fall and early winter.

## Vegetation

Most of the property is composed of chaparral dominated to some extent by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Dominant plants found among the chamise chaparral include chamise, scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), mountain lilac (*Ceanothus sp.*), California sage (*Artemesia californicus*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum faciculatum*), deer weed (*Lotus sp.*), monkeyflower (*Mimulus sp.*), Lord's candle yucca (*Yucca whipplei*), and silk tassel bush (*Garrya sp.*). Some of the flowering plants present include species of Naverretia, Penstamen, Eriophyllum, salvia, and Hypericum.

A mature stand of interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*) is located at the lower reaches of Water Canyon, near the entrance to the property, with many of the trees having an estimated diameter at breast height of 18 – 24 inches. Among this woodland are poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) and some non-native forbs and grasses. In the center of Water Canyon, and on top of some of the low plateaus to the east are annual grasslands the majority of which are composed of exotic grasses such as brome, (*Bromus sp.*) and wild oat (*Avena sp.*). Some native grasses were also noted, including pine bluegrass (*Poa secunda*) and blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*). In one of the eastern ravines, there is a grove of large eucalyptus, while close by in another ravine was found a large, mature California walnut (*Juglans californica*). Wildfire has played a significant role in shaping the vegetation of Wildwood Canyon over time. One wildfire has burned within this property since it has come into the State Park System. The 2009 Pendleton Fire reached the western boundary of the property, and no structures were lost. Conversion of much of the property's chaparral into less diverse annual grasslands is a concern.

**Birds**
The historic residences and their associated ornamental vegetation together with the surrounding native habitats provide a varied landscape for bird species.

Few formal surveys of the birds of Wildwood Canyon Park Property have taken place, but one survey recorded 45 bird species. Actual species diversity is likely far greater. No species listed as threatened, endangered, or California species of special concern have been recorded to date.

Although the data presented from these surveys represent a small sample from only one time, it includes the commonly found breeding birds. The present species list is comprised of what one would expect to see in the habitats contained in Wildwood Canyon Park Property. A good standard to measure by is the focal species list that California Partners in Flight compiled for their habitat-specific bird conservation plans (CalPIF 2004, RHJV 2004). The lists of species for each habitat type were chosen based on ecological associations of bird species, which define habitat characteristics indicative of a healthy ecosystem. Not all species on the list necessarily occur in the region of Wildwood Canyon. The chaparral habitat suits 12 of the 22 regionally occurring species on the list that were recorded during this brief survey.

Noticeably absent during the surveys were Bell's sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*) and black-chinned sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*), which are known to frequent coastal scrub and chaparral habitats. For the oak woodland habitat, 11 of the 20 regionally occurring species in the list were recorded. In the grassland area, a white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) was observed foraging, but the other focal species were not observed. It is probable that species such as western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), and northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) use this habitat at Wildwood Canyon Park Property occasionally, and some may breed there.

In terms of the whole set of surveys, the most abundant bird species at Wildwood Canyon Park Property were western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), and California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*). Their abundances were at least five times greater than over half the species observed. Also very abundant were house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), Bewick's wren (*Thrymanes bewickii*), and Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*). Other raptors included red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*).

**Mammals**
A Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) survey of Wildwood Canyon Park Property unit was completed in early June 2005 for small mammals to ascertain some of the more common resident species and to determine if any listed species are present. Ecologists from DPR consulted both field guides and local field monitoring studies before entering the field, to gain general knowledge of what small mammals to expect. A small mammal expert was also consulted, and they developed a list of likely and possible species occurrences that included 23 small mammal species. Ecologists visited the unit once in April for reconnaissance and selection of trapping sites. Several local biologists from the Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation

Plan Monitoring Program, including small mammal specialists, joined three ecologists from DPR and assisted with all fieldwork and species identification.

A total of eight small mammal species were captured over the course of the three nights of trapping, along with one genus not identified to species (50 total individuals). These include North American deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), California deer mouse (*Peromyscus californicus*), Cactus deer mouse (*Peromyscus eremicus*), western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*), California vole (*Microtus californicus*), dusky-footed wood rat (*Neotoma fuscipes*), desert wood rat (*Neotoma lepida*), San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax*), and an unidentified kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys sp.*). The two most abundant species in terms of pooled trapping effort were the North American deer mouse and California vole, which were both found in all three habitats. The most species-rich habitat was chaparral with 7 species and 26 individuals. Three species of deer mouse were captured, along with one species of pocket mouse and a kangaroo rat. It was not determined whether the kangaroo rat was the listed species Stephen's kangaroo rat (*D. stephensi*); more intensive sampling of the appropriate habitat would probably be necessary.

Other mammals known to occupy the property include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*).

**Reptiles**

Most commonly seen reptiles at Wildwood Canyon Park Property are the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), the side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), and the coastal western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*). Western skink (*Eumaces skiltonianus*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum*), southern alligator lizard (*Gerrhonotus multicarinatus*), and gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*) are also relatively common. Some less commonly seen species known to occupy the property include California whipsnake (*Masticophus lateralis*) and red diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*). The red-diamond rattlesnake is listed as a California species of special concern, as are the San Diego coast horned lizard and coastal western whiptail.

Other reptiles that are likely to occur in the park include western glossy snake (*Arizona elegans*), rosy boa (*Lichanura trivirgata*), nightsnake (*Hypsiglena torquata*), coachwhip (*Masticophis flagellum*), and Gilbert skink (*Eumeces gilberti*). Amphibian surveys have not taken place within the property. Three seasonal streams run through the property and extensive upland habitats are suitable for amphibian survival. So, it can be reasonably expected that several of the most common species of the region occur here, these may include the western toad (*Bufo boreas*) and pacific tree frog (*Hyla regilla*).

# POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION AND NAMING

## Classification of Units of the State Park System

Appropriate classifications for Wildwood Canyon Park Property were identified, and an analysis was undertaken to determine the most suitable classification. Classification categories are described in Division 5, Chapter 1, Article 1.7, Sections 5019.50-5019.80 of the California Public Resources Code, as follows:

**State Park**
Public Resources Code - **5019.53**
**State parks** consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or natural character, oftentimes also containing significant historical, archaeological, ecological, geological, or other similar values. The purpose of state parks shall be to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and cultural values, indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora, and the most significant examples of ecological regions of California, such as the Sierra Nevada, northeast volcanic, great valley, coastal strip, Klamath-Siskiyou Mountains, southwest mountains and valleys, redwoods, foothills and low coastal mountains, and desert and desert mountains.

Each state park shall be managed as a composite whole in order to restore, protect, and maintain its native environmental complexes to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which the park was established.

Improvements undertaken within state parks shall be for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment and education in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, cultural, and ecological values for present and future generations. Improvements may be undertaken to provide for recreational activities including, but not limited to, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, and horseback riding, so long as those improvements involve no major modification of lands, forests, or waters. Improvements that do not directly enhance the public's enjoyment of the natural, scenic, cultural, or ecological values of the resource, which are attractions in themselves, or which are otherwise available to the public within a reasonable distance outside the park, shall not be undertaken within state parks.

State parks may be established in the terrestrial or nonmarine aquatic (lake or stream) environments of the state.

**State Recreation Area**
Public Resources Code - **5019.56(a)**
**State Recreation Areas**, consisting of areas selected and developed to provide multiple recreational opportunities to meet other than purely local needs. The areas shall be selected for their having terrain capable of withstanding extensive human impact and for their proximity to large population centers, major routes of travel, or proven recreational resources such as manmade or natural bodies of water. Areas containing ecological, geological, scenic, or cultural resources of significant value shall

be preserved within state wildernesses, state reserves, state parks, or natural or cultural preserves, or, for those areas situated seaward of the mean high tide line, shall be designated state marine reserves, state marine parks, state marine conservation areas, or state marine cultural preservation areas.

Improvements may be undertaken to provide for recreational activities, including, but not limited to, camping, picnicking, swimming, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, boating, waterskiing, diving, winter sports, fishing, and hunting. Improvements to provide for urban or indoor formalized recreational activities shall not be undertaken within state recreation areas.

**State Historic Park**
Public Resources Code - **5019.59**
**Historical units**, to be named appropriately and individually, consist of nonmarine areas established primarily to preserve objects of historical, archaeological, and scientific interest, and archaeological sites and places commemorating important persons or historic events. The areas should be of sufficient size, where possible, to encompass a significant proportion of the landscape associated with the historical objects. The only facilities that may be provided are those required for the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of the visitors, such as access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretation, and picnicking. Upon approval by the commission, lands outside the primary historic zone may be selected or acquired, developed, or operated to provide camping facilities within appropriate historical units. Upon approval by the State Park and Recreation Commission, an area outside the primary historic zone may be designated as a recreation zone to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the unit. Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activities may be permitted if those activities are a part of the history of the individual unit and any developments retain or restore historical authenticity. Historical units shall be named to perpetuate the primary historical theme of the individual units.

**State Reserve**
Public Resources Code - **5019.65**
**State reserves** consist of areas embracing outstanding natural or scenic characteristics or areas containing outstanding cultural resources of statewide significance. State reserve units may be established in the terrestrial or nonmarine aquatic (lake or stream) environments of the state and shall be further classified as one of the following types:

(a) **State Natural Reserves**, consisting of areas selected and managed for the purpose of preserving their native ecological associations, unique faunal or floral characteristics, geological features, and scenic qualities in a condition of undisturbed integrity. Resource manipulation shall be restricted to the minimum required to negate the deleterious influence of man.

Improvements undertaken shall be for the purpose of making the areas available, on a day use basis, for public enjoyment and education in a manner consistent with the preservation of their natural features. Living and nonliving resources contained within

state natural reserves shall not be disturbed or removed for other than scientific or management purposes.

(b) **State Cultural Reserves**, consisting of areas selected and managed for the purpose of preserving and protecting the integrity of places that contain historic or prehistoric structures, villages, or settlements, archaeological features, ruins, artifacts, inscriptions made by humans, burial grounds, landscapes, hunting or gathering sites, or similar evidence of past human lives or cultures. These areas may also be places of spiritual significance to California Native Americans. Within state cultural reserves, the highest level of resource protection shall be sought. Improvements may be undertaken for the purpose of providing public access, enjoyment, and education, and for cultural resource protection. Improvements made for the purpose of cultural resource protection shall take into account the possible need for access to the site for ceremonial or spiritual purposes. Living and nonliving resources contained within state cultural reserves may be used for ceremonial or spiritual purposes, consistent with other laws, and if the use is not harmful to threatened or endangered species or to the cultural resources intended for protection by this designation. Management actions shall be consistent with the preservation of cultural resources and with federal and state laws.

**Sub-Classifications**
The Public Resources Code also allows for areas within a classified unit of the State Park System to be sub classified as a Natural or Cultural Preserve. The management intent for these sub classifications is to provide for further preservation and protection of the significant natural and cultural resources. In preserves, visitor services and improvements are secondary to resource protection, and overnight use is nonexistent. Areas identified for sub classification require that an approved boundary be defined for State Park and Recreation Commission approval.

**Natural Preserve** (sub-classification)
Public Resources Code - **5019**.**71**
**Natural Preserves** consist of distinct nonmarine 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 civilization, 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. Areas set aside as natural preserves shall be of sufficient size to allow, where possible, the natural dynamics of ecological interaction to continue without interference, and to provide, in all cases, a practicable management unit. 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.

**Cultural Preserve** (sub-classification)
Public Resources Code - **5019.74**
**Cultural preserves** consist of distinct nonmarine 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 that integrity shall be permitted.

## Discussion and Analysis

It is the recommendation of the Department to classify and name Wildwood Canyon Park Property as Wildwood Canyon State Park. This recommendation reflects the careful analysis and professional judgement of department experts. Considerations that factor in this determination include but are not limited to inventories of the natural, cultural, scenic and recreational resources of the property, the applicable statutory language (see Public Resources Code, Division 5, Article 1.7), tribal consultation, and public comment.

### Naming

The proposed name, Wildwood Canyon State Park follows park naming guiding principles in that it applies a long-established name that has been used in reference to the property. Further, the name also conveys a sense of location and a sense of what can be expected at the park, emphasizing the geographic feature of the property. Taken in combination, the application of these principles assures that the staff-recommended name will be most easily established and adopted in public use. Tribal consultation was conducted and public comment was sought and received on this subject, and largely supports the professional determination (see Appendix D).

### Classification

As documented in this report, Wildwood Canyon Park Property is a relatively spacious area of outstanding natural character that protects significant natural and cultural resources. Staff evaluated the property's resources in reference to the park classification definitions in statute and determined the State Park classification is appropriate and justified by the resource values on the property.

Unlike State Reserves, which typically elevate the protection of an exemplary scenic or natural feature such as the endemic and range-limited Torrey Pine forest of San Diego Coast or craggy inlets of the singular land-sea interface at Point Lobos, Wildwood Canyon protects a diverse set of significant resources. Considerations for more extensive recreational development typical of a State Recreation Area are not supported by the limited acreage and fragile resources at the park which lacks terrain capable of withstanding extensive impacts. This consideration is also disqualifying for classification as a State Vehicular Recreation Area. Conversely, wilderness

characteristics are insufficiently represented on the property even if size criteria were met.

While staff evaluations found classifications of State Reserve, State Recreation Area/State Vehicular Recreation Area or State Wilderness to be inapposite, an alternate classification for Wildwood Canyon Park Property would be a State Historic Park. Deeper consideration of the historic resources (summarized above) determined that while two buildings on the Hunt Ranch would be potentially eligible for California Register of Historic Places designations, the majority of buildings do not meet the criteria for either National or State historic designation. Therefore, classifying the entire property as a State Historic Park or designating these areas as a cultural preserve sub-unit is not recommended.

In conclusion, Staff find that classification of Wildwood Canyon Park Property as a State Park is warranted by the property's resource values and would offer the necessary level of cultural and natural resource protection and interpretation of the property while allowing for improvements that support recreational opportunities.

Public comment was sought and received on the topic of park classification and is summarized in Appendix D. Most of the public input suggests that additional recreational uses that could warrant classification of Wildwood Canyon Park Property as a State Recreation Area are not desired, nor is additional resource protection or historic facility preservation that could warrant classification of Wildwood Canyon Park Property as a State Reserve or State Historic Park, respectively.

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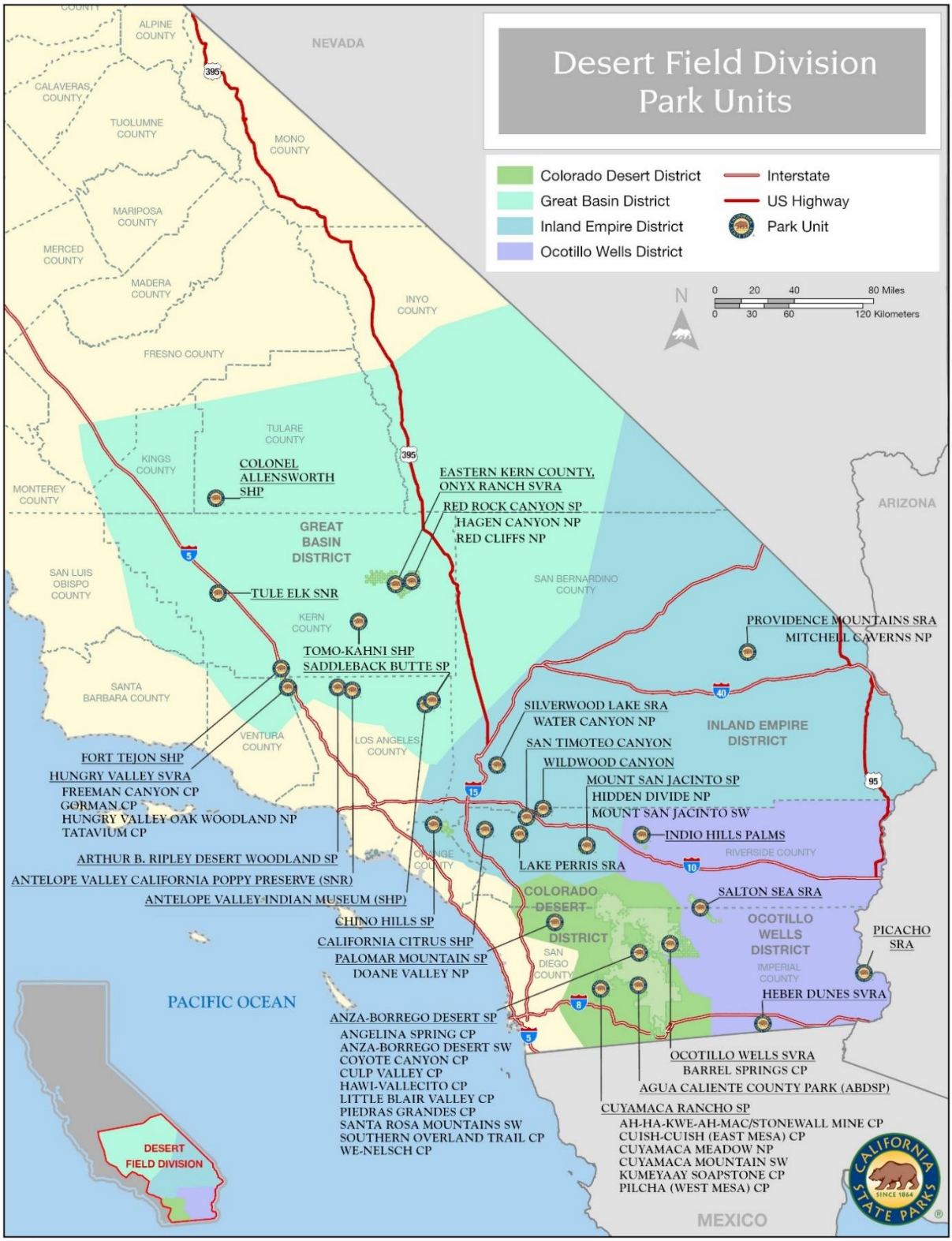
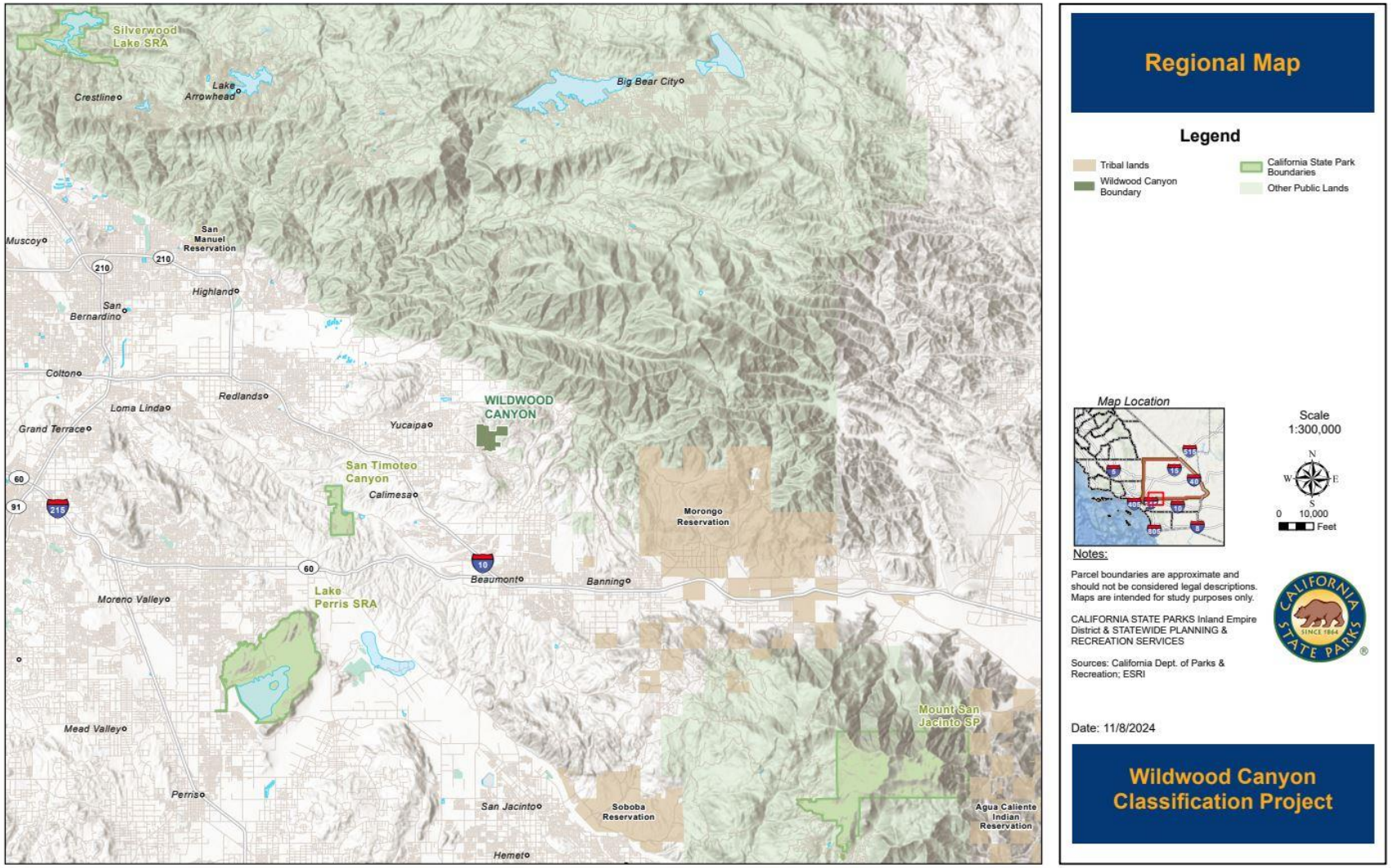
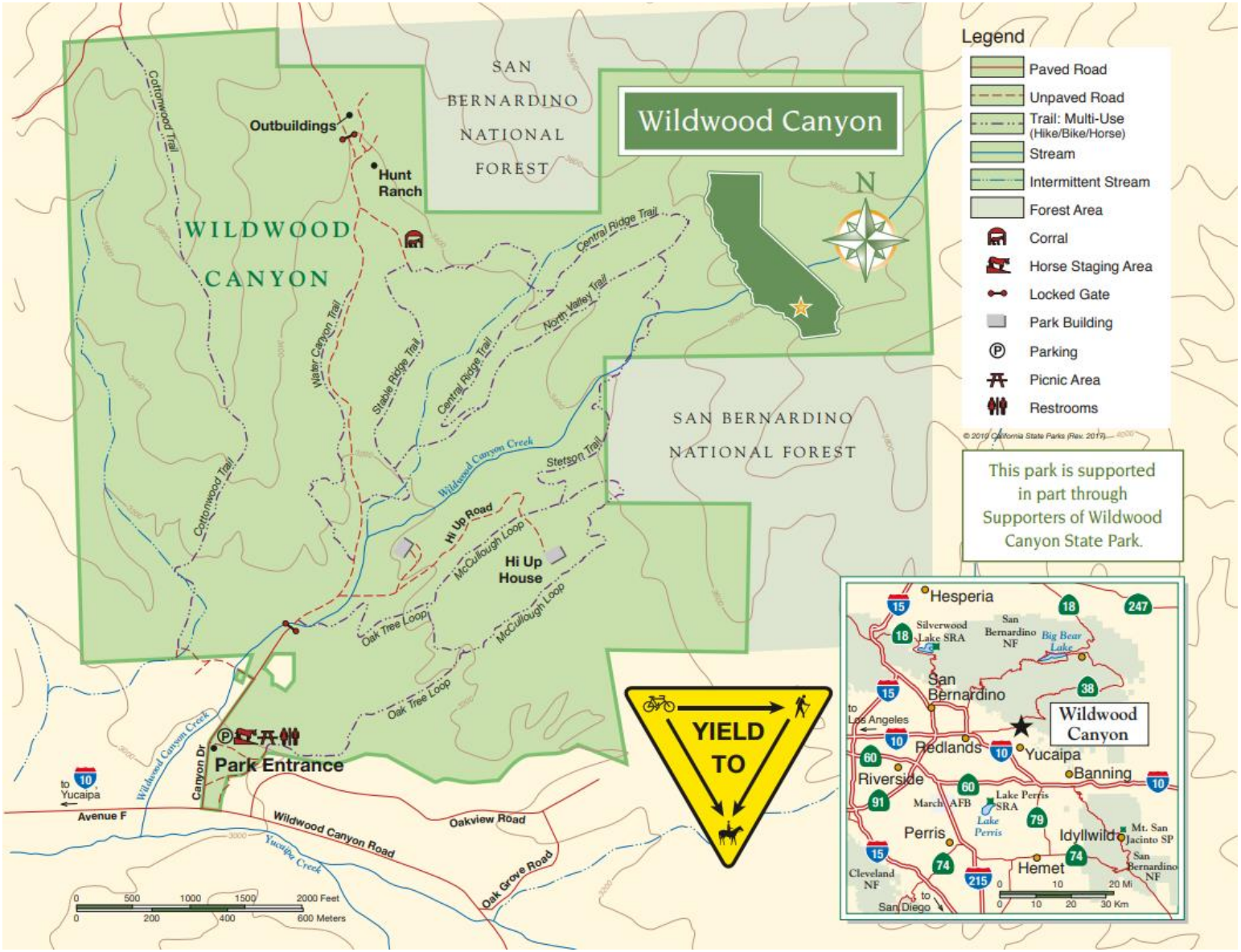
# APPENDIX A - MAPS



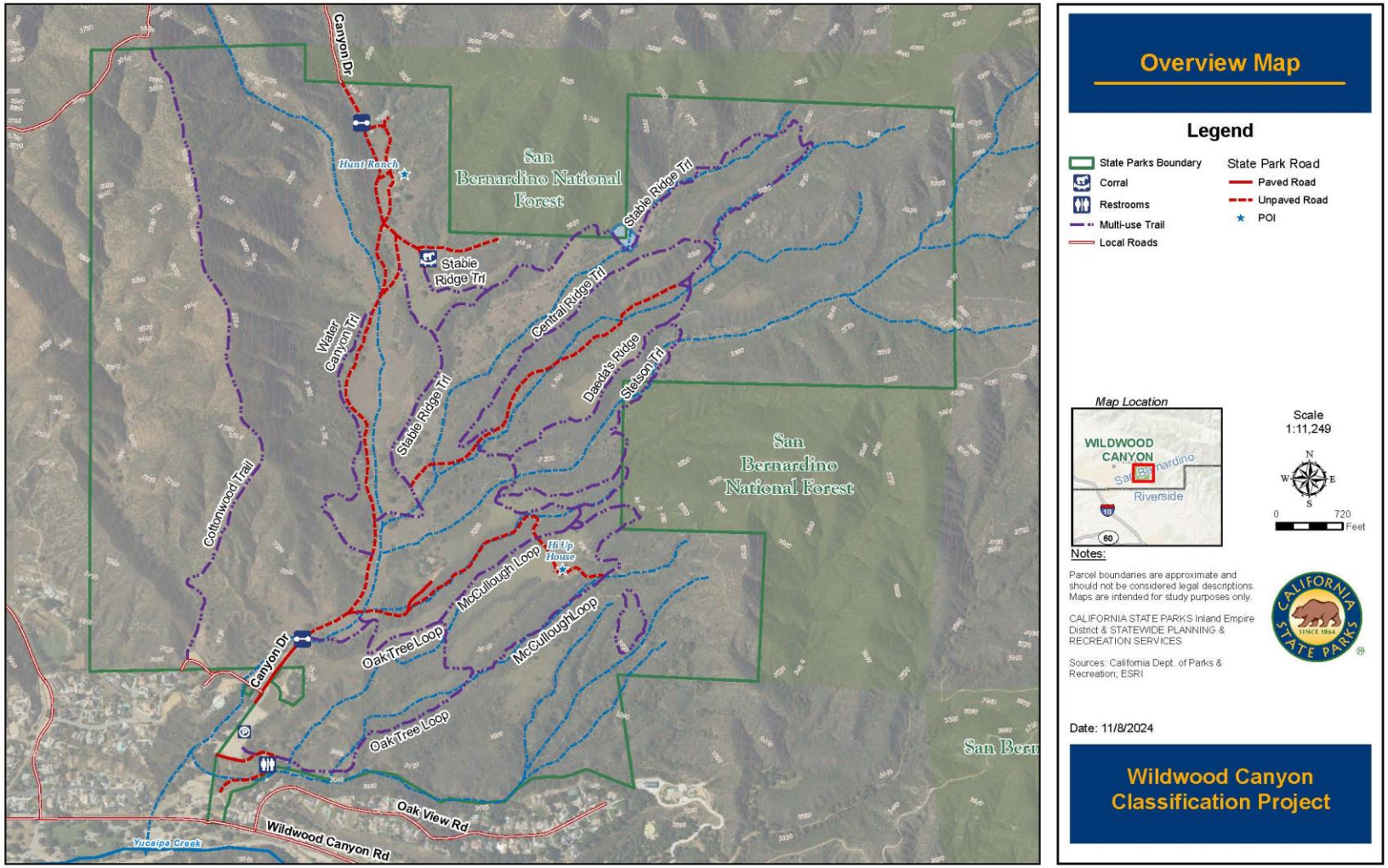

Desert Field Division Park Units




Wildwood Canyon Park Property Regional Map




Wildwood Canyon Park Property Brochure Map




Wildwood Canyon Park Property Overview Map


Wildwood Canyon Park Property Hunt Ranch Map

# APPENDIX B - SENSITIVE SPECIES

The Wildwood Canyon Park Property project area was evaluated for sensitive biological resources through review of records contained within the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS), Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California databases (Harrison Mountain, Keller Peak, Big Bear Lake, Moonridge, Redlands, Yucaipa, Forest Falls, San Gorgonio Mountain, Sunnymead, El Casco, Beaumont, and Cabazon U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles; CNDDB 2024; CNPS 2024).

**Special Status Plant Species**

There are 16 special-status plant species that have the potential to occur in the project area and two special-status plant species are known to occur within the project area (CNDDB 2024, CNPS 2024, Table 1). Yucaipa onion (Allium marvinii), CRPR 1B.2, occurs on the south edge of the project area and Parry's spineflower (Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi), CRPR 1B.1, occurs in several locations in the project area. There are historic records of Santa Ana River woollystar (Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum) and Salt Spring checkerbloom (Sidalcea Neomexicana) that intersects the project area, but exact locations of the occurrences are unknown, the historic populations may be extirpated or located outside the project area.

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chaparral sand-verbena *Abronia villosa var. aurita* | | | 1B.1 | Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes. Sandy areas. 245–5,250 feet in elevation. Blooms January-September. Annual. | *May occur*. The project area contains chaparral and coastal scrub suitable for this species. |
| Cienega Seca oxytheca *Acanthoscyphus parishii var. cienegensis* | | | 1B.3 | Upper montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, Joshua tree woodland. Dry gravelly banks and granitic sand. 6,300–8,400 feet in elevation. Blooms (May), June–September. Annual. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species. |
| Mt. Pinos onion *Allium howellii var. clokeyi* | | | 1B.3 | Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, meadows and seeps (edges). 4,540–5910 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Geophyte. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species. |
| Yucaipa onion *Allium marvinii* | | | 1B.2 | Chaparral. In openings on clay soils. 2,790–3,510 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Geophyte. | *Known to occur*. There is a known occurrence of Yucaipa onion in the project area (CNDDB 2024). There may be additional occurrences of Yucaipa onion on suitable habitat within the project area. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White-margined everlasting *Antennaria marginata* | | | 2B.3 | Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Dry woods. 6,790–11,000 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species. |
| Southern California galium broomrape *Aphyllon epigalium ssp. notocalifornicum* | | | 1B.3 | Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian forest. Associated host is Gallium andrewsii and possibly other perennial Galium spp. Most records are from stands of Pseudotsuga macrocarpa. 3,935-5,040 feet in elevation. Blooms June (July). annual/perennial herb (parasitic) | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species. The host plant is known to occur in the project area. |
| Rock sandwort *Arenaria lanuginosa var. saxosa* | | | 2B.3 | Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Mesic, sandy sites. 6,300–9,630 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species. |
| Marsh sandwort *Arenaria paludicola* | FE | SE | 1B.1 | Wetland. Marshes and swamps. Growing up through dense mats of Typha, Juncus, Scirpus, etc. in freshwater marsh. Sandy soil. 10–560 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is above the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat. |
| Horn's milk-vetch *Astragalus hornii var. hornii* | | | 1B.1 | Alkali playa, wetland. Meadows and seeps, playas. Lake margins, alkaline sites. 245–1150 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Annual. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is above the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Coachella Valley milk-vetch *Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae* | FE | | 1B.2 | Sonoran desert scrub, desert dunes. Sandy flats, washes, outwash fans, sometimes on dunes. 115–2,280 feet in elevation. Blooms February–May. Annual/Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is above the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Big Bear Valley milk-vetch *Astragalus lentiginosus var. sierrae* | | | 1B.2 | Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Stony meadows and open pinewoods; sandy and gravelly soils in a variety of habitats. 5610–10595 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Big Bear Valley woollypod *Astragalus leucolobus* | | | 1B.2 | Lower montane coniferous forest, pebble plain, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Dry pine woods, gravelly knolls among sagebrush, or stony lake shores in the pine belt. 4,790–9,500 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species. |
| Jaeger's milk-vetch *Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri* | | | 1B.1 | Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Dry ridges and valleys and open sandy slopes; often in grassland and oak-chaparral. 1200–3,000 feet in elevation. Blooms December–June. Perennial. | *May occur*. The project area contains chaparral, grasslands and coastal scrub suitable for this species. |
| San Jacinto Valley crownscale *Atriplex coronata var. notatior* | FE | | 1B.1 | Wetland. Playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Alkaline areas in the San Jacinto River Valley. 1,245–1,510 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Annual. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is above the known elevational range for this species. |
| Davidson's saltscale *Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii* | | | 1B.2 | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Alkaline soil. 35–655 feet in elevation. Blooms April–October. Annual. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is above the known elevational range for this species. |
| Nevin's barberry *Berberis nevinii* | FE | SE | 1B.1 | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. On steep, N-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. 230–2,710 feet in elevation. Blooms (February), March–June. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is above the known elevational range for this species. |
| Pinyon rockcress *Boechera dispar* | | | 2B.3 | Joshua tree woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, Mojavean desert scrub. Granitic, gravelly slopes and mesas. Often under desert shrubs which support it as it grows. 3,295–9,205 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Parish's rockcress *Boechera parishii* | | | 1B.2 | Limestone. Pebble plain, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Generally found on pebble plains on clay soil with quartzite cobbles; sometimes on limestone. 5,990–9,205 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Bernardino rockcress *Boechera peirsonii* | | | 1B.2 | Subalpine coniferous forest. On cliffs and talus slopes. 9,285–11,105 feet in elevation. Blooms March–August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Scalloped moonwort *Botrychium crenulatum* | | | 2B.2 | Wetland. Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps. Moist meadows, freshwater marsh, and near creeks. 3,890–10,205 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Geophyte. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area lacks suitable habitat for this species and is below the elevation range for this species. |
| Palmer's mariposa-lily *Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri* | | | 1B.2 | Meadows and seeps, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Vernally moist places in yellow-pine forest, chaparral. 3,280–7,840 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Geophyte. | *May occur*. The project area contains chaparral suitable for this species. |
| Pygmy pussypaws *Calyptridium pygmaeum* | | | 1B.2 | Upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Sandy or gravelly sites. 6,495–10,205 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Annual. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Western sedge *Carex occidentalis* | | | 2B.3 | Wetland. Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. 5,395–10,285 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Geophyte. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Ash-gray paintbrush *Castilleja cinerea* | FT | | 1B.2 | Pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows, pinyon and juniper woodland. Endemic to the San Bernardino Mountains, in clay openings; often in meadow edges. 5,900–9,700 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Bernardino Mountains owl's- clover *Castilleja lasiorhyncha* | | | 1B.2 | Wetland. Meadows and seeps, pebble plain, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, riparian woodland. Mesic to drying soils in open areas of stream and meadow margins or in vernally wet areas. 3,740–7,610 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Annual. | *May occur.* The project area contains chaparral suitable for this species. |
| Smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis* | | | 1B.1 | Alkali playa, wetland. Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland. Alkali meadow, alkali scrub; also in disturbed places. 15– 3,840 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Annual. | *May occur.* The project area contains grasslands and disturbed areas suitable for this species. |
| Salt marsh bird's-beak *Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum* | FE | SE | 1B.2 | Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes, salt marsh, wetland. Limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. 0– 35 feet in elevation. Blooms May– October. Annual. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is above the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi* | | | 1B.1 | Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland; dry, sandy soils. 740–4,005 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual. | *Known to occur.* There is a known occurrence of Parry's spineflower in the project area (CNDDB 2024). There may be additional occurrences of Parry's spineflower on suitable habitat within the project area. |
| White-bracted spineflower *Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca* | | | 1B.2 | Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fans). Sandy or gravelly places. 985–3,935 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual. | *May occur.* The project area contains coastal scrub habitat suitable for this species. |
| Peruvian dodder *Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa* | | | 2B.2 | Wetland. Marshes and swamps (freshwater). Freshwater marsh. 50–920 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Annual. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is above the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mojave tarplant<br>*Deinandra mohavensis* | | SE | 1B.3 | Riparian scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral. Low sand bars in river bed; mostly in riparian areas or in ephemeral grassy areas. 2,100–5,250 feet in elevation. Blooms (May), June– October (January). Annual. | *May occur.* The project area contains coastal scrub and chaparral habitat suitable for this species. |
| Slender-horned spineflower<br>*Dodecahema leptoceras* | FE | SE | 1B.1 | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils. 655–2,510 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area contains coastal scrub and chaparral habitat, but the project area is above the known elevational range for this species. |
| San Bernardino Mountains dudleya<br>*Dudleya abramsii ssp. affinis* | | | 1B.2 | Pebble (pavement) plain, upper montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland. Outcrops, granite or quartzite, rarely limestone. 4,100–8,530 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Big Bear Valley sandwort<br>*Eremogone ursina* | FT | | 1B.2 | Pebble plain, pinyon and juniper woodland, meadows and seeps. Mesic, rocky sites. 5890–9500 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Santa Ana River woollystar<br>*Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum* | FE | SE | 1B.1 | Coastal scrub, chaparral. In sandy soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. 590–2,300 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Perennial. | *May occur.* The project area contains coastal scrub and chaparral habitat suitable for this species. Historic record of Santa Ana River woollystar that intersects the south edge of the project area but exact location in not known (CNDDB 2024). |
| Vanishing wild buckwheat<br>*Eriogonum evanidum* | | | 1B.1 | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland. Sandy sites. 3,200–7,350 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Annual. | *May occur.* The project area contains woodlands and chaparral habitat suitable for this species. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern alpine buckwheat *Eriogonum kennedyi var. alpigenum* | | | 1B.3 | Alpine boulder and rock fields, subalpine coniferous forest. Dry granitic gravel. 8,530–11,485 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Southern mountain buckwheat *Eriogonum kennedyi var. austromontanum* | FT | | 1B.2 | Pebble (pavement) plain, lower montane coniferous forest. Usually found in pebble plain habitats. 5,790– 9,910 feet in elevation. Blooms June– September. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Bear Lake buckwheat *Eriogonum microthecum var. lacus- ursi* | | | 1B.1 | Clay outcrops in Great Basin scrub and Lower montane coniferous forest. 6,560-6,890 feet in elevation. Blooms Jul-Aug. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| San Bernardino Mountains monkeyflower *Erythranthe exigua* | | | 1B.2 | Wetland. Meadows and seeps, pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest. Seeps and sandy sometimes disturbed soil in moist drainages of annual streams; clay soils. 6,760–8,630 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project *area lacks suitable habitat for this species.* |
| Little purple monkeyflower *Erythranthe purpurea* | | | 1B.2 | Wetland. Meadows and seeps, pebble plain, upper montane coniferous forest. Dry clay or gravelly soils under Jeffrey pines, along annual streams or vernal springs and seeps. 6,710–7,515 | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Fremont's gentian *Gentiana fremontii* | | | 2B.3 | Wetland. Meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Wet mountain meadows. 7,875–8,860 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Annual. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| San Bernardino gilia *Gilia leptantha ssp. leptantha* | | | 1B.3 | Lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy or gravelly sites. 4,920–8,400 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Annual. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parish's alumroot *Heuchera parishii* | | | 1B.3 | Lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, alpine boulder and rock field. Rocky places. Sometimes on carbonate. 4,395– 11,500 feet in elevation. Blooms June– August. Geophyte. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata var. puberula* | | | 1B.1 | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. 50–5,395 feet in elevation. Blooms February–July (September). Perennial. | *May occur.* The project area contains woodlands, coastal scrub, and chaparral habitat suitable for this species. |
| Barton Flats horkelia *Horkelia wilderae* | | | 1B.1 | Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral. On rocky, north aspects in openings that hold persistent snowdrifts. 6,495–9,500 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Pygmy hulsea *Hulsea vestita ssp. pygmaea* | | | 1B.3 | Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest. Gravelly sites; on granite. 9,300–12,795 feet in elevation. Blooms June–October. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| California satintail *Imperata brevifolia* | | | 2B.1 | Wetland. Coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (alkali), riparian scrub. Mesic sites, alkali seeps, riparian areas. 10–4,905 feet in elevation. Blooms September–May. Geophyte. | *May occur.* The project area contains coastal scrub, and chaparral habitat suitable for this species. |
| Silver-haired ivesia *Ivesia argyrocoma var. argyrocoma* | | | 1B.2 | Meadows, pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest. In pebble plains and meadows with other rare plants. 4,790–9,710 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri* | | | 1B.1 | Alkali playa, wetland. Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 5–4,510 feet in elevation. Blooms February–June. Annual. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area lacks suitable wetland habitat for this species. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Short-sepaled lewisia *Lewisia brachycalyx* | | | 2B.2 | Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Dry to moist meadows in rich loam. 4,495–8,040 feet in elevation. Blooms February–June (July). Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Lemon lily *Lilium parryi* | | | 1B.2 | Wetland. Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Wet, mountainous terrain; generally in forested areas; on shady edges of streams, in open boggy meadows and seeps. 4,005–9,005 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Baldwin Lake linanthus *Linanthus killipii* | | | 1B.2 | Alkaline meadows, pebble plain, pinyon-juniper woodland, Joshua tree woodland. Usually on pebble plains with other rare species. 5,575–7,875 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Parish's bush-mallow *Malacothamnus parishii* | | | 1A | Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. In a wash. 1,000–1,495 feet in elevation. Blooms June–July. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area contains coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitat, but the project area is above the known elevational range for this species. |
| White bog adder's-mouth *Malaxis monophyllos var. brachypoda* | | | 2B.1 | Wetland. Meadows and seeps, bogs and fens, upper montane coniferous forest. Hillside bogs and mesic meadows. 7,790–8,400 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Geophyte. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Spiny-hair blazing star *Mentzelia tricuspis* | | | 2B.1 | Mojavean desert scrub. Sandy or gravelly slopes and washes. 490–4,200 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area lacks suitable Mojave desert scrub habitat for this species. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hall's monardella<br>*Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii* | | | 1B.3 | Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and ridges in openings within the above communities. 2,395–7,200 feet in elevation. Blooms June–October. Geophyte. | *May occur.* The project area contains woodlands, grasslands, and chaparral habitat suitable for this species. |
| Mud nama<br>*Nama stenocarpa* | | | 2B.2 | Wetland. Marshes and swamps. Lake shores, river banks, intermittently wet areas. 15–1,640 feet in elevation. Blooms January–July. Annual/Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is above the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Baja navarretia<br>*Navarretia peninsularis* | | | 1B.2 | Lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland. Wet areas in open forest. 4,590–7,760 feet. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Woolly mountain-parsley<br>*Oreonana vestita* | | | 1B.3 | Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest. High ridges; on scree, talus, or gravel. 5,300–11,485 feet in elevation. Blooms March–September. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Rock-loving oxytrope<br>*Oxytropis oreophila var. oreophila* | | | 2B.3 | Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest. Gravelly or rocky sites. 8,580–11,500 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| San Bernardino ragwort<br>*Packera bernardina* | | | 1B.2 | Wetland. Meadows and seeps, pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest. Mesic, sometimes alkaline meadows, and dry rocky slopes. 5,300–8,105 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Bernardino grass-of-Parnassus<br>*Parnassia cirrata var. cirrata* | | | 1B.3 | Limestone. Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Mesic sites, streamsides, sometimes calcareous. 4,100–8,005 feet in elevation. Blooms August–September. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Sonoran maiden fern<br>*Pelazoneuron puberulum var. sonorense* | | | 2B.2 | Meadow & seep, Wetland Meadows and seeps. Along streams, seepage areas. 195–3,050 feet in elevation. Geophyte. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is above the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Parish's yampah<br>*Perideridia parishii ssp. parishii* | | | 2B.2 | Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, upper montane coniferous forest. Damp meadows or along streambeds-prefers an open pine canopy. 4,805–9,845 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant<br>*Petalonyx linearis* | | | 2B.3 | Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy or rocky canyons. 80–3,660 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area lacks suitable desert scrub habitat for this species. |
| Big Bear Valley phlox<br>*Phlox dolichantha* | | | 1B.2 | Pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest. Sloping hillsides, in shade under pines and Quercus kelloggii, with heavy pine litter; also in openings. 6,495–9,205 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| San Bernardino Mountains bladderpod<br>*Physaria kingii ssp. bernardina* | FE | | 1B.1 | Limestone. Pinyon and juniper woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Dry sandy to rocky carbonate soils. 6,070–8,860 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| San Bernardino blue grass<br>*Poa atropurpurea* | FE | | 1B.2 | Wetland. Meadows and seeps. Mesic meadows of open pine forests and grassy slopes, loamy alluvial to sandy loam soil. 4,115–8,710 feet in elevation. Blooms (April), May–July (August). Geophyte. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bear Valley pyrrocoma *Pyrrocoma uniflora var. gossypina* | | | 1B.2 | Pebble plain, meadows and seeps. Meadows, meadow edges, and along streams in or near pebble plain habitat. 6,695–7,480 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Parish's gooseberry *Ribes divaricatum var. parishii* | | | 1A | Riparian woodland. Salix swales in riparian habitats. 215–985 feet in elevation. Blooms February–April. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is above the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Latimer's woodland-gilia *Saltugilia latimeri* | | | 1B.2 | Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. Rocky or sandy substrate; sometimes in washes, sometimes limestone. 395–7,220 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Parish's checkerbloom *Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. parishii* | | SR | 1B.2 | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Disturbed burned or cleared areas on dry, rocky slopes, in fuel breaks and fire roads along the mountain summits. 3,595–7,005 feet in elevation. Blooms (May), June–August. Perennial. | *May occur*. The project area contains woodlands and chaparral habitat suitable for this species. |
| Bear Valley checkerbloom *Sidalcea malviflora ssp. dolosa* | | | 1B.2 | Wetland. Meadows and seeps, riparian woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Known from wet areas within forested habitats. Affected by hydrological changes. 5,165–8,495 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Salt Spring checkerbloom *Sidalcea neomexicana* | | | 2B.2 | Wetland. Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub. Alkali springs and marshes. 0–5020 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial. | *May occur*. The project area contains woodlands, coastal scrub, and chaparral habitat suitable for this species. Historic record of Salt Spring checkerbloom within the project area but exact location in not known (CNDDB 2024). |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bird-foot checkerbloom *Sidalcea pedata* | FE | SE | 1B.1 | Wetland. Meadows and seeps, pebble plains. Vernally mesic sites in meadows or pebble plains. 6,035– 7,560 feet in elevation. Blooms May– August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Krantz's catchfly *Silene krantzii* | | | 1B.2 | Alpine dwarf scrub. Usually sandy or gravelly, sometimes rocky. 10,615–11,515 feet in elevation. Blooms April– September. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Timberland blue-eyed grass *Sisyrinchium longipes* | | | 2B.2 | Wetland. Meadows and seeps. Mesic areas in meadows; seeps. 6,760–6,760 feet in elevation. Blooms June– August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Fringed chocolate chip lichen *Solorina spongiosa* | | | 2B.2 | Alpine. Meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest (seeps). Found on moss mats in areas with calcareous seepage. Generally in high altitude sites with north or east exposure. 9,500–9,500 feet in elevation. Blooms . Annual. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Prairie wedge grass *Sphenopholis obtusata* | | | 2B.2 | Wetland. Cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Open moist sites, along rivers and springs, alkaline desert seeps. 985–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area lacks suitable wetland habitat for this species. |
| Southern jewelflower *Streptanthus campestris* | | | 1B.3 | Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon-juniper woodland. Open, rocky areas. 2,955–7,545 feet in elevation. Blooms (April), May–July. Perennial. | *May occur*. The project area contains chaparral habitat suitable for this species. |
| June's jewelflower *Streptanthus juneae* | | | 1B.2 | Lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral (montane). Openings. 7,070–7,775 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur*. The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | CRPR[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum* | | | 1B.2 | Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland. Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. 5–6,695 feet in elevation. Blooms July–November. Geophyte. | *May occur.* The project area contains woodlands, chaparral, grasslands, and coast scrub habitats suitable for this species. |
| California dandelion *Taraxacum californicum* | FE | | 1B.1 | Wetland. Meadows and seeps. Mesic meadows, usually free of taller vegetation. 5,315–8,495 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Slender-petaled thelypodium *Thelypodium stenopetalum* | FE | SE | 1B.1 | Wetland. Meadows and seeps. Seasonally moist alkaline clay soils; associated with seeps and springs in the pebble plains. 6,710–7,350 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Wright's trichocoronis *Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii* | | | 2B.1 | Wetland. Marshes and swamps, riparian forest, meadows and seeps, vernal pools. Mud flats of vernal lakes, drying river beds, alkali meadows. 15– 1,425 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Annual. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is above the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |
| Grey-leaved violet *Viola pinetorum ssp. grisea* | | | 1B.2 | Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Dry mountain peaks and slopes. 5,185–12,140 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area is below the known elevational range for this species and the project area lacks suitable habitat for this species. |

Notes: CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; CESA = California Endangered Species Act; ESA = Endangered Species Act; NPPA = Native Plant Protection Act

[1] Legal Status Definitions

Federal:
FE Endangered (legally protected by ESA)
FT Threatened (legally protected by ESA)

State:
SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected by CESA)
SR State Listed as Rare (legally protected by NPPA)

California Rare Plant Ranks:
1A Plants presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)

1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)
2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)

Threat Ranks:
0.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

[2] Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present within the survey area due to poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

May occur: Suitable habitat is available within the survey area; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present.

Likely to occur: All of the species life history requirements can be met by habitat present in the survey area, and populations/occurrences are known to occur in the immediate vicinity.

Sources: CNDDB 2024; CNPS 2024.

## Special Status Wildlife Species

Based on the database search results, 25 special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur in the project area (CNDDB 2024, Table 3). There is a historic occurrence of Crotch bumble bee (Bombus crotchii) that overlaps with the project area but the exact location of the occurrence is unknown.

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Invertebrates | | | | |
| Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii* | | SC | Found primarily in California: mediterranean, Pacific coast, western desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California. Habitat includes open grassland and scrub. Nests underground. | *May occur.* Historic occurrence overlaps with project area (CNDDB 2024). The project area contains grassland and scrub habitat suitable for this species. |
| Quino checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino* | FE | | Chaparral, coastal scrub. Sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside and San Diego counties. Hills and mesas near the coast. It needs high densities of food plants; Plantago erecta, P. insularis, and Orthocarpus purpurescens. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area contains chaparral and coastal scrub habitat suitable for this species. However, it is outside of the species known range and there are no records of food source species, Plantago erecta, P. insularis, and Orthocarpus purpurescens, within the project area. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fish | | | | |
| Santa Ana speckled dace *Rhinichthys osculus* ssp. 8 | | SSC | Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles. | *Not expected to occur:* The survey area does not support aquatic habitat suitable for this species. |
| Santa Ana sucker *Catostomus santaanae* | FT | | South coast flowing waters. Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae. | *Not expected to occur:* The survey area does not support aquatic habitat suitable for this species. |
| Amphibians | | | | |
| California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii* | FT | SSC | Artificial flowing waters, artificial standing waters, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, south coast flowing waters. Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat. | *Not expected to occur:* The survey area does not support aquatic habitat suitable for this species. |
| Southern mountain yellow-legged frog *Rana muscosa* | FE | SE | Federal listing refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto and San Bernardino Mountains (southern DPS). Northern DPS was determined to warrant listing as endangered, April 2014, effective June 30, 2014. Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 years to complete their aquatic development. | *Not expected to occur:* The survey area does not support aquatic habitat suitable for this species. |
| Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii* | | SSC | Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool, and wetlands. Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg- laying. | *May occur.* The project area contains woodlands, coastal scrub, and grassland habitats suitable for the western spadefoot, however, no vernal pool resources were identified in the region. Waters would be avoided by actual treatment units. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reptiles | | | | |
| California glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis* | | SSC | Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. | *May occur*. The project area contains scrub and grassland habitats suitable for the California glossy snake. |
| Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii* | | SSC | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, desert wash, pinyon and juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects. | *May occur*. The project area contains chaparral, coastal scrub, woodland, and grassland habitats suitable for the Coast horned lizard. |
| Coast patch-nosed snake *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea* | | SSC | Coastal scrub. Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites. | *May occur*. The project area contains chaparral and coastal scrub habitats suitable for the Coast patch-nosed snake. |
| Coastal whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri* | | SSC | Found in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky. | *May occur*. The project area contains chaparral, woodland, and coastal scrub habitats suitable for the Coastal whiptail. |
| Red-diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus ruber* | | SSC | Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects. | *May occur*. The project area contains chaparral, woodland, and grassland habitats suitable for the Red-diamond rattlesnake. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern California legless lizard<br>*Anniella stebbinsi* | | SSC | Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. Prefers soils with a high moisture content. | *May occur.* The project area contains chaparral, woodland, and coastal scrub habitats suitable for the Southern California legless lizard. |
| Southern rubber boa<br>*Charina umbratica* | | ST | Meadow and seep, riparian forest, riparian woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, wetland. Known from the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains; found in a variety of montane forest habitats. Snakes resembling C. umbratica reported from Mt. Pinos and Tehachapi Mountains group with C. bottae based on mtDNA. Further research needed. Found in vicinity of streams or wet meadows; requires loose, moist soil for burrowing; seeks cover in rotting logs, rock outcrops, and under surface litter. | *May occur:* The project area contains some suitable habitat to support the Southern rubber boa. |
| Two-striped gartersnake<br>*Thamnophis hammondii* | | SSC | Marsh and swamp, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, wetland. Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 feet elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable habitat to support the Two-striped gartersnake. |
| Western pond turtle<br>*Emys marmorata* | FP | SSC | Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg- laying. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable aquatic and riparian habitat to support the Western pond turtle. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birds | | | | |
| Black swift<br>*Cypseloides niger* | | SSC | Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey Co; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable steep cliff habitat to support nesting of the black swift. |
| Burrowing owl<br>*Athene cunicularia* | | SSC | Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel. | *May occur.* The project area contains grasslands and coastal scrub habitats suitable for the burrowing owl. |
| Coastal California gnatcatcher<br>*Polioptila californica californica* | FT | SSC | Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied. | *Not expected to occur.* The project area contains coastal sage scrub habitat but is above the known elevation range of the coastal California gnatcatcher. |
| Golden eagle<br>*Aquila chrysaetos* | | FP | Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodlands, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas. | *May occur.* The project area contains woodlands, grasslands, and coastal scrub habitats suitable for Golden eagle foraging. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Le Conte's thrasher<br>*Toxostoma lecontei* | | SSC | Desert wash, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Desert resident; primarily of open desert wash, desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, and desert succulent scrub habitats. Commonly nests in a dense, spiny shrub or densely branched cactus in desert wash habitat, usually 2-8 feet above ground. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable desert habitat to support nesting of the Le Conte's thrasher. |
| Least Bell's vireo<br>*Vireo bellii pusillus* | FE | SE | Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Summer resident of southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2,000 feet. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, coyote brush, mesquite. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable riparian habitat to support the Least Bell's vireo and the project area is above its known elevation range. |
| Loggerhead shrike<br>*Lanius ludovicianus* | | SSC | Broadleaved upland forest, desert wash, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands, riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub. Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting. | *May occur.* The project area contains woodlands, grasslands, and coastal scrub habitats suitable for the Loggerhead shrike. |
| Purple martin<br>*Progne subis* | | SSC | Broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly, also in human-made structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag. | *May occur.* The project area contains woodland habitat suitable for the purple martin. |
| Southwestern willow flycatcher<br>*Empidonax traillii extimus* | FE | SE | Riparian woodland. Riparian woodlands in southern California. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable riparian woodland habitat to support the southwestern willow flycatcher. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swainson's hawk<br>*Buteo swainsoni* | | ST | Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations. | *May occur.* The project area contains grassland habitat suitable for the Swainson's hawk. |
| Tricolored blackbird<br>*Agelaius tricolor* | | ST SSC | Freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, swamp, wetland. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable wetland habitat to support the tricolored blackbird. |
| White-tailed kite<br>*Elanus leucurus* | | FP | Cismontane woodland, marsh and swamp, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and wetlands. Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching. | *May occur.* The project area contains woodland and grassland habitats suitable for the white- tailed kite. |
| Yellow warbler<br>*Setophaga petechia* | | SSC | Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable riparian habitat to support the yellow warbler. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yellow-breasted chat<br>*Icteria virens* | | SSC | Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable riparian habitat to support the yellow- breasted chat. |
| Mammals | | | | |
| American badger<br>*Taxidea taxus* | | SSC | Alkali marsh, alkali playa, alpine, alpine dwarf scrub, bog a fen, brackish marsh, broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows. | *May occur*. The project area contains woodlands, chaparral, and grassland habitats suitable for the American badger. |
| Lesser long-nosed bat<br>*Leptonycteris yerbabuenae* | FD | | Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, upper Sonoran scrub. Arid regions such as desert grasslands and shrub land. Suitable day roosts (caves and mines) and suitable concentrations of food plants (columnar cacti and agaves) are critical resources. No maternity roosts known from California; may only be vagrant. Caves and mines are used as day roosts. Caves, mines, rock crevices, trees and shrubs, and abandoned buildings are used as night roosts for digesting meals. Nectar, pollen, and fruit eating bat; primarily feeding on agaves, saguaro, and organ pipe cactus. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable desert scrub habitat to support the lesser long-nosed bat. |
| Los Angeles pocket mouse<br>*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus* | | SSC | Coastal scrub. Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead. | *May occur*. The project area contains coastal sage scrub and grassland habitats suitable for the Los Angeles pocket mouse. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse<br>*Chaetodipus fallax fallax* | | SSC | Chaparral, coastal scrub. Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush in western San Diego County. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel. | *May occur.* The project area contains coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland habitats suitable for the Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse. |
| Pallid bat<br>*Antrozous pallidus* | | SSC | Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Tree roosting has also been documented in large conifer snags, inside basal hollows of redwoods and giant sequoias, and bole cavities in oaks. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. | *May occur.* The project area contains woodlands, chaparral, and grassland habitats suitable for the Pallid bat. |
| Pallid San Diego pocket mouse<br>*Chaetodipus fallax pallidus* | | SSC | Desert wash, pinyon and juniper woodlands, Sonoran desert scrub. Desert border areas in eastern San Diego County in desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, and pinyon- juniper. Sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable desert habitat to support the Pallid San Diego pocket mouse. |
| Palm Springs round- tailed ground squirrel<br>*Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus* | | SSC | Chenopod scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Restricted to the Coachella Valley. Prefers desert succulent scrub, desert wash, desert scrub, alkali scrub, and levees. Prefers open, flat, grassy areas in fine-textured, sandy soil. Density correlated with winter rainfall. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable desert scrub habitat to support the Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel. |
| San Bernardino flying squirrel<br>*Glaucomys oregonensis californicus* | | SSC | Broadleaved upland forest. Lower montane coniferous forest. Known from black oak or white fir dominated woodlands between 5,200 - 8,500 ft in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto ranges. May be extirpated from San Jacinto range. Needs cavities in trees/snags for nests and cover. Needs nearby water. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable habitat and is below the know elevation range of the San Bernardino flying squirrel. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Bernardino kangaroo rat *Dipodomys merriami parvus* | FE | SC SSC | Coastal scrub. Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains. Needs early to intermediate seral stages. | *May occur*. The project area contains coastal scrub habitat suitable for the San Bernardino kangaroo rat. |
| San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus bennettii* | | SSC | Coastal scrub. Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub / herbaceous and tree / herbaceous edges. Coastal sage scrub habitats in southern California. | *May occur*. The project area contains coastal scrub habitat suitable for the San Diego black- tailed jackrabbit. |
| San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia* | | SSC | Coastal scrub. Coastal scrub of southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes. | *May occur*. The project area contains coastal scrub habitat suitable for the San Diego desert woodrat. |
| Southern grasshopper mouse *Onychomys torridus ramona* | | SSC | Chenopod scrub. Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects. | *Not expected to occur:* The project area lacks suitable desert scrub habitat to support the Southern grasshopper mouse. |
| Stephens' kangaroo rat *Dipodomys stephensi* | FT | ST | Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree. Will burrow into firm soil. | *May occur*. The project area contains coastal scrub and grassland habitats suitable for the Stephens' kangaroo rat. |
| Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus* | | SSC | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Many open, semi- arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels. | *May occur*. The project area contains chaparral, coastal scrub, oak woodlands and grassland habitats suitable for the Western mastiff bat. |

| Name | Federal Status[1] | State Status[1] | Habitat | Potential to Occur in the Project Area[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus* | | SSC | Desert wash. Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees. | *May occur.* The project area contains oak woodlands and wash habitats suitable for the western yellow bat. |

Notes: CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

[1] Legal Status Definitions

Federal:
FE Endangered (legally protected)
FT Threatened (legally protected)

State:
SE Endangered (legally protected)
ST Threatened (legally protected)
FP Fully protected (legally protected)
SC State Candidate for listing (legally protected)
SSC Species of special concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)

[2] Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present within the survey area due to poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

May occur: Suitable habitat is available within the survey area; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present.

Likely to occur: All of the species life history requirements can be met by habitat present in the survey area, and populations/occurrences are known to occur in the immediate vicinity.

Present: Species observed within the study areas.

Sources: CNDDB 2024.

# APPENDIX C - STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION STATEMENTS OF POLICY

POLICY II.2

## CLASSIFICATION AND NAMING UNITS, FEATURES, GROVES, AND TRAILS OF THE STATE PARK SYSTEM

(Amended 5-4-94)

The following procedure will be used to identify, classify, and name units of the State Park System:

1. Unit Project Name

   A unit project name may be used by the Department of Parks and Recreation throughout the initial phase of site selection, planning, and acquisition of a unit to be added to the State Park System. The project name, so far as possible, will be based on the criteria outlined in Paragraph 3 below.

2. Classification and Naming

   a. Following the acquisition of and preparation of a resource inventory for a new unit of the State Park System, the Department will provide the secretary of the Commission with a recommendation containing the unit's permanent name and classification.

   b. The type of classification shall be governed by existing State law, principally the Public Resources Code, Division 5, Chapter 1, Article 1.7, Section 5019.53, et seq.

   c. With regard to naming, the Department's recommendation will be based on the criteria outlined in Paragraph 3 below and any existing State regulations.

   d. Upon receiving a recommendation for the classification and naming of a unit of the State Park System, the secretary of the Commission will select the time and place for holding a public hearing before the Commission for this specific purpose. The secretary will ensure that the hearing is properly announced in accordance with existing State regulations in order that the classification and naming as adopted by the Commission may be recorded and made a part of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

3. State Park System Unit Names

In most cases, a unit should bear the name to which it has been accustomed due to location, association, history, natural features, or general usage. Changing the name of a classified unit is strongly discouraged. A unit may be named by the Commission in honor of a person living or deceased, or a group, organization, or other entity which has rendered services of statewide significance to the State Park System.

4. Naming of Features Within Units of the State Park System

The Director may approve the use of a name to identify a feature within a unit of the State Park System when this action is necessary or desirable for any reason, such as ease in identifying a feature for users of the system, preparation of maps, recognition of deserving individuals or groups, organizations or other entities. Names so selected may be altered or changed by the Director as conditions warrant. The approval of a map or the use of a sign identifying a feature shall constitute the Director's approval and the recording of the Director's actions.

5. Memorial Groves

The Commission reserves the privilege of approving the selection and names given to memorial groves within the State Park System. Sections or areas within units of the State Park System may be permanently set aside as memorial groves for any reason approved by the Commission. However, generally, memorial groves will be approved and named only to honor individuals or organizations who have donated at least $5,000 or one-half of the present market value of the area to be named. Memorial plaques approved by the Department shall be used to identify such areas. These plaques shall include a statement of the State's participation in the acquisition of the grove if appropriate. Memorial groves will be indicated on an official map left in the headquarters of the unit concerned and in the archives of the Commission. The naming of a memorial grove will not have any effect on the area, section, or unit name of a unit of the State Park System.

6. Memorial Trails

The Commission reserves the privilege of approving the selection and names given to memorial trails within the State Park System. Areas within units of the State Park System may be permanently set aside as memorial trails for any reason approved by the Commission. However, generally, memorial trails will be approved and named only to honor individuals or organizations who have donated at least $5,000 or comparable service for trail improvements. Memorial plaques approved by the Department shall be used to identify such areas. These plaques shall include a statement of the State's participation in the establishment of the trail if appropriate. Memorial trails will be indicated on an official map in the headquarters of the unit concerned and in the archives of the Commission. The naming of a memorial trail will not have any effect on the area, section, or unit name of a unit of the State Park System.

# APPENDIX D - PUBLIC INPUT

## Public Meeting Summary

California State Parks held a public meeting for the Wildwood Canyon Park Property Classification and Naming on June 16th, 2025. Attendees had the opportunity to engage with State Parks Headquarters and Inland Empire District staff. Input helped reinforce feedback from stakeholders and the public survey and informed the classification and naming recommendations.

**Station 1: Introduction and Overview**
Attendees were asked to mark on a park map their favorite places to visit in the park. One place was marked – the Hi-Up House.

**Station 2: Resource Management**
Attendees were asked to prioritize resource management opportunities that are most important to them. The comments are provided below:

- I like it how it is, please just preserve the natural beauty, and quiet peace it gives
- No hunting, leave equestrians and bikes. No camping.
- Leave it alone! No paved roads, protect wildlife, no camping.
- Leave it alone! No paved roads, protect wildlife, no camping.
- I like it as it is.
- Leave it like it is.
- No hunting on park lands.
- Protect coast live oak, natives (plants), and wildlife
- Please no hunting. There's enough hunting at Lake Perris and we like it how it is.
- Cultural History noted/signed where appropriate.
- No hunting, water troughs, keep hiking, horses, ranger (guides).
- Bio-blitz, interpretive ecology programs, fire management, camping, no RVs, no hunting.
- Duplicate Bio-blitz, interpretive ecology programs, fire management, camping, no RVs, no hunting.
- Environmental management, fire management practices (reduce fires), protect animals, flora, fauna.
- Fire management, pest management, many bee hives near ranch which are dangerous to people.
- Protect & preserve wildlife corridors/nature's courses, leave the historical sites as is with some "preservational" measures -ie. trash removal, safety precautions/blocks (like stairwells etc.) With the addition of some informational placards, maybe? Maintain the multi-use trail system! #1 in this community.

**Station 3: Recreation**
Attendees were asked to identify recreational opportunities that they would like to see implemented in the park. The comments are provided below:

- Hiking with dogs (on leash).

- Horse staging, hiking, bicycle, dog walking, horseback riding.
- Trail signage.
- If we change the park it won't be wild. Don't interrupt wildlife, no paved roads.
- I like it how it is- hiking, biking, and equestrian. Undeveloped.
- Equestrian.
- Equestrian use is very important to me.
- Mountain biking (bell boxes would be good).
- Horseback riding.
- Hiking! Best local trail system in the area – I cherish the wide-open spaces and I believe that the solitude that Wildwood Canyon Park provides it's community -right in our backyard -is priceless <3.
- Leave it as it is.
- Equestrian, hiking, biking.
- Leave as is please, camping.
- Horse trails.
- Biking.
- Horse trials (equestrian), hiking, biking, no hunting, No overnight camping (fire risk).
- Equestrian horse trails.
- Equestrian.
- Equestrian horse trails.
- Mountain bike trails.
- Equestrian.
- More biking trails, public use, access of bells at trail heads.
- Minimal changes, add trails, future connectivity to surrounding natural areas (wildlands, USFS, wilderness).
- Mountain biking hikes.
- Hiking, biking, NO hunting, NO RVs, multi-use trail system, dry camping but you have to hike-in.
- Multi use trail, systems to include trail connection to USFS trails. Biking, hiking, equestrian. Pedal bikes only, No E=bikes. Allow class I low assist e-bikes on trails.
- Hiking, biking. No Hunting! Equestrian trails.

**Station 4: Interpretation and Education**

Attendees were provided an overview of current interpretive and educations topics and asked that attendees provide input on topics they would like to learn more about at the park. The comments are provided below:

- Safety education for recreation.
- Oak tree info, threats to this habitat, Native American history, settler history, outdoor education in general.
- Native American interpretation, preserve natural resources.
- Local history.
- I want the park to remain the same. I am 16 and enjoy riding my bike there.
- Interpretive ecology program, bio blitz, no paved roads, keep it wild.
- Keep the park as is. Do not limit use. Do not change.
- Preserve the oaks and surrounding buildings, settlers' history.

- Info on native cultures, explanation of the biology & flora/fauna significance, conservation & what people can do in daily lives to preserve places like WWCP.
- Live it wild, no paved roads. The more advertising the more people and more damage. I want to see it stay as is. My 16-year-old rides his bike regularly there.

**Station 5: Park Facilities**

Attendees were asked to provide feedback on park facilities they would like to see. The comments are provided below:

- We need flowing water.
- Trail preservation and maintenance, day use only, equestrian use, biking, water fountains.
- Flashing lights at crosswalk with rider height button for equestrians.
- Watering areas.
- I like it how it is. Please preserve its current state.
- Horse stalls for day use.
- Just some basic maintenance like trash removal, site monitoring to repair damage, maybe historical points of interest at the sites for the farm history, indigenous history and native flora + fauna that supports the area's ecosystem. We love the rustic joys and solitude this park offers.
- Please keep bikes & horses with separate trails.
- Keep the houses, keep the parking, restrooms.
- More signage w/ blurbs on history & wildlife in area. More signs on yielding to other activities horse v. bikes v. hikers.
- No paved roads, no campsites, equestrian use, bio-blitze, interpretive ecology program.
- Equestrian use.
- Keep Hunt Ranch Barn and horse corrals.
- Need running water.
- Keep the park how it already is with minor additions such as water stations & a restroom.
- No motorized bikes.
- Minimally improved- Let's not turn this into a massive hardscape + heat island.
- Improve parking (and gravel??), put in adequate drainage for lot in winter/rain.
- Water stops, multi-use trails, bio blitz, interpretive ecology program.
- Hook up trails w/ national forest.
- Restrooms (permanent) by parking area + water.
- Biking.
- No E-bikes they're fast like motorcycles.
- Functional use (building) for staff coupled with visitor museum- like space in one for interested folks.
- Restrooms and hydration station.
- Water stations, restrooms.
- Mountain biking water fountains.
- More nature + wildlife preservation.

- Would love to see a few trash cans and improved restroom facilities. Otherwise, the current light recreation use is great!
- Water fountains around the trails.
- NO CAMPSITES - refuge for homeless.
- To protect nature and wildlife, it needs to stay as it is. No paved roads or paved trails. This is a corridor for animals to move.
- Trail preservation, restroom, day use only, trail markers.
- Separate walking, bike riding, mountain bike riding, horseback riding trails.
- We'd love for it to stay exactly like it is. Wildwood Canyon State Reserve.
- Trails for equestrians. Allow bikes, horses, hiking. NO motorized vehicles/ dirt bikes/quads. NO hunting or overnight use.

**Station 6: Naming and Draft Purpose**

Attendees reviewed the draft purpose statement and provided thoughts on a name for the park. The comments on naming are provided below:

- Wildwood Canyon State Park (4)
- Wildwood Shadows State Park or Reserve
- Wildwood Serrano State Park

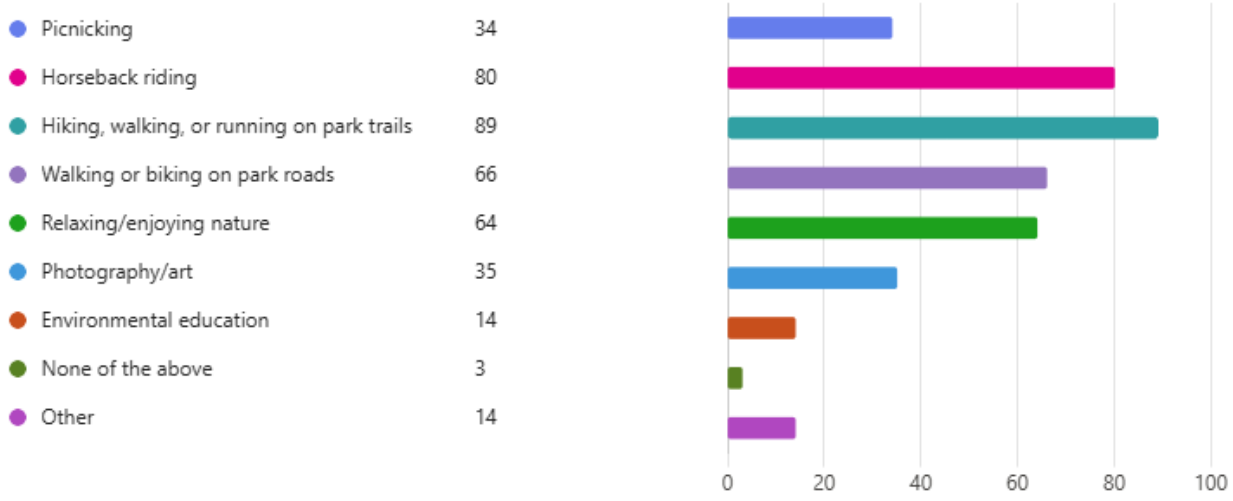
The comments on the draft purpose statement are provided below:

- Day use only.
- Day use only.
- Mountain bike trails and signage.
- Equestrian trails.
- Equestrian trail riding, hiking, biking, picnicking.
- Leave as is.
- Bio Blitz, interpretive ecology program, informational signage.
- Equestrian.

## Survey Results

A survey was made available to the public to gather input on the classification and naming of Wildwood Canyon Park Property. A sample of the survey results is shown below:

**Question #3**
What day-use activities do you or members of your household typically participate in at Wildwood Canyon Park Property? (select all that apply)




Other:

- Dog walking
- Mountain Biking on Trails
- Riding mountain bikes on several different trails within the park
- Avid cross country mountain bike rider and Volunteer coach for the Yucaipa high school MTB team
- Trail advocates and educators
- Visual only scavenger hunt to find animals
- Mountain bike
- Mountain biking park trails
- Mountain biking
- Trash clean up
- Playground for kids
- Birding
- Shiishongna Tongva Corona Band of Gabrielino Indians Tribal gatherings
- walking dog

**Question #4**
Tell us what you love about Wildwood Canyon Park Property. What would you like to see more of?

- Wildwood Canyon is great!
- It's close access to Yucaipa.
- Quick access from a relatively urban city area into a valley/watershed area of natural open space and a viewshed relatively free of development.
- The trails are well maintained. I would like to see a more developed park with businesses and repaired buildings.
- More trails for all trial users. Consider user specific trials, directional trails to alleviate user conflict.
- I love the natural beauty, wildlife, and paths that I can hike. Also that it's not commercial or crowded. It's peaceful.
- Mountain bike trails
- I'd love to see more bike trails
- More trails for hikers and bikers. Promote a good shared use trail system.
- It's very close to my house, and has plenty of trails to bike on.
- Open space. Meeting kind people along the trails.
- I love Wildwood Canyon State Park's Live Oak Trees and all of its nature and especially the wildlife that thrives there. There is a very special culture that exists among the visitors of the park. Everyone that is there to enjoy the park is very friendly and we all say hello to one another and are quick to help when one is in need of help. It's an awesome park, but also our people in the community that enjoy it daily are a really special crowd that make the park even more special.
- It is a Wild Place with nature everywhere. There are so many different trails that I ever get bored. I love the history of the area. We always explore the Hi House and the Hunt Ranch. It feels like I am going back in time.
- I frequent this park and I find it perfect the way it is. I love the old structures from our past and it is 5 minutes from my home. If any additions I would request placards about the families and the history of the Mccolaugh family.
- It is a beautiful forest area to walk, be in nature, learn about the different plants and animals, get some exercise, and see the past history of our area through the Hunt’s Ranch and the Highup House. There are times that we have seen bobcats, coyotes, deer, a mountain lion, and a large variety of birds. I would love to see this park stay as much untouched as possible.
- More trails for hiking. Separate trails for Mountain Bikes
- Feeling like your in the middle of no where. I am a mountain bike coach for Yucaipa high school and middle schools. I am also the owner of Hops & Spoke Brewing Company. I use the trails in Wildwood frequently for practice with the schools and also lead rides out of the brewery.
- It’s beautiful and isolated
- I love the trails, me being a mountain biker the trails are super fun and there’s not too many hikers and horses to watch out for.
- I openess. I love being able to hike with my dog when my son is rides his mtn bike to build up his endurance for the mtn bike team.

- More trails, or leave it as is.
- I love the views, and the variety of ways you can use the trails.
- Natural habitat. Preservation. Cleaner trails.
- I love that it’s multi use. All activities can be enjoyed with respect
- The running trails are a blast! More adventurous than most trails. The ridgeline trail is an aggressive hike and the best for training for taller peaks.
- It is low traffic and largely unimproved. I would like it to stay the way it is.
- It’s great the way it is. Maybe a little more trail maintenance.
- The old buildings, scenery, and native landscape/plants.
- This park is a highlight for mountain biking in Yucaipa. There was a regional high school mountain bike race was held in the park before. Great trails and fantastic views. The park access is used to travel from wildwood canyon to Pisgah and to oak glen road to el dorado. Gerat path!
- Wildwood is my favorite place to horseback ride! The oak trees, wildlife, flora and fauna are extraordinary. The peace and tranquility are like a sanctuary to me.
- The natural beauty and beautiful trails
- The deer and the bunnies and seeing all the horseback riders. Preserve it as it is.
- The series of trails. These need to be better marked with milage and names. Also educational signs would be appricated as well.
- I love the way it is right now
- Nature, trails accessibility for bikes and hiking
- I love how natural and underlined the land is. It's amazing to have a place that is so well preserved.
- The diverse and challenging mountain bike trails.
- It’s usually not crowded and we see wildlife routinely. I’d like to see a little more trail maintenance as far as brush trimming for horseback riding.
- I’ve been hiking this area for over a decade now. Been taking my kids since they can remember and are now about to be adults. During spring, fall and winter I am here weekly, sometimes even twice a week. I love that it’s so close to home and in a way feels like home to me. I would love for it to remain as it is traffic wise as opposed to other local nature areas like oak Glen, the regional park and mill creek which have become inundated with out of town visitors/crowds. I would like for the park to be essentially as is, any extra protection for the sake remaining a preserve or getting stronger status would be nice and maybe a little more trail maintenance.
- Peaceful, no vehicles, wildlife sighting everyday, great trails
- I love Wildwood Canyon to remain being accessible to my family allowing us to continue to hike, bike and learn about nature. I would like to see additional trails that are sustainable with practices of proper trail design and maintenance principles that minimize erosion and environmental impact. I would also like to see bear trashcans so visitors are more likely to help maintain our pristine nature park.
- Horseback rentals, group hikes led by interpreters
- Historic buildings; trees: wildlife; no motorized vehicles on trails; water troughs; proximity to home
- The park is a great place for many various outdoor enthusiast activities! I would love to see no change in the types of activities permitted currently. I would also love to

see some additional general maintenance of the property and better weed abatement as I fear the possibility of fires.
- I enjoy taking my horses through the trails for the scenery and wildlife
- Beautiful scenery and nice trails for the horses. Nice parking area.
- I would like to see a better staging area and amenities for equestrians so there is no intrusion on residential property.
- Horseback riding
- I love to see the wildlife throughout the park.
- The wonderful scenery, oak forests, and wildlife. Like to see horse trails connected to other areas.
- Like it as is
- We really love that it's mostly horse back riders, because the bike riders really do scare horses when we can't see them coming. Love the wildlife, cute winding trails, the oaks for shade, which makes it so much cooler. Maintain trails, such as erosion and trimming back the trails. Maps and trail information.
- I like it is wild and people respect it, are polite to each other and dogs are always leashed. I would like to see it be more maintained on the trails as well as possibly some maintenance to the areas to remove wire/hazards and all the bees living in the old buildings. The restrooms are adequate . I would improve the parking area (big culverts and such)
- I love the beauty, flowers, shrubs, wildlife, quiet, scenery, old buildings, and trails.
- My family loves the fact we are able to ride our bikes and get outside in a safe environment. We do not have to worry about getting hit by a car or general traffic while riding. The nature gives great views that are relaxing to either walk or ride in.
- The natural views and space
- I like it just the way it is.
- I love the trails on the property. I would love to see them be maintained and sculpted more often.
- Our family has enjoyed Wildwood Canyon State Park for years, and it has become a deeply valued part of our lives. We regularly hike its trails, picnic in its peaceful settings, and, most meaningfully, ride horses throughout the park. The opportunity to enjoy horseback riding so close to home is rare and incredibly important to us, and Wildwood Canyon offers a unique connection to nature and local heritage that we cherish. Please take into account how vital this park is to families like ours—it's not just a place we visit, it's part of our way of life.
- The natural undeveloped beauty
- Wildwood Canyon has been a central part of our family’s outdoor life. We’ve spent countless weekends on horseback exploring the park’s beautiful terrain. It’s one of the few places nearby that still allows for meaningful equestrian recreation without having to travel far. The park gives our family a space to reconnect with nature, enjoy time together, and continue a riding tradition that’s deeply important to us. Having access to Wildwood Canyon locally is something we don’t take for granted, and we hope it remains protected for future generations of riders and outdoor enthusiasts.
- Taking family bike rides

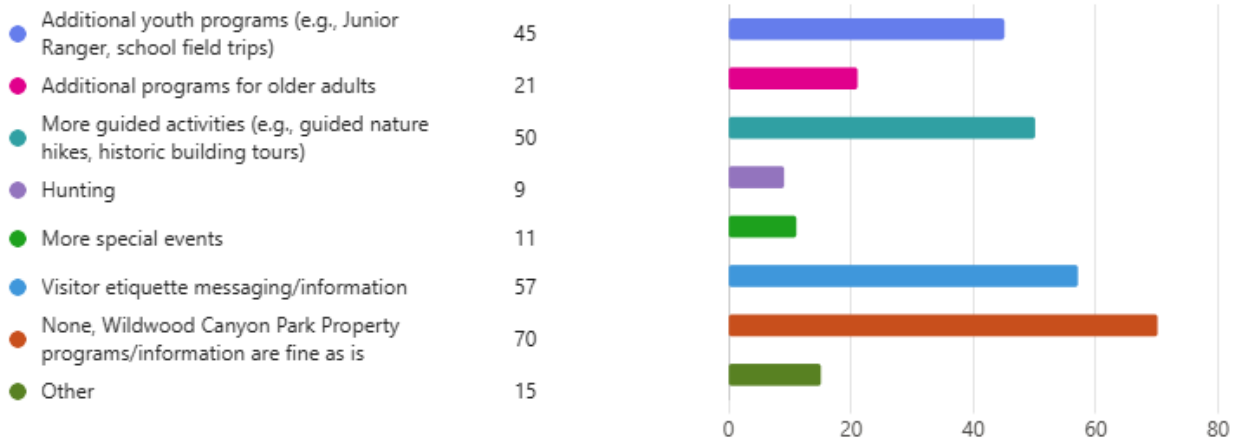
- Fun trails to ride and enjoy area
- We love the clean, safe, accessible open space that allows our family to spend quality time together riding our mountain bikes in nature.
- I love the trails and scenery. I'd love to see an obstacle course for horses.
- Love the horse trails
- Better care of the Ranch buildings.
- I love the park just the way it is. I appreciate how quaint & peaceful it is.
- I love that it’s a safe place to ride my horse surrounded by beautiful landscape. I love being surrounded by nature and off the roads with my horse. I see below the survey mentions hunting as an option. My husband hunts, I’ve hunted, and I have nothing against it but please do not allow it in Wildwood. This is a place for hiking and families and people with their horses. We love it and the thought of hunting on those grounds seems unsafe for all.
- Beautiful open spaces to ride my horses.
- I love the beauty of Chaparal. The loveliness of oak trees surrounding the trails. The large bear tracks. The small native grass meadows. And the beautiful sunset of the park. It is a true representative of California's biodiversity and habitats, and it should be treated as such. I'd like to see a visitor's center with engaging and educational exhibits for the people. I'd love to see future restoration projects, and programs for children to take guided hikes. Nicely paved roads and interactive signs along most of the trails. I'd love to see more community engagement from the Inland Empire State Parks related to this Wildwood Canyon Park Property.
- I love riding my horses here. It is beautiful and a safe place to ride in comparison to most places.
- Openness, non develop area
- Safety between horses and bike/motorcycle riders
- The wildlife habitat and wildlife protection zone makes for a top area for wildlife viewing.
- Maintenance of weed abatement, trails, roads
- Ability to mountain bike multiple trails close to homeit untouched..nature is best untouched
- Trail maps and trail signs, volunteer trail maintenance parties.
- Peaceful, wildlife and the scenery
- wild life, oaks, the mating season for the mule deer in the fall, the tracks left by everyone and creature. We learn as we hike. It is always changing.
- The beauty of the nature and the horse trails.
- Like it just the way it is.
- I love the scenery the old building and trying to spot nature. I think maybe the rest stops should be restored maybe some stalls for the horses and water troughs
- It is good just how it is. No changes are needed
- I love riding my horse in the park and enjoying the beautiful landscape. I love seeing all of the wildlife. I've seen lots of deer, Bobcats, snakes and all the different birds.
- I love the property just the way it is.
- enjoy being able to ride my horse and have access to different terrain and like all the animals that frequent the area. I like the picnic area with the oak trees. I like the

water tanks for the horses and that there are restrooms. Also separate the horse area and bicycle riding areas, dangerous when combined.
- It is peaceful while riding I don’t so much anymore because of the bicycle list and it scares the horses
- Just the natural beauty and trails.
- The easy access for Horses.
- A map of the trails although I enjoy exploring
- I love the trails and the beauty !
- I love the diversity of wildlife. My grandsons enjoy the Hunt ranch and the McCullough house. I also enjoy horseback riding on the many trails in the park.
- My favorite place to ride my horse and we enjoy hiking here too. The trails could be maintained a little better with the poison oak & vegitation being cut cut back more
- I love the natural ecosystem that is allowed to flourish here and the wildlife that resides in Wildwood. I love the trail system, but would always like to see more.
- The oak studded trails!
- The wildlife and trail system for biking
- Easy trails, water stops, bathrooms. I would like to see more riders
- Love the park as it is. Maybe more trash and and less bikes. For some reason they do not respect the horses.
- I love riding my horse and exploring all the different trails.
- Love to ride my horse there it’s beautiful serene
- It's a beautiful park. The oak forest is amazing! Please don't ruin this park with campgrounds or other facilities. Connecting trails with national forest or other public areas would be good.
- It is a beautiful area with great trails for mountain biking.
- Equestrian friendly park
- More horse trails, a round pen, a few pipe corrals near picnic tables. Better signage regarding trail etiquette.
- I love this little gem of a park. Beautiful scenery mixed with wildlife and beautiful natural features. I love riding my mountain bike here and so do many of my family and friends
- Nothing
- Love the natural beauty of it and also the old ranch.
- The solitude and would like more trails
- The natural beauty. The foliage smells of sage, and floral fragrance. The sounds of birds, seeing a variety of wildlife. The peacefulness and how good I feel when I leave after visiting it. Maybe a designated area for younger children to be able to ride bicycles, play ball and picnic. Other than that, just to make sure the trails are maintained.
- I Kobe the versatility of the trails. The house up top that the eagle scouts did things with, the houses down lower that show what used to be there. The fact that walking is nice, and riding my horses is even better. We love taking photographs there as well. It’s an amazing place.
- We love all of the different horseback riding trails that are located at this property. It's somewhere close that we can ride and enjoy.

- Love the trails around there! More horseriding trails would be awesome.
- Horseback riding trails
- We love riding in the beautiful meadows and hills, seeing the wildlife (deer, coyotes, bobcats, birds, snakes) and visiting the old homesteads and ranger residences.
- Pump track
- It’s one of our best parks and great location, the nature and trees are so beautiful
- The sheer beauty of nature in our wondrous city
- Love the trails and the historic homes; I would like to see a few more picnic tables and a permanent restroom.
- The natural environment
- Seeing nature as-is, deer, plants, the old ranch buildings, etc.
- The open spaces and beautiful trails and wildlife.
- He untouched the area is. The old ranches that you can explore. The wildlife we see every time we go-deer, mountain lion, birds, etc
- Love that it is rural. Update the picnic area
- Open rural space with trails to ride my horse
- Safe for horseback riders, no bikes or motorcycles to spook horses, we really have no where else to ride in Yucaipa
- I love the coast live oaks. I would like to see a couple of trash cans and improved bathroom facilities
- It's hiking trails. It's primitiveness. I would like to see the trails better maintained.
- Equestrian trails
- I love seeing deer every time I go
- I love the peaceful atmosphere and quiet open spaces. This park is literally my back yard and I want to see it preserved for generations to come
- nothing. its perfect
- I love the beautiful trails and large parking area for horse trailers. Would love to see more picnic benches for lunch near the trailers. Nice restrooms near the parking area too
- I love how natural it has been kept. A little better signage (arrows) where trails intersect.
- We are a neighbor and look at from our house daily. We want to see some form of finality as to what happens. We would also like to see fire prevention measures excised
- Open spaces to ride our horses and enjoy nature.
- The Park is great as it is. It would be nice to see more fuel reduction efforts in the Park.
- The rural nature, access to equestrian trails, quiet place to hike and relax, typically no motorized traffic which makes hiking with animals or horseback riding safe and enjoyable
- The quiet beauty
- Well maintained trails. Excellent parking. Beautiful terrain.
- I love the horse trails! I drive all the way from Barstow to ride on those beautiful trails! I also love the shaded picnic area. I guess I would like to see more trail maintenance. I realize that it costs money to maintain trails and money is in short

supply these days. But how about encouraging people to volunteer or adopt a trail? I know there are mountain bike trails I have ridden (outside of California) where each mile is adopted and maintained by an individual or sometimes a club. There is a sign displaying who is maintaining that mile and those sponsors are so proud of their miles. Just an idea.
- I like it the way it is.
- Diverse and intact native habitats; native plants and wildlife viewing opportunities
- Wildwood Canyon Park property is part of the traditional ancestral lands of the Gabrielino Tongva the Santa Ana River people Paahavetam
- Trail maintenance, cleanup of barn used by SBCS Posse. Training area. Horse camping area.
- I love the history and resources. A real window into that time period that can inform us on what it was like in those years. Also really appreciate the natural landscape and wildlife. Would like to see a portion of the site set up as a cultural resource and the rest of the site left as is with perhaps a little more trail maintenance.
- The accessibility of the park and the natural state of the park. Most beautiful trails around.
- I love the arrested decay of the buildings and old settlement features, I love the old growth oak groves and wildlife - would be good not to change too much but improve the buildings to a point where one or some can act as support for Park staff while the others could be kept in a state of decay similar to Bodie
- Leave it as it is
- Love it as is.
- Better marked trails and maintained better.

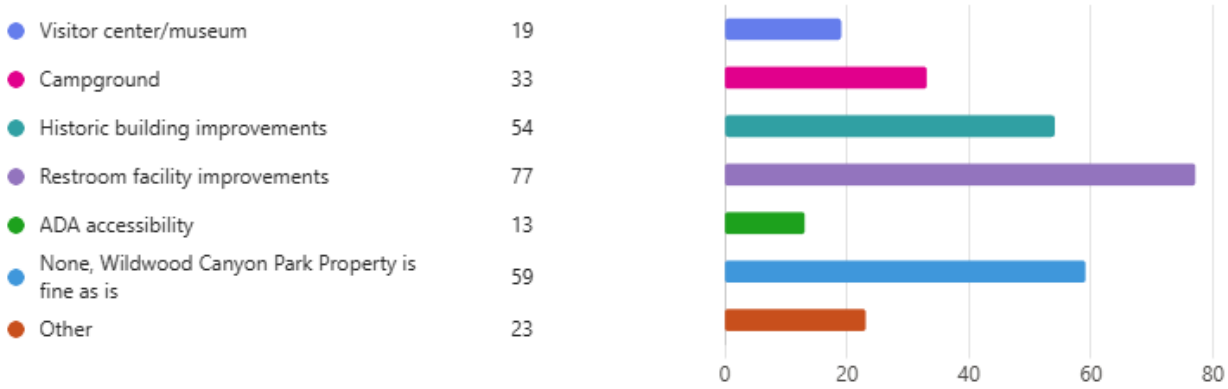
**Question #5**
Which of the following actions relating to programs, information, and events do you think Wildwood Canyon Park Property should take? (select all that apply)




Other:
- Wildwood is thriving just the way it is. Every time I go I am never alone no matter the time of day. The weekends are especially packed. Horseback riders, families, dog walkers, cyclists, runners, photographers, you name it. Plenty of people know and

word of mouth has led many to utilize this park daily. I have seen people there even from Riverside and LA!
- Just provide basic needs and maintenance
- NO HUNTING
- NO HUNTING
- Improve the parking area
- Restroom, picnic area
- It would be fantastic to have guided Mountain Bike rides for youths and adults
- All I care about is horseback riding
- Horse camping
- Horse friendly facilities
- Education on the history, about the original family(the pasadena Apple farmer), and before
- Equestrian
- Not qualified to answer
- Facilities can include Tribal gatherings, cultural workshops and activities, Tribal Ceremonies
- Designate SBCS posse as base station for training

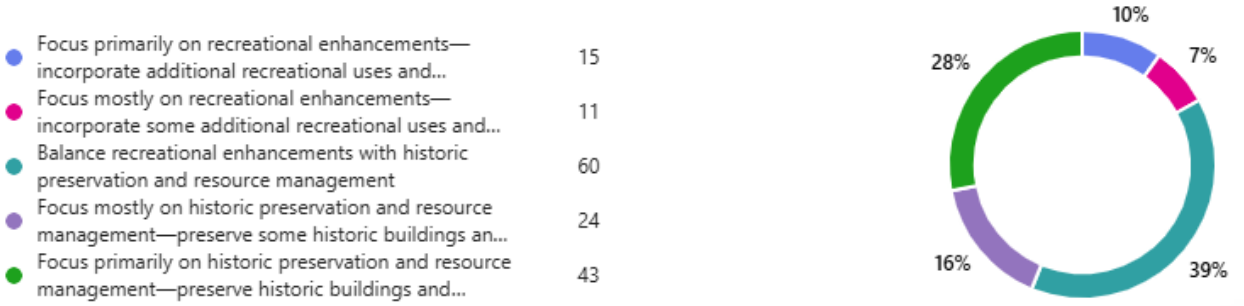
**Question #6**
Please indicate whether you would like to see any of the following amenities or improvements at Wildwood Canyon Park Property: (select all that apply)




Other:
- An improved trail network
- Trail improvements and connectivity
- More bike trails
- As a daily visitor I am beyond happy with the park the way it is. No improvements are needed. It's awesome. The wildlife is plentiful and so are the visitors. I'd say we are at a g good place to have both existing together in harmony
- A sign with a map showing where the restroom is in the city park across the street,
- Informational sign of history of historical buildings
- drinking fountain
- Trail maintenance. The horses sometimes cause major damage and erosion
- Adding additional trail systems to enjoy to enhance the wildwood experience,

- Parking lot repaving, outdoor concerts
- Incorporate native buildings/visiting area of the serrano's that would have been here originally. There is a cool example in the palm springs area of those native people that have been recreated by specialists
- Horse crossing with signals at rider height when crossing Wildwood Canyon from the city park. More and better watering facilities for horses
- Keep existing horse trails
- Managed trails. Right now they are being Managed by public volunteer s
- Equestrian Campground
- Improved trails for cycling
- Camping for horses too
- A non-fishing pond
- A second gazebo for shade
- As a single senior I don't use the park. View it for families and groups
- It would be nice if there were a sign talking about the history of the area and how the park came to be. Maybe there is already something like that. If there is, I haven't seen it
- Traditional Gabrielino Tongva Village
- trail maintenance twice a year

**Question #7**
Please indicate where you think State Park's management priorities should be at Wildwood Canyon Park Property




**Question #8**
Is there anything else that you think should be prioritized in the classification of Wildwood Canyon Park Property?

- No.
- Health and well-being, connections with nature, and opportunities for recreation for the residents of Yucaipa and beyond.
- Emphasize the importance of this property as a "Wildlife Corridor" and linkage between the San Timoteo Canyon, San Jacinto Wildlife area to US Forest Service land & San Bernardino Mtns.
- Classify as state recreation area.
- Limiting infrastructure and keeping the space open / wild. The area has a nice charm and shouldn't be ruined with large parking lots and excessive infrastructure upgrades.

- No
- The thing that should be prioritized is leaving Wildwood Canyon State Park the way it is. We have a few wonderful men in the community that volunteer their time and resources and do a tremendous job at cutting back weeds from all trails making them safe for us. They also are the first ones repairing any damages to the historic houses that are up there. If you really want to help you could supply them with the resources to repair the houses as they unfortunately are vandalized from time to time. Or perhaps you could put a camera and prosecute the people that vandelize the structures. I would also like to make you aware of these men that speak to the culture of the park. It is a special place that so many of us love, even to the point that some spend their own time and money to repair it. That says a lot.
- I worry about fire maintenance
- For the most part leave as is. I would like to know more history of the grounds and the fight for it to become a state park.
- I think it is important to leave it as untouched as possible in order to keep it a wildlife safe area.
- Groups are always picking on the mountain bikers. Horses and hikers do just as much damage. It’s not fair to limit it to certain activities. Hikers go off trail. Horses damage the trail.
- Keep mtn biking as an option
- Nope
- Keep the mtn bike trails open. Yucaipa mtn bike team maintains the brush on the trail so that remains safe for EVERYONE including the mtn bikers.
- Make sure everyone can enjoy it.
- Please keep mountain biking as an option at this park. Yucaipa has a rich history and vibrant population of mountain biking, especially for the youth ages 11-18. Perhaps there could be some more etiquette education, but to remove biking as a recreational option would be a travesty.
- Keep its natural habitat. Respect the wildlife. Do not disrupt the wildlife. Keep and Respect the native culture and history.
- Park map with trails and fire roads accessible to the various trail users.
- Protect the wild animals that make Wildwood their home.
- The status quo should be prioritized. This is a place mainly locals go to in an effort to get away from crowds and enjoy nature. There are several other parks and areas that are developed for recreation in the city.
- Trail maps for visitors. Wildlife notifications and warnings.
- More communication with the City of Yucaipas Trails and Open Space Committee, partner up
- Keep it as is—PERFECT
- Save the wildlife.
- The focus should be on protecting the animals that inhabit Wildwood Canyon Park.
- No it is fine as is. Many people come to yucaipa to go here for biking and hiking
- I feel like the park is a hidden jewel, and I would hate to see it to commercialized!
- Ranger presence. Enforcement of park rules

- The classification should allow use to non motorized vehicles on the trail systems. Allow for bicycle use to include pedal assistance, equestrian, and hiking. Possibly camping.
- Wildwood should be designated as a non-motorized multi use trail system, allowing for hiking, cycling, pedal assist ,and equestrian activities.
- horse camping. Fee per use is fine to ensure park trails are maintained by park personnel or authorized personnel with park oversight. locals have taken control of park trails
- Please don't take away the ability for us to ride our horses on the trails.
- Becoming a state park since allegedly it is not one
- Safety for horseback riders. No motorcycles and limited bicycles.
- Keeping existing access to equestrians.
- I would incorporate the native people into the name .
- It is a beautiful, safe place to ride and enjoy. Not much needs to be done, I have enjoyed it just as it is for years.
- I think it needs to stay classified as a park. My family and I use it all the time. It a large space that affords room for picnics, walks, bike rides and spending time together as a family. That’s why this park is so valued
- Mountain biking
- N/A
- Yes, equestrian recreational access should be a top priority in the classification of Wildwood Canyon Park. The park is one of the few remaining places in the region that offers quality horseback riding opportunities with scenic, accessible trails, trailer parking, and open space that supports a vibrant equestrian community. Maintaining and enhancing these facilities—including trail maintenance, water access, hitching posts, and staging areas—should be a central consideration. Horseback riding is not only a recreational activity for many families like ours, but also a way to preserve the historical and cultural identity of the area.
- In considering the future of Wildwood Canyon, we strongly believe that equestrian access and infrastructure should remain a priority. This park supports a long-standing community of horseback riders who rely on it for safe, scenic, and accessible riding. Features like equestrian-friendly trails, shaded staging areas, and trailer parking are essential and should not only be preserved but also improved where possible. Wildwood is more than just open space—it’s a hub for riders of all ages and backgrounds, and its classification should reflect that unique and irreplaceable role.
- Ensuring local mountain bikers, teams, and the high school have access to this wonderful park and trails.
- Wildwood is a very popular destination for trail riding. Equestrian use should be a priority. It is incredibly important for the Yucaipa equestrian community to have a safe place to trail ride and learn how to navigate various terrain and circumstances.
- It was a ranch so horse camping with trail riding would be wonderful
- separate parking areas for equestrian users.
- I really think the park should be preserved exactly the way it is.

- Please keep it open to us equestrians. We love this space and don’t want to lose it. It’s so hard to find safe places to ride.
- Wildwood Canyon should be prioritized based on it's historical and natural value. Conservation of it's natural resources and history should be appropriately engaged to the public with educational programs and a visitor's center. Volunteering options could be offered to the public to build understanding and trust with the Inland Empire State Parks to improve upon conservation of historical and natural resources.
- Equestrian use
- A more sustainable trail network with with corrective measures to limit erosion.
- It’s already been classified as a state park dating back to 2003. Please do not create campsites-they will become long-term refuges for homeless. Visit Keller Peak between Running Springs and Arrowbear and visit the 9 campsites there-homeless, homeless, homeless that stay far, far longer than the posted 14 day camp limit.
- Preservation of activities already happening in the park, hiking biking equestrian riding
- Leave the last untouched area for nature the way it is. I thought this was all protected lands under a trust ?
- Listen to the people. Wildwood Canyon State Park is great the way it is. Add volunteer trail maintenance for us hikers. We will take care of the trail ourselves.
- Equestrian trails
- Wildwood Canyon Park is a peaceful place to hike and ride horses. I’m not interested in any changes.
- Making sure e bikes stay out
- No motorized vehicles.
- Please maintain the ability for equestrians, mountain bikers & hikers to enter & ride/hike freely.
- Keep the bicycles out
- Please keep the equestrian access
- Keep out the e-bikes and focus on safety first the hikers and horse safety from flying bicycles!!
- Trail maintenance
- I think it is important to preserve the natural ecosystem as much as possible. To ensure nothing with a gas or electric motor is ever permitted in the park.
- Trail maintenance
- Cycling
- No e-bikes or ATVs
- Mountain biking
- Equestrian use
- Wildlife education and preservation.
- No
- Keeping it as natural as possible with giving the best over all experience to all visitors.
- No Camping. No Paved roads. No restrooms. Just keep Outhouses. No hunting.

- I really like it as close to how it is now. A few more trail signs with indications of the difficulty or non difficulty of the trails would help and a bit more information on the signs would be good. ( I'm a Senior)
- Keeping it open for hikers, horseback riders to enjoy.
- Definitely upgrade the restroom facilities
- Maintain original buildings...tours of the property. Set up current stable area for horse camping
- Education of bikers and hikers as to equestrians having the right-of-way and the reason why (horses are prey animals). Keep some trails separate and for horses only, perhaps - because meeting a bicycle flying around a blind corner can be catastrophic for a horseback rider when their horse bolts and panics. Perhaps have separate days for mountain bikes and horses??
- Please keep it available to equestrians
- Leave it alone wildwoo
- No the park is perfect for hikers and horseback riders
- Removal of non-native plants.
- No commercial
- Bathrooms
- Keep it open for public use
- Fire prevention and or fire breaks
- Wildwood is one of the few remaining nature areas that you can go and enjoying nature, horseback riding, historic areas without the impediment of modernization. There is so much value in the preservation of the park the way it is. Improvements in safety for equestrian and maintenance of trails would be wonderful
- Restrooms
- Incorporating all of the elements of traditional native peoples
- No state park designation
- The park should remain as is. Not interested in visitor facilities or new built structures or more traffic in the park.
- Informational kiosks about Serrano/Cahuilla cultural history prior to settler arrival and developments
- Leave the park as is