



***NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC.***

**Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Survey  
San Diego Gas & Electric  
Imperial Valley Photovoltaic Project  
Imperial County, California**

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**Project Number: LSA09-101**

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**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



December 2, 2010  
Date

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## **Executive Summary**

Natural Resources Assessment, Inc. was contracted by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) to conduct a flat-tailed horned lizard survey for the proposed San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) Imperial Valley Photovoltaic Project located on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) public land.

The proposed project is the installation of photovoltaic units in an approximately 100-acre facility within a 300± acre lease area outside of their existing Imperial Valley Substation near El Centro, California. The purpose of the flat-tailed horned lizard (FTHL) survey was to determine the presence or absence of the FTHL within the proposed project area.

The project area is located in the Yuha Desert section of the BLM Yuha Desert Management Area. The regional location is the Imperial Valley, west of El Centro and south of Interstate 8. NRA, Inc., in conjunction with LSA, conducted a data review and protocol surveys of the proposed project area.

Suitable sand habitats preferred by the FTHL are present, and sign of this species was observed on all the survey plots.



## 1.0 Introduction

San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) is proposing to construct a solar-powered generating facility (photovoltaic array) near their current substation near El Centro in the Imperial Valley. Natural Resources Assessment, Inc. (NRA, Inc.) was contracted by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) to conduct a focused flat-tailed horned lizard (*Phrynosoma mcallii*) survey. The purpose of the survey was to determine the presence or absence of the flat-tailed horned lizard (FTHL).

## 2.0 Project Location and Description

The existing substation and proposed photovoltaic array site are located on land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The photovoltaic array site is in the Yuha Desert of lower Imperial Valley, south of Interstate 8 and west of El Centro (Figures 1 and 2). The project area is in Section 3 and the western quarter of the western half of Section 2, Township 16½ south, Range 12 east, Mt. Signal, 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map (Figure 1).

SDG&E proposes to develop, build, own, and operate a photovoltaic (PV) electric generation project in Imperial County, California on previously undisturbed Federal land surrounding the SDGE Imperial Valley Substation. The project's purpose is to generate approximately 12-14 megawatts of renewable energy utilizing the abundant solar resource available in Imperial County. The existing substation and proposed PV array site are located on land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The project will be located on approximately 100 acres directly adjacent to SDG&E's Imperial Valley Substation.

## 3.0 Methods

### 3.1 Data Search

NRA, Inc. reviewed the accepted protocols for FTHL surveys (Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee 2003), and discussed the approach with Ms. Denise Woodward of LSA. The BLM, the oversight agency for the project, requested modifications to the adopted protocol as follows:

- Increasing the survey area from a one-hectare plot to a four-hectare plot.
- Increasing the survey time from one hour to two hours.
- Coverage of all ten plots, regardless of positive or negative findings on any one plot.

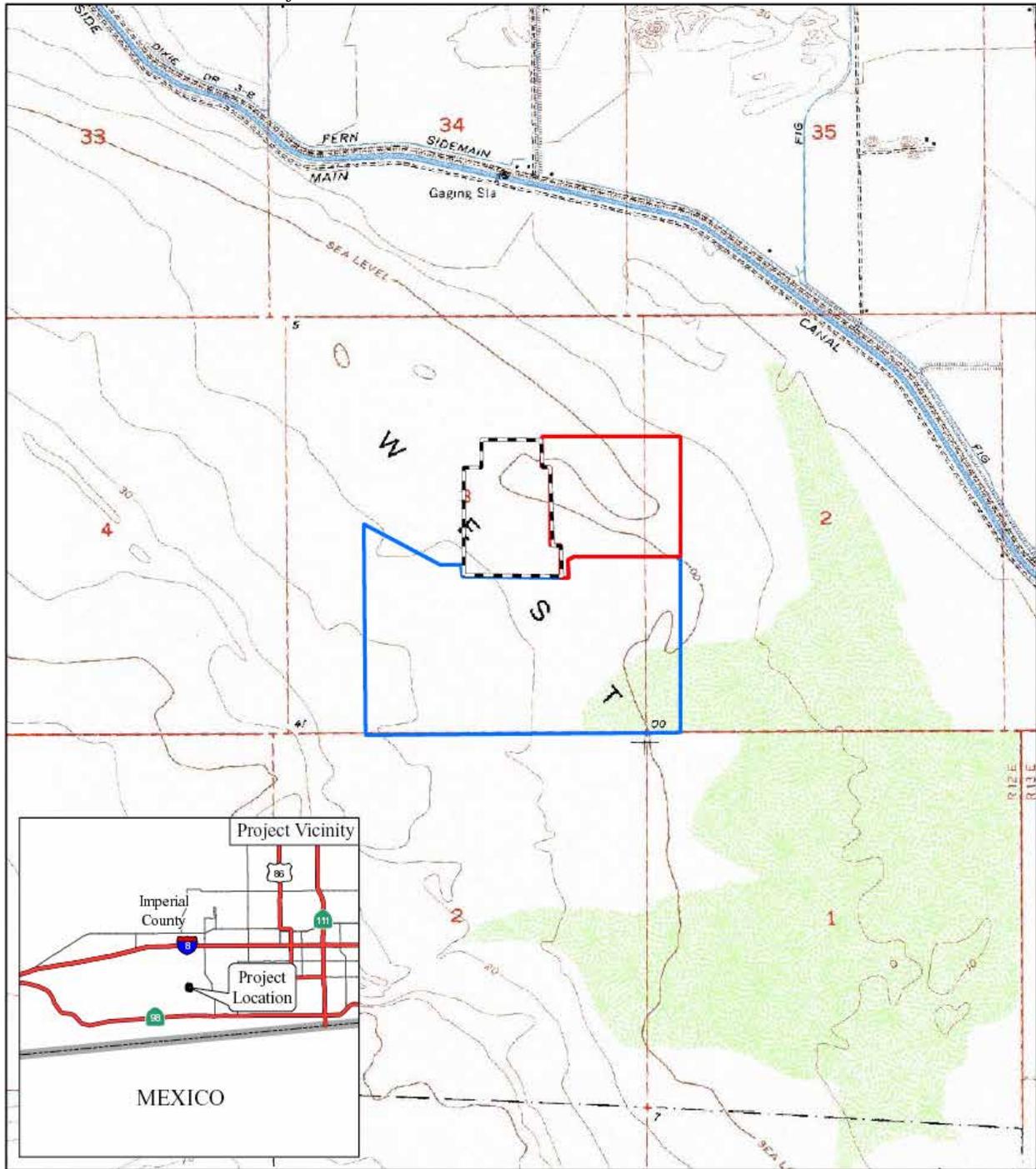
We also reviewed the available data on FTHL and its distribution in and around the project vicinity. Our review included:

- Lists and maps of sensitive biological resources provided by the California Natural Diversity Data Base.
- Available information on the distribution of FTHL habitat.
- General texts and other documents identifying potential resources on the property.

### 3.2 Field Surveys

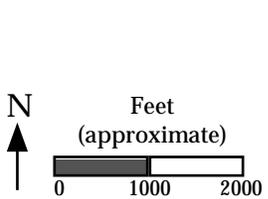
Protocol surveys for the project were conducted on September 23, 2009 by Ms. Karen Kirtland of NRA, Inc. and Ms. Denise Woodward, Ms. Jodi Ross and Mr. Tony Belello of LSA. The surveys were focused on the FTHL, but included observations of general biological resources.

Our field surveys followed the revised FTHL survey protocol discussed in Section 3.1. Each plot was 4 hectares in size and was surveyed on foot for two hours, with surveyors searching for animals or evidence of FTHL. A total of ten plots were surveyed.



Base map: Mt. Signal 7.5' USGS topographic map (1976), SDG&E (2009)  
Graphic provided by LSA Associates, Inc. (2009)

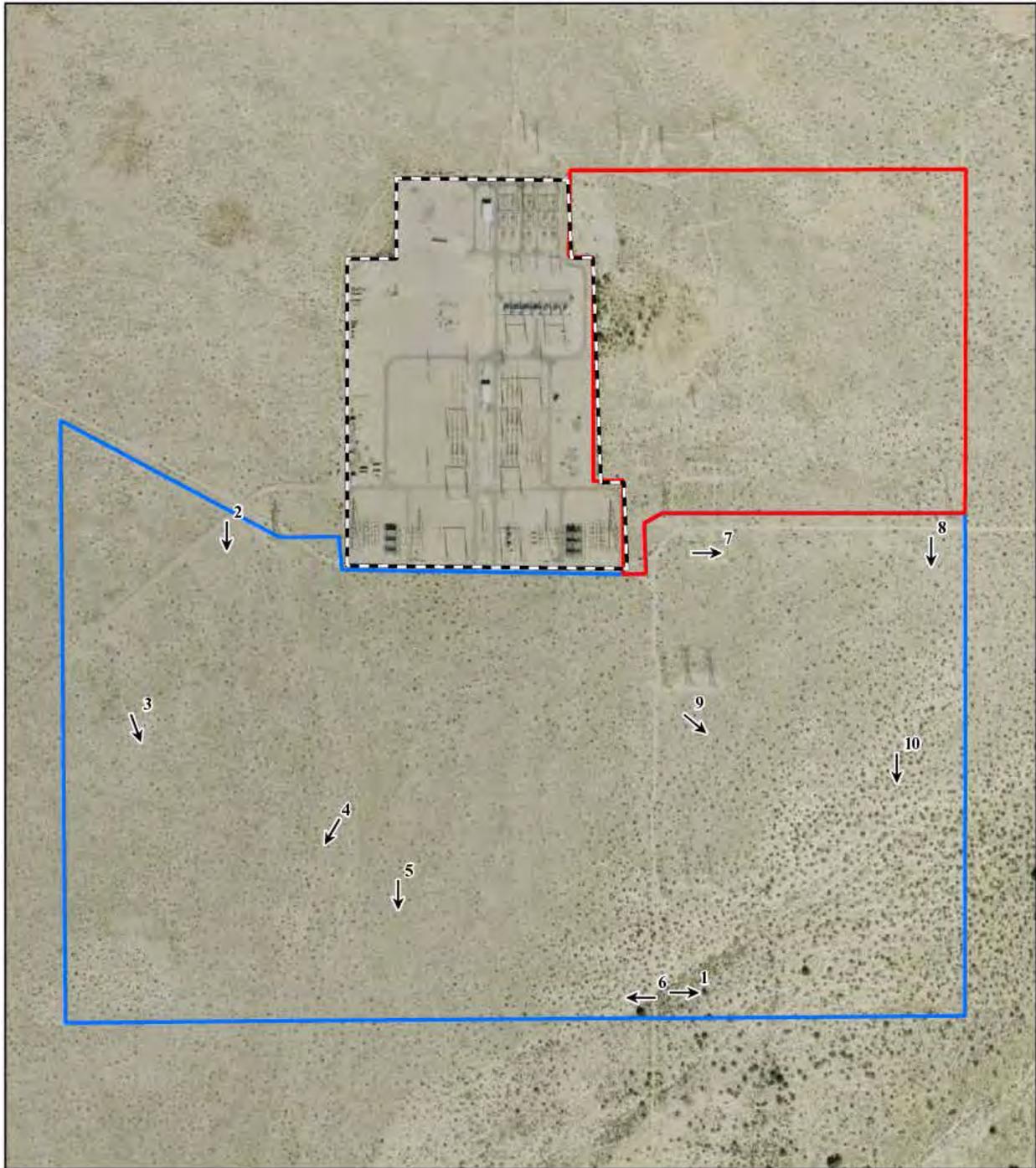
Figure 1. Regional Vicinity  
and Project Site Map



LEGEND

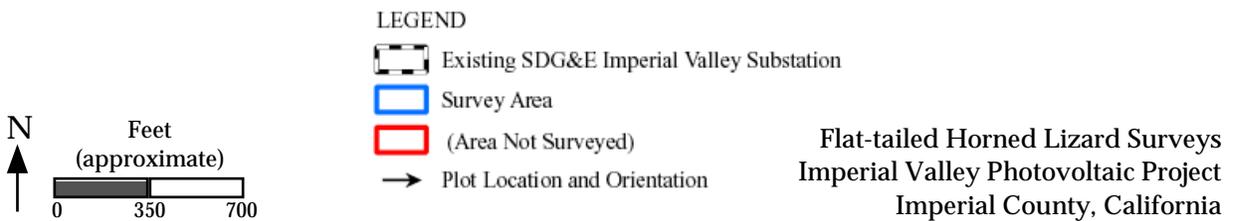
-  Existing SDG&E Imperial Valley Substation
-  Survey Area
-  (Area Not Surveyed)

Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Surveys  
Imperial Valley Photovoltaic Project  
Imperial County, California



Map base: Bing Maps (2008), SDG&E (2009)  
 Graphic provided by LSA Associates, Inc. (2009)

Figure 2. Project Aerial and Plot Locations



Sign surveyed for included tracks, scat, remains, and live animals. During the surveys, notes were made on the plant and animal species observed, the surface characteristics and topography of the project area, and the suitability of the habitat for FTHL.

At the request of the client, all ten plots were located outside of the existing substation site. The approved survey area is in Areas B and C, entirely south of the substation. Area A, while potentially part of the solar array site, was not part of the survey area (Figure 2).

## **4.0 Results**

### **4.1 Research**

The photovoltaic array site is located in the Yuha Desert Management Area (MA) on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land (Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee 2003). The Yuha Desert MA extends from just west of El Centro west to the West Basin Management Area. BLM surveys of the Yuha Desert MA in 1979, 1984, 1985 and 1986 estimated abundance of FTHL based on scat counts. They found 26 percent of the sections had high abundance, 29 percent had medium abundance and 45 percent had low abundance (California Natural Diversity Data Base 2009). The same survey found eight individuals (four adults, four juveniles) in July 2001 in the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 17 south, Range 13 east (California Natural Diversity Base 2009).

There is also a FTHL museum record (collection date unknown) reported in 1998 from the Signal Mountain area southeast of the project site (California Natural Diversity Base 2009). The reported site is the northeast quadrant of Section 16, Township 17 south, Range 13 west, between approximately three and four miles east-southeast of the southeastern corner of the project. The location of the museum record is accurate to within one mile.

Mark-recapture surveys in 2008 on Plot 486 found 18 adults and one juvenile in the Pinto Wash, Yuha Basin (=Yuha Desert) Management Area (Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee 2009). No information was given regarding Section(s), Township or Range information for Plot 486.

In addition to the mark-recapture surveys, occupancy surveys were conducted on 85 plots in the Yuha Basin Management Area in 2008. The percentage of occupancy was not determined as of the date of the most recent Annual Progress Report (Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee 2009). However, the Annual Progress Report for 2009 includes records from 2008 indicating probability of occupancy of lizards (0.56) and scat (1.00) on plots in the Yuha Basin Management Area based on mark-recapture data.

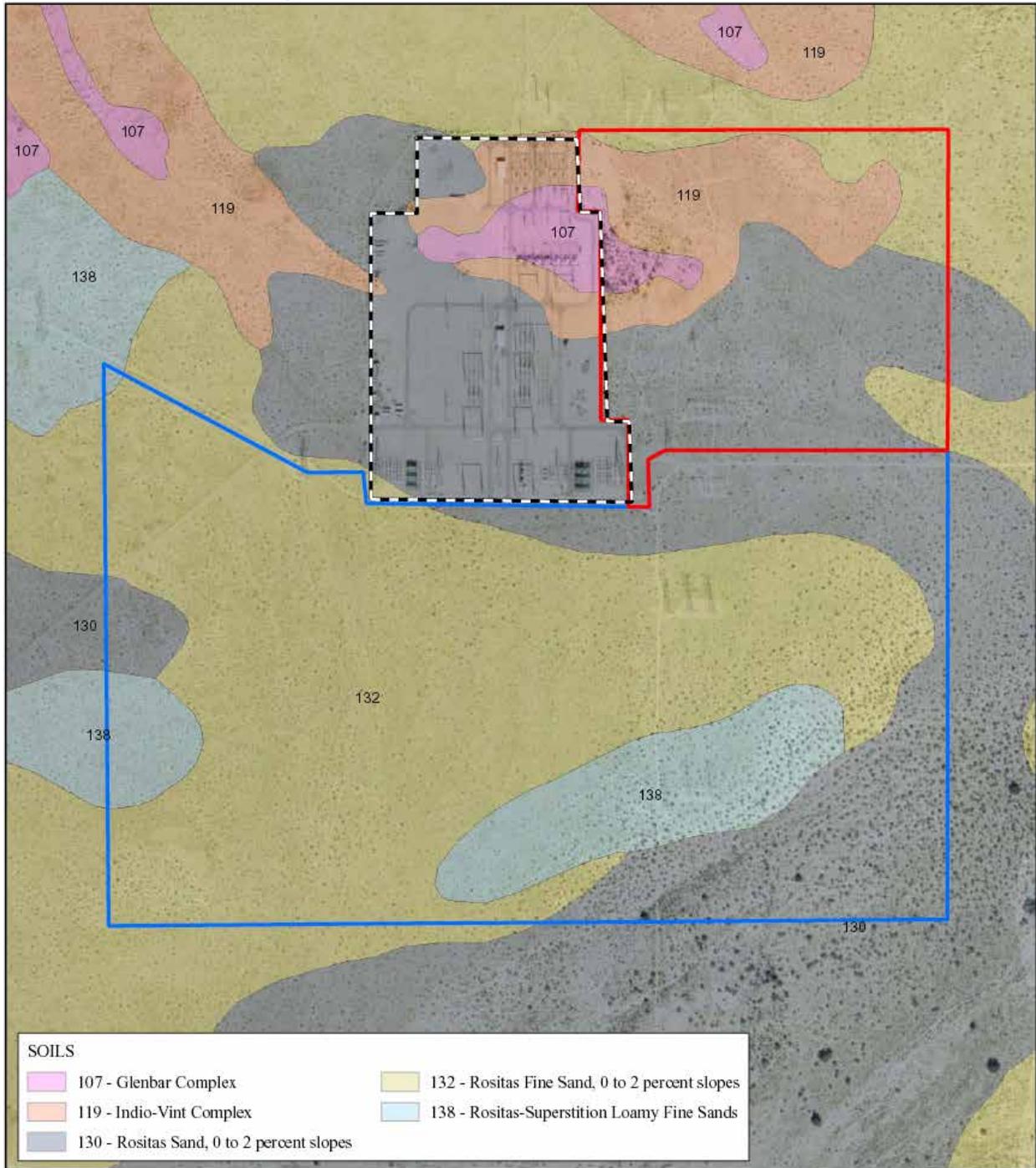
### **4.2 Field Surveys**

#### **4.2.1 Weather**

During the field survey on September 23, 2009 the temperature at the beginning of the surveys was 75 degrees Fahrenheit. The skies were clear and winds were less than two miles per hour. At the end of the surveys, the temperature was 101 degrees Fahrenheit, the skies were clear and winds were zero to two miles per hour.

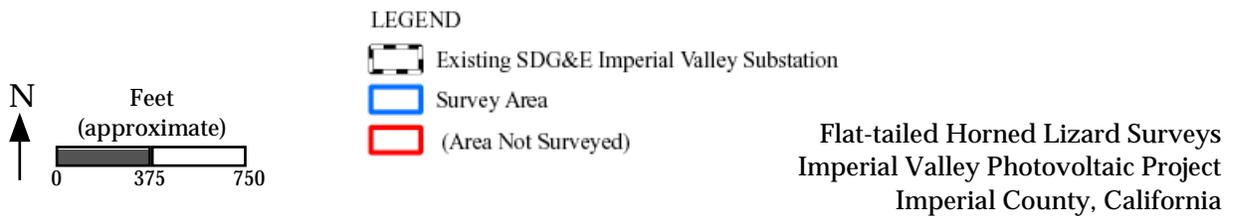
#### **4.2.2 Soils and Topography**

The substation and proposed photovoltaic array site occupy a variety of soils (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2009). The photovoltaic array site supports three soils (Figure 3). The majority of the site is occupied by Rositas fine sand (132), found on zero to two percent slopes. It is a fine sand soil, somewhat excessively drained, nonsaline to very slightly saline. It is found on basin floors and forms from either alluvium derived from mixed sources, eolian deposits derived from mixed sources, or both.



Map base: Bing Maps (2008), NRCS (2008), SDG&E (2009)  
Graphic provided by LSA Associates, Inc. (2009)

Figure 3. Project Soils



The second most common soil in the survey area is Rosita sand (130), found on zero to two percent slopes. It is a sand soil, somewhat excessively drained soil, nonsaline to very slightly saline. It is found on basin floors from alluvium derived from mixed sources.

The soil occupying the smallest part of the survey area found on site is Rositas-Superstition loamy fine sand (138). This soil is derived from two sources. The Rositas is a loamy fine sand, found on basin floors. It is an excessively drained soil formed from either alluvium derived from mixed sources, eolian deposits derived from mixed sources or both. It ranges from nonsaline to very slightly saline.

The other source of the Rositas-Superstition loamy fine sands is Superstition, a loamy fine sand found on basin floors and is formed from alluvium from mixed sources. It is a non-alkaline soil, somewhat excessively drained.

The substation site and the area not surveyed occupy a somewhat different soil grouping. The dominant soil in these two areas is mostly Rosita sand (130). Rosita fine sand (132) occurs in minor amounts along the north and eastern borders of the area not surveyed, and a small portion of the southwest corner of the substation site.

There are two new soils that occur here. The first is the Indio-Vint complex (119), which is the second dominant soil in this area. It occupies most of the northern half of the substation site and the area not surveyed. The Indio-Vint complex are nearly level soils found on flood plains and alluvial basin floors. This unit is actually composed of several soil groups that are so intricately mixed that they cannot be separated into their respective soil units.

Indio loam and Vint loamy fine sand are the dominant components of this complex. Indio loam comprises approximately 35 percent of the soil complex. This is a very deep and well drained loam soil that is formed from alluvial and eolian sediments of mixed origin.

Vint loamy fine sand comprises approximately 30 percent of the complex. This soil is very deep and well drained. It forms from alluvial and eolian sediments of diverse origin.

Rositas, Meloland and Holtville make up the remaining 30 percent of the complex. These soils are have sand to silt textures, are highly stratified, and occur in narrow areas of two to five percent slopes, and also in areas with hummocky or dune topography.

The Glenbar complex is found in the middle of the substation site and a small part of the area not surveyed. This complex is formed of intricately mixed, very deep and well drained soils that formed in alluvial sediment of a mixed origin. They occur on tilted, folded, faulted unconsolidated stratified sediment along the edges of Imperial Valley. As a result, they are found in narrow and linear areas.

Glenbar soils form about 60 percent of the complex. with ten percent derived from Imperial and Indio soils, five percent each of Meloland, Niland, Holtville, and five percent from Rositas and Vint soils.

The parent material is dominantly silty clay loam, but also includes various strata of silty clay, clay loam, sandy loam, silt loam, loamy very fine sand, and sand. The surface texture is generally silty clay to gravelly sand, but sand, fine sand or silt loam form a local alluvial overwash or thin eolian deposits. Most of the fine and moderately textured strata are moderately to strongly saline. Some areas are hummocky.

The surface in some areas is partially covered by a desert pavement composed of thin flat sandstone fragments mixed with water-worn gravel and lime concretions.

The site topography is mostly flat, with a downward trend heading southwest. The extreme southeastern corner of the survey area is crossed by Pinto Wash and has a mixed topography of sand dunes and shallow drainages. Elevations range from sea level to 30 feet below sea level (Figure 1).

#### **4.2.3 Plant Communities**

The survey area is located in sparse Sonoran creosote bush scrub (Photo 1). The dominant plants on all the plots but three are creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), burroweed (*Ambrosia dumosa*) and burrobrush (*Ambrosia salsola* var. *salsola*). Shrub density is approximately 20 percent. The average shrub height is 45 centimeters (1.5 feet).

Ground cover was less than 10 percent at the time of the surveys. Scattered patches of Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*) and camissonia (*Camissonia* sp.) were found throughout the photovoltaic array site and on some of the plots.

Three plots along Pinto Wash in the southeast corner are located in a desert woodland mix (Photo 2). The dominant plants are smoketree (*Psoralea argophylla*), desert ironwood (*Olneya tesota*), honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa* var. *torreyana*), and athel (*Tamarix aphylla*).

All plant species observed are listed in Appendix A.

#### 4.2.4 Wildlife

Wildlife observations made during the surveys included scat, tracks, burrows, nests, calls, and individual animals. In all but the three plots along Pinto Creek, the number of species observed was relatively small, limited mostly to reptiles such as side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), sidewinder (*Crotalus cerastes*) and desert iguana (*Dipsosaurus dorsalis*).

On the three plots along Pinto Wash, observations of wildlife included side-blotched lizard, Great Basin whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris tigris*), desert iguana, sidewinder and zebra-tailed lizard (*Callisaurus draconoides*).

Except along Pinto Wash, the number of bird species observed was limited to turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). Along Pinto Wash, rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), black-tailed gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila melanura*) and European starling (*Sturnis vulgaris*) were observed.

Common mammal species observed on all ten plots included black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), Merriam's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami*), desert kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

All wildlife species observed are listed in Appendix A.

#### 4.3 Disturbances

Off-road vehicle (ORV) use, foot traffic, scattered trash and travel along existing dirt roads have disturbed the habitats of the substation site and proposed photovoltaic array site. Substantial trash dumping was not noticeable.

Approximately five percent of Plots 1, 9 and 10 had been impacted by ORV use. Approximately ten percent of Plots 2 and 3 had been impacted by ORV use. The amount of ORV impact was not recorded for Plot 4, 5 or 6.

No appreciable amount of trash was recorded on Plots 2 and 3. Trash cover on Plots 4, 5 and 6 was approximately 10 percent. Trash was observed on Plots 7 and 8, covering approximately two percent of the survey plot area.



Photo 1. Sonoran creosote bush scrub. Plot 4, looking south from the northeastern corner.



Photo 2. Desert woodland mix. Plot 9, looking southwest.

#### 4.4 Sensitive Biological Resources

##### 4.4.1 Flat-tailed Horned Lizard

Flat-tailed horned lizard (*Phrynosoma mcallii*) has been recorded in high numbers in Sonoran desert scrub habitat. Other habitats include mixed scrub and saltbrush scrub plant communities. Once thought restricted to wind-blown sand, the flat-tailed horned lizard (FTHL) has been found in soil covers ranging from sandy flats or areas with a veneer of fine, windblown sand to areas with little or no windblown sand. The California populations occupy sandy flats and hills, badlands, salt flats and gravelly soils (Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee, 2003).

The FTHL is described as being found from below sea level up to around 600 feet elevation. They feed almost exclusively on ants, foraging by day in temperatures ranging from 75 degrees Fahrenheit up to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. The optimum activity period is between 75 degrees Fahrenheit and 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

The species is listed as a Species of Special Concern by the CDFG. It is not listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). As of November 3, 2009, a decision was made by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit that reinstates the 1993 Proposed Rule to list the FTHL and orders the USFWS to make a new final listing decision on the Proposed Rule.

### Project Site Findings

Horned lizard scat was found on all ten study plots, and tracks were observed on Plot 2 (Figure 4, Photos 3 and 4). No FTHL individuals were observed.

Suitable FTHL habitat is present throughout the photovoltaic array site (Figure 4, Appendix B).

## 5.0 Discussion

Evidence of a horned lizard species was found on all ten study plots, but no individuals were observed. Since the FTHL and the desert horned lizard (*Phrynosoma platyrhinos*) produce similar scat and tracks, and the project site is located within the known range of both species, the sign could belong to either of the two species, or to both.

However, the following should be noted: The 2003 Plan project evaluation protocol (Appendix 6) states that: "Resource and land management agencies have mapped areas of known FTHL occurrence . . . .

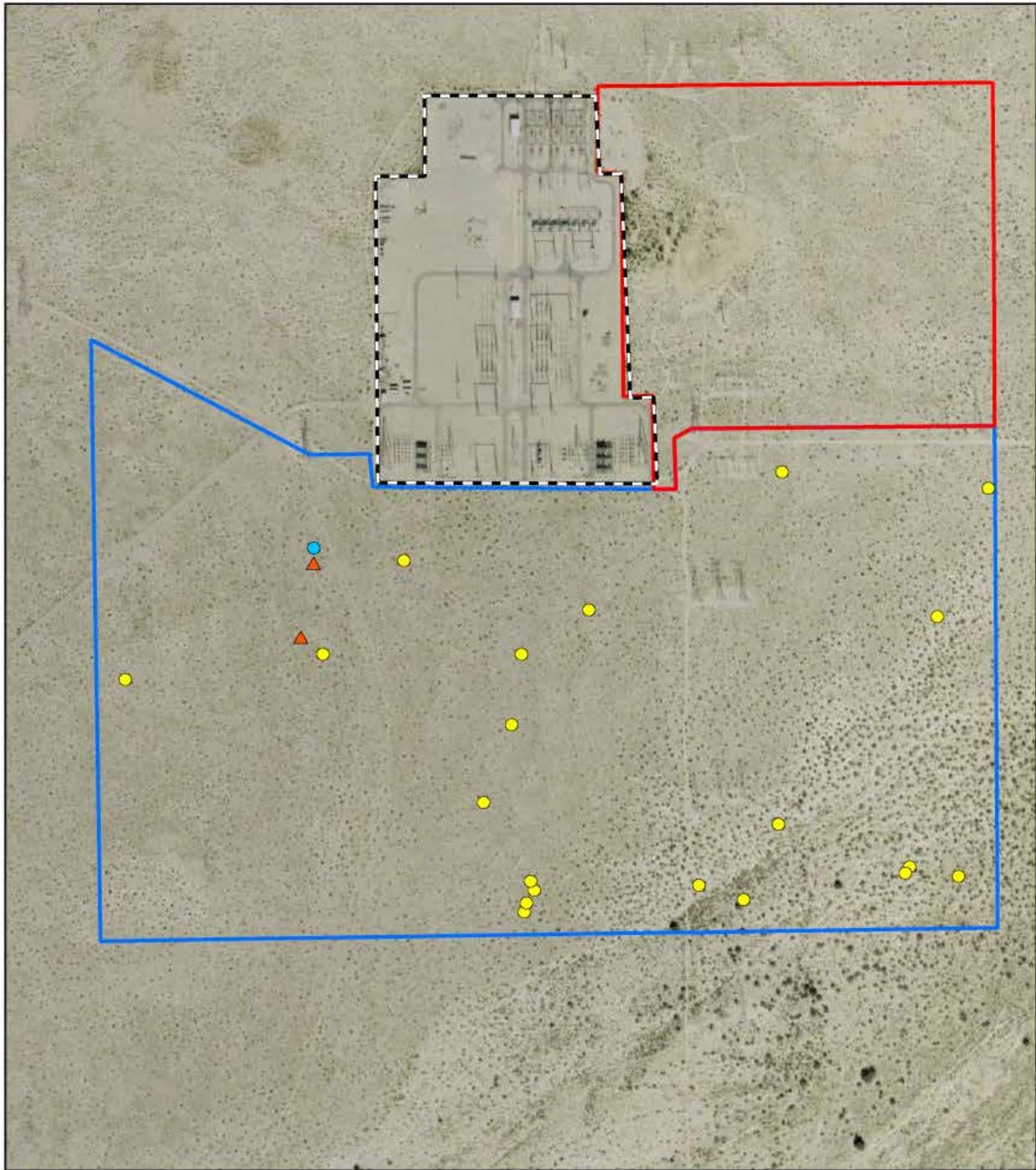
**Within the historical range, assume the species is present if [emphasis added]:**

- 1.1. There is a locality record within two miles; and,
- 1.2. The habitat is continuous (i.e., not divided by impermeable barriers such as a canal) and suitable between the locality and the project site; and,
- 1.3. Major habitat alteration or conversion has not taken place since the species was detected."

Based on this, the following points support our conclusion that the sign found during the surveys belongs to the FTHL:

1. The project site is within the historical range of the FTHL.
2. The project site is within at least two miles of a recorded FTHL population (California Natural Diversity Data Base 2009, Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee 2009).
3. The plots were located in an area that supports suitable habitat for the FTHL. The habitat is contiguous throughout the project site and the surrounding area, extending into areas known to support FTHL.
4. There are no barriers between the project site and areas of known occupation by the FTHL.
5. The project site is located in the Yuha Desert MA, which has been set aside for the preservation of habitat for the FTHL. From the 2003 Plan: "MAs [Management Areas] were designed to include most FTHL habitat identified as key areas in previous studies. . . ."

Finally, Stebbins (1985) notes that the FTHL and the desert horned lizard have been found together, but "in general, the two species seldom appear to coexist". He records the closest known area of coexistence of the two species as near Octotillo, south of the Salton Sea.



Map base: Bing Maps (2008), SDG&E (2009)  
 Graphic provided by LSA Associates, Inc. (2009)

Figure 4. Distribution of Sign

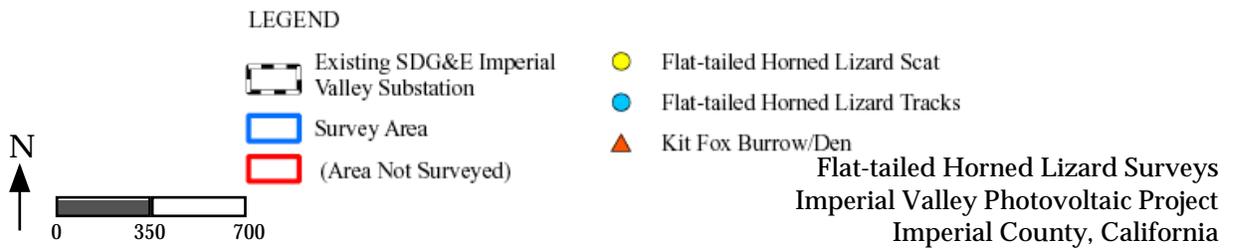




Photo 3. Flat-tailed horned lizard tracks on an anthill. Plot 2.



Photo 4. Flat-tailed horned lizard scat. Plot 8.

## 6.0 References

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- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2008. *Review of plant and animal taxa for listing as endangered or threatened species; notice of review*. Federal Register Vol. 61, No. 40.

## Appendix - Plant and Animal Species Observed

\* denotes non-native species

### Plants

#### GYMNOSPERMAE

##### Ephedraceae

*Ephedra trifurca*

#### ANGIOSPERMAE: DICOTYLEDONES

##### Asteraceae

*Ambrosia dumosa*

*Ambrosia salsola* var. *salsola*

##### Boraginaceae

*Cryptantha* sp.

##### Brassicaceae

\**Brassica tournefortii*

##### Chenopodiaceae

\**Salsola tragus*

##### Euphorbiaceae

*Croton californica*

##### Fabaceae

*Acacia greggii*

*Olneya tesota*

*Prosopis glandulosa* var. *torreyana*

*Psoralea arguta*

##### Fouquieriaceae

*Fouquieria splendens*

##### Salicaceae

*Populus fremontii*

##### Tamaricaceae

\**Tamarix aphylla*

##### Zygophyllaceae

*Larrea tridentata*

#### NAKED SEED PLANTS

##### Ephedra family

Longleaf jointfir

#### DICOT FLOWERING PLANTS

##### Sunflower family

Burroweed

Burrobrush

##### Borage family

Cryptantha

##### Mustard family

Sahara mustard

##### Saltbush family

Russian thistle

##### Spurge family

Croton

##### Pea family

Catclaw

Ironwood

Honey mesquite

Smoketree

##### Ocotillo family

Ocotillo (1 plant, Plot 3)

##### Willow family

Fremont cottonwood

##### Tamarisk family

Athel

##### Caltrop family

Creosote bush

MONOCOT FLOWERING PLANTS

**Poaceae**

\**Schismus barbatus*

**Grass family**

Mediterranean grass

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Hickman 1993 and Munz 1974.

**Animals**

**INSECTA**

**Apidae**

*Apis mellifera*

**Libellulidae**

*Tramea lacerata*

**REPTILIA**

**Iguanidae**

*Dipsosaurus dorsalis*

**Phrynosomatidae**

*Callisaurus draconoides*

*Uta stansburiana*

*Phrynosoma mcallii*

**Teiidae**

*Cnemidophorus tigris tigris*

**Viperidae**

*Crotalus cerastes*

**AVES**

**Cathartidae**

*Cathartes aura*

**Accipitridae**

*Buteo jamaicensis*

**Columbidae**

*Columba livia*

*Zenaida macroura*

**Cuculidae**

*Geococcyx californianus*

**Sylviidae**

*Poliophtila melanura*

**INSECTS**

**Bees**

Honey bee

**Skimmers**

Black saddlebags

**REPTILES**

**Iguanas and their allies**

Desert iguana

**Spiny lizards and their allies**

Zebra-tailed lizard

Side-blotched lizard

Flat-tailed horned lizard

**Whiptails and their allies**

Great Basin whiptail

**Vipers**

Sidewinder

**BIRDS**

**Vultures**

Turkey vulture

**Kites, hawks and eagles**

Red-tailed hawk

**Pigeons and doves**

Rock dove

Mourning dove

**Typical cuckoos**

Greater roadrunner

**Old World warblers, gnatcatchers and allies**

Black-tailed gnatcatcher

**Sturnidae**

*Sturnus vulgaris*

**Starlings**

European starling

**MAMMALIA**

**MAMMALS**

**Leporidae**

*Lepus californicus deserticola*

**Rabbits and hares**

Black-tailed jackrabbit

**Heteromyidae**

*Dipodomys* sp.

**Pocket mice and kangaroo rats**

Kangaroo rat

**Canidae**

*Canis latrans*

*Vulpes macrotis*

**Foxes, wolves and relatives**

Coyote

Kit fox

Nomenclature follows Grenfell et al. 2003, Hall 1981, and Stebbins 1966.



Imperial Valley Photovoltaic Project  
Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Surveys

*NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC.*

**Appendix B - Field Notes, Forms and Photos**



**Distribution Monitoring Data Sheet**

Sheet # 111

(Time should be recorded in 24:00 clock)

Use NAD27 projection and specify UTM Zone \_\_\_\_\_

| Observer   | Date      | Start time | End time | Easting (UTM)                            | Northing (UTM)           | Plot #   | Photo # |
|--|-----------|------------|----------|--|--------------------------|--|---------|
| KLC  | 23 Sep 09 | 0800       | 0901     |  |                          | 111  |         |
| NOTES: 75°F <sup>no clouds, 22 mph wind F</sup> <del>77</del> base temp 91.6 end temp <sup>Soils a worse sand w/ light</sup> <del>91.6</del> end temp <sup>expected surface flat, S1 trend</sup> |           |            |          |  |                          |  |         |
| FTHL   | DHL       | Scat       | GrSq     | Ztail                                    | <500 m from development? | Disturbance                                    | Ggrass  |
| X <sup>01</sup>  | 0         | 1          | 0        | 0  | yes power substation     | vehicles walkers <10%                          | 0       |
| Record these as 1 = present; 0 = absent. Record FTHL measurements on FTHL observation data sheet.  |           |            |          | If yes, specify type (road, ag, housing) |                          | Values between 0 and 50 from toe-point samples |         |

K-scatterer 9 footprints

| Observer  | Date      | Start time | End time | Easting (UTM)                            | Northing (UTM)           | Plot #   | Photo # |
|---|-----------|------------|----------|--|--------------------------|--|---------|
| KLC   | 23 Sep 09 | 1003       | 1210     |  |                          | 112  |         |
| NOTES: 92°F start temp 99°F end clear no wind   |           |            |          |  |                          |  |         |
| FTHL  | DHL       | Scat       | GrSq     | Ztail                                    | <500 m from development? | Disturbance                                    | Ggrass  |
| X   | 0         | 1          | 0        | 0  | substation               | vehicle <10%                                   | 0       |
| Record these as 1 = present; 0 = absent. Record FTHL measurements on FTHL observation data sheet. |           |            |          | If yes, specify type (road, ag, housing) |                          | Values between 0 and 50 from toe-point samples |         |

K-scatterer

| Observer  | Date | Start time | End time | Easting (UTM)                            | Northing (UTM)           | Plot #   | Photo # |
|---|------|------------|----------|--|--------------------------|--|---------|
| KLC+DL  |      |            |          |  |                          |  |         |
| NOTES:  |      |            |          |  |                          |  |         |
| FTHL  | DHL  | Scat       | GrSq     | Ztail                                    | <500 m from development? | Disturbance                                    | Ggrass  |
|   |      |            |          |  |                          |  |         |
| Record these as 1 = present; 0 = absent. Record FTHL measurements on FTHL observation data sheet. |      |            |          | If yes, specify type (road, ag, housing) |                          | Values between 0 and 50 from toe-point samples |         |

KLC = Karen Kuttelad  
DL = Denise Woodward



Plot 1. Looking towards the southwest.



Plot 2. Looking south toward Mt. Signal.



Plot 3. Looking north towards the substation. From the southwest corner.



Plot 4. Looking southwest from the northeast corner.



Plot 5. Looking north towards the substation. From the southeast corner.



Plot 6. Looking south at Mt. Signal. From the northeast corner.



Plot 7. Looking north towards Interstate 8.



Plot 8. Looking south toward Mt. Signal.



Plot 9. Looking northwest toward the substation.



Plot 10. Looking west..