

**APPENDIX F:
SAN LEANDRO MARINA OPPORTUNITIES AND
CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS**



SAN LEANDRO MARINA

Opportunities and Constraints Analysis

Prepared for
City of San Leandro
Community Development Department

November 2007



APPENDIX A

Special-Status Species Considered in the Evaluation of the Study Area

APPENDIX A
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED IN THE EVALUATION OF THE STUDY AREA

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Listing Status USFWS/CDFG/ CNPS	General Habitat	Potential for Species Occurrence in the study area	Period of Identificat- ion
Federally Listed and Proposed Listed Species				
ANIMALS				
Amphibians				
California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FT/CSC	Wintering sites occur in grasslands occupied by burrowing mammals; breed in ponds and vernal pools	Low potential. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.	Winter rains and March-April
California red-legged frog <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	FT/CSC	Breed in stock ponds, pools, and slow-moving streams	Low potential. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.	May-August
Reptiles				
Alameda whipsnake <i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>	FT/CT	Coast ranges in chaparral and riparian habitats	Low potential. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.	March-November
Birds				
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	--/CSC	Nests in riparian growths of deciduous trees and live oak woodlands	Low potential. Study area lacks suitable nesting habitat.	Winter-spring
Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	--/CSC	Short grasslands with abundant natural or artificial burrows for cover and breeding	Moderate potential. This species could inhabit the grasslands in the Marina Golf Course, although habitat is highly disturbed.	Year-round
Western snowy plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	FT/CSC	Nests and forages on sandy beaches on marine and estuarine shores - requires sandy, gravelly, or friable soils for nesting	Moderate potential. This species was observed at DMMS. However, it is not known to nest in the study area, and suitable nesting and foraging habitat is not present.	Year-round (San Francisco Bay)
Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	--/CSC	Nests in coastal freshwater and saltwater marshes, nest and forages in grasslands	Moderate potential. This species has been observed at DMMS, and although it may forage in the study area, it lacks suitable nesting habitat.	Year-round
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	FSC/CFP	Nests near wet meadows and open grasslands, in dense oak, willow, or other tree stands.	Moderate potential. This species has been observed at DMMS, and although it may forage in the study area, it lacks suitable nesting habitat.	March-July
Salt marsh common yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	FSC/CSC	Nests in fresh and saltwater marshes, needs thick continuous cover down to water surface for foraging	Moderate potential. Observed within the SLSM (ESA, 2000), and although it may forage in the study area, it lacks suitable habitat.	April-July

Common Name Scientific Name	Listing Status USFWS/CDFG/ CNPS	General Habitat	Potential for Species Occurrence in the study area	Period of Identificat- ion
Federally Listed and Proposed Listed Species				
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FT/CE	Winter foraging at lakes and along major rivers. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live trees with open branchwork. Winters in communal roosts in dense, sheltered, conifer stands	Low potential. The study area does not provide suitable nesting or foraging habitat for this species.	August- January
Alameda (South Bay) song sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i>	FSC/CSC	Emergent wetlands in the San Francisco Bay area	Moderate potential. Observed within the SLSM (ESA, 2000), but study area lacks suitable habitat.	Year-round
California brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	FE/CE	Nests on islands, seeks cover on islands, mudflats, beaches, wharves	Low potential (nesting). Moderate quality roosting habitat present in and surrounding the SLSM. No nearby recorded nesting occurrences.	May- February
California clapper rail <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>	FE/CE	Nests and forages in emergent wetlands with pickleweed, cordgrass, and bulrush	High potential. 2005 and 2006 surveys revealed the presence of this species in neighboring SLSM (Spautz and McBroom, 2006). Although DMMS lacks suitable habitat for this species, strays may wander into it or nest nearby.	Year-round
Black skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i>	--/CSC	Nests on gravel bars, sandy beaches, islands in unvegetated areas near salt or brackish water. Forages on small fishes and crustaceans in calm, shallow water	Low potential. Study area lacks suitable habitat; nearest occurrence is east of Johnson Landing, approximately three miles south of the study area (CNDDDB, 2007).	June- October
California least tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	FE/CE	Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated flat substrates including sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, or paved areas	Low potential. Juvenile California least terns have been reported roosting on the beach in the SLSM (Baye, 2006). However, suitable nesting habitat is not present within the study area.	April- October
Mammals				
Salt marsh harvest mouse <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	FE/CE	Saline emergent marsh with dense pickleweed	High potential. Identified throughout the SLSM (Leitner, 1997; 1998; 1999), and may wander into the DMMS although suitable habitat is lacking.	Year-round
Alameda Island mole <i>Scapanus latimanus parvus</i>	--/CSC	Primarily grasslands but found in a variety of habitat types. Needs friable soil for burrowing	Low potential. Known only from Alameda Island.	Year-round

Common Name Scientific Name	Listing Status USFWS/CDFG/ CNPS	General Habitat	Potential for Species Occurrence in the study area	Period of Identificat- ion
Federally Listed and Proposed Listed Species				
Salt-marsh wandering shrew <i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i>	--/CSC	Inhabits tidal salt marshes with dense pickleweed around south San Francisco Bay	Low potential. There is not suitable habitat for this species within the study area, and it was not detected during salt marsh harvest mouse surveys in adjacent salt marshes (Leitner, 1997; 1998).	Year-round
Fish				
Tidewater goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	FE/CSC	Shallow waters of bays and estuaries	Low potential. Only one population was observed in S.F. Bay in 1982 and none in 1984 (Moyle et al., 1995).	Year-round
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT/CT	Brackish and freshwater of large channels in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region	Low potential. Rarely occur south of San Pablo Bay. Delta smelt are not known to occur in study area (California State Coastal Conservancy, 2003).	Year-round
Invertebrates				
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT/--	Vernal pools or other areas capable of ponding water seasonally	Low potential. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. Nearest recorded occurrence greater than 5 miles ESE project (CNDDDB, 2007).	Year-round (eggs in dry season, adult shrimp in wet season)
Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	--/*	Protected tree groves of eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and cypress with nearby nectar and water sources	Present. This species congregates in the trees in the Marina Golf Course during the fall and winter months. Nearest recorded occurrence approximately one mile north of the study area (CNDDDB, 2007).	December-March
Mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail) <i>Tryonia imitator</i>	--/*	Coastal lagoons, estuaries, and salt marshes	Low potential. Not identified in 2001 invertebrate surveys at SLSM (LSA, 2004), and habitat is poor for this species. Nearest recorded occurrence was a shell found in 1947 approximately two miles NW of the Project site at Bay Farm Island, although this species has since been extirpated from the area.	Year-round
PLANTS				
Robust spineflower <i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Openings in woodlands, coastal dunes and scrubs	Low potential. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. This species is likely extirpated in Alameda County.	May-September
Congdon's tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>	--/--/1B.2	Valley and foothill grasslands	Low potential. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.	May-October
Point Reyes bird's-beak <i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>palustris</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal salt marsh	Low potential. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.	June-October

Common Name Scientific Name	Listing Status USFWS/CDFG/ CNPS	General Habitat	Potential for Species Occurrence in the study area	Period of Identificat- ion
Federally Listed and Proposed Listed Species				
Kellogg's horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata ssp. sericea</i>	--/--/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest and coastal scrub	Low potential. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. Species is likely extirpated from Alameda County.	April- September
Contra Costa goldfields <i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Vernal pools	Low potential. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.	March-June
Adobe sanicle <i>Sanicula maritime</i>	--/Rare/1B.1	Chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands	Low potential. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.	February- May
Most beautiful jewel-flower <i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral and grasslands on serpentine soils	Low potential. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.	April-June
California seablite <i>Suaeda californica</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Coastal salt marsh	Low potential. The study area provides suitable habitat for this species in the SLSM, but it is not currently present there (Baye, 2006). The nearest recorded occurrence was documented north of the study area in 1906, and is now extirpated (CNDDDB, 2007).	July- October

STATUS CODES:**Federal Categories (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)**

FE = Listed as Endangered by the Federal Government
 FT = Listed as Threatened by the Federal Government
 FPE = Proposed for Listing as Endangered
 FPT = Proposed for Listing as Threatened
 FC = Candidate for Federal Listing
 FSC = Former Federal Species of Concern
 FSLC = Federal Species of Local Concern
 BPA = Federal Bald Eagle Protection Act

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)

List 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California
 List 1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered plants in California and elsewhere
 List 2 = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but common elsewhere.
 0.1= Seriously endangered in California
 0.2= Fairly endangered in California
 0.3= Not very endangered in California

State Categories (California Department of Fish and Game)

CE = Listed as Endangered by the State of California
 CT = Listed as Threatened by the State of California
 CR = Listed as Rare by the State of California

3511 = Fully Protected Species

* = Special Animals
 CSC = California Species of Special Concern