

Sustaining Habitat Lands

Why conserve native landscapes?

Due to loss of habitat lands to urban and agricultural uses, RCRCD works to conserve remaining undeveloped areas and to reduce impacts on habitat (homes) and water quality.

Our remaining wildlands are important. Healthy native habitats provide *ecosystem services*. In other words, they:

- filter and clean water and air
- control flooding and erosion
- moderate weather extremes and contribute to climate stability
- generate soils and renew their fertility
- decompose waste, and more.

Habitats are healthy when they host native plants that wildlife use for food, shelter, and nesting sites. In an ecosystem, native plants and animals have developed together and hold complementary roles: they are *interdependent*. Removal of even one species can disrupt natural interactions and reduce another species' ability to survive.

How can we have places for homes (human habitat), farms to grow food (agriculture), and at the same time maintain natural areas with native plants and animals?

By preserving large blocks of native habitat with connections or *corridors* for wildlife movement and migration. Preservation usually requires efficient land use, excellent planning, public support, partnerships, educating local leaders, and funding.

How do we conserve habitat lands?

Preservation simply means to permanently dedicate important natural lands and links between them, so they will never be developed to other uses. To learn about the ways we preserve land, see *Conserving Critical Habitat* at www.rcrcd.org/uploads/files/ConservingCriticalHabitat.pdf.

Restoration is work to restore degraded habitats to healthier conditions, so they function naturally and provide the *ecosystem services* that are essential for human survival. Restoration includes removing invasive species, re-establishing native plants, propagating and restocking native animals, controlling erosion and sediment, removing trash and debris, and correcting other human impacts.

Management is continued care of habitat lands to maintain health and to preserve natural functioning. Land management involves monitoring for *indicator* species and threatened or endangered species, if present. Habitat lands are continually watched for invasion of exotic weeds, dumping of trash, off-road vehicle intrusion, urban encroachment, noise during nesting and mating season, and other human impacts. Water quality and pollution sources are monitored in waterways and water bodies. See *Protecting our Native Fish* at www.rcrcd.org/uploads/files/ProtectingOurNativeFish_6-10-10.pdf.

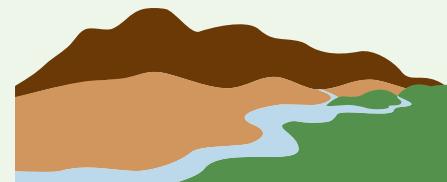
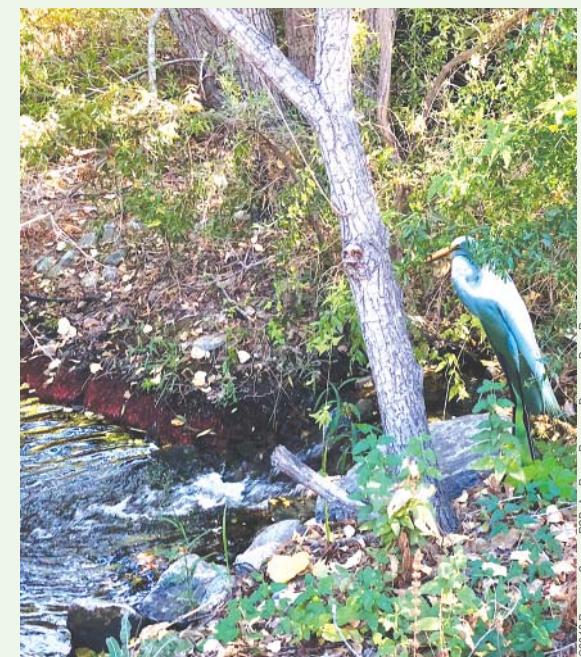
When urban and ag areas are adjacent to preserved habitat land, it's important to include buffers for fire protection, fuels management, and human activities that spill over and impact wildlands, such as noise, lights, pets, etc. Learn about ways to reduce human impacts on habitat and water quality in *Living on the Edge of the Urban-Wildlands Interface* at www.rcrcd.com/uploads/files/LivingOnTheEdge.pdf and *Conserving Waterways* at www.rcrcd.org/uploads/files/ConservingWaterways.pdf.



Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District

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Native Habitat Area of the LandUse Learning Center

The Native Habitat Area demonstrates four important plant communities of inland Southern California: coastal sage scrub (CSS), chaparral, oak woodland and riparian. These plant lists include the local native plant species that are likely to be found in each of the four plant communities.

Coastal Sage Scrub

The coastal sage scrub (CSS) plant community is unique to Mediterranean climates, the kind we have in western Riverside County. With hot, dry summers, CSS plants are adapted to drought. CSS shrubs and perennial herbs become dormant from summer through fall to survive dry conditions and grow during Southern California's mild, wet winters. Typically, CSS shrubs are partly woody, aromatic, and 1-6 feet tall. Many have relatively shallow root systems and some drop or curl their leaves to retain moisture during drought.

✓ SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM
<i>Artemesia californica</i>	California sagebrush	shrub
<i>Bebbia juncea</i> var. <i>aspera</i>	scabrid sweetbush	shrub
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>virgata</i> (= <i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i> var. <i>filaginifolia</i>)	virgate sandaster	perennial herb
<i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	lance-leaved liveforever	perennial herb
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California encelia	shrub
<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	brittlebush	shrub
<i>Epilobium canum</i> subsp. <i>canum</i> (= <i>Zauschneria cana</i>)	narrow-leaved fuchsia	perennial herb
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>foliolosum</i>	leafy California buckwheat	shrub
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>polifolium</i>	grey California buckwheat	shrub
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	coastal goldenbush	shrub
<i>Juniperus californica</i>	California juniper	tree
<i>Lotus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>brevialatus</i> (= <i>Acmispon glaber</i> var. <i>b.</i>)	California broom (= deerweed)	subshrub
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	miniature lupine	annual herb
<i>Lupinus sparsiflorus</i>	Coulter's lupine	annual herb
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	arroyo lupine	annual herb
<i>Malcothamnus fasciculatus</i>	bush mallow	shrub
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	shrub
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> var. <i>longiflorus</i> (= <i>Diplacus longiflorus</i>)	yellow bush monkeyflower	shrub
<i>Mirabilis californica</i> (= <i>M. laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i>)	California wishbone bush	perennial herb
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coastal prickly pear	succulent shrub
<i>Cylindropuntia californica</i> var. <i>parkeri</i> (= <i>Opuntia parryi</i>)	cane cholla, valley cholla	succulent shrub
<i>Cylindropuntia prolifera</i> (= <i>Opuntia prolifera</i>)	coastal cholla	succulent shrub
<i>Phacelia distans</i>	common phacelia	annual herb
<i>Phacelia minor</i>	wild Canterbury-bell	annual herb
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	branching phacelia	perennial herb
<i>Poa secunda</i> subsp. <i>secunda</i> (= <i>P. scabrella</i>)	perennial bluegrass	perennial bunchgrass
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	shrub
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	chia	annual herb
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage	shrub
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry	small tree; tall shrub
<i>Solanum xanti</i>	chaparral nightshade	shrubby perennial
<i>Trichostema lanatum</i>	woolly blue curls	shrub
<i>Trichostema parishii</i>	mountain blue curls	shrub
<i>Yucca whipplei</i> (= <i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>)	chaparral yucca	perennial rosette

Chaparral Plants

Chaparral plant communities grow on hills and hillsides and are predominately composed of evergreen shrubs from 1-15 feet tall. Mature stands of chaparral form dense, closed canopies. Chaparral plants are woody and deeprooted, often with thick and waxy, or small and shiny leaves.

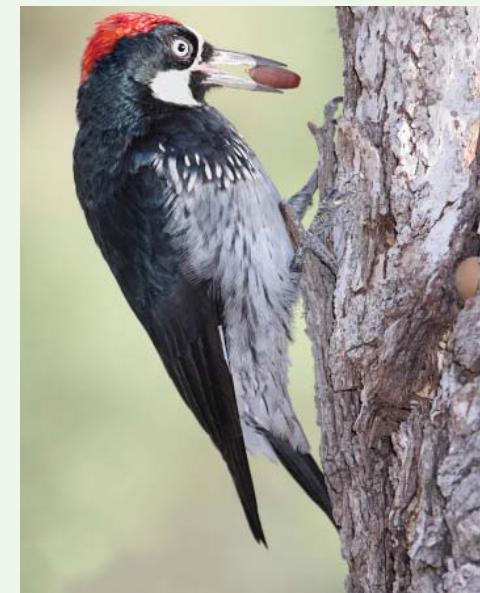
✓ SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i>	chamise	shrub
<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i>	bigberry manzanita	shrub
<i>Asclepias californica</i>	California milkweed	perennial herb
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i> var. <i>crassifolius</i>	thick-leaved lilac	shrub
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	chaparral whitethorn	shrub
<i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i> var. <i>oliganthus</i>	hairy lilac	shrub
<i>Ceanothus spinosus</i>	greenbark lilac	shrub
<i>Ceanothus tomentosus</i>	woollyleaf lilac	shrub
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> var. <i>betuloides</i>	California mountain mahogany	shrub
<i>Dendromecon rigida</i>	bush poppy	shrub
<i>Ehrendorferia chrysantha</i> (= <i>Dicentra chrysantha</i>)	golden eardrops	perennial herb
<i>Erigeron foliosus</i>	leafy daisy	perennial herb
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>foliolosum</i>	leafy California buckwheat	shrub
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i>	long-stemmed golden yarrow	shrub
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon, Christmas berry	shrub
<i>Keckiella antirrhinoides</i> subsp. <i>antirrhinoides</i>	yellow bush beardtongue	shrub
<i>Keckiella ternata</i>	blue-stemmed bush beardtongue	shrub
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	southern honeysuckle	vine to shrub
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	arroyo lupine	annual herb
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	shrub
<i>Penstemon centranthifolius</i>	scarlet bugler	perennial herb
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> subsp. <i>spectabilis</i>	royal penstemon	perennial herb
<i>Phacelia minor</i>	wild Canterbury-bell	annual herb
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> subsp. <i>ilicifolia</i>	holly-leaf cherry	shrub
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	California scrub oak	shrub
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	spiny redberry	shrub
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	holly-leaved redberry	shrub
<i>Rhamnus californica</i> subsp. <i>californica</i> (= <i>Frangula californica</i> subsp. <i>californica</i>)	California coffeeberry	shrub
<i>Ribes malvaceum</i> var. <i>viridifolium</i>	chaparral currant	shrub
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry	shrub
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush	shrub
<i>Stipa coronata</i> (= <i>Acnatherum coronatum</i>)	giant needlegrass	perennial bunchgrass
<i>Yucca whipplei</i> (= <i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>)	chaparral yucca	perennial rosette

Animals of the Oak Woodland

Oak woodlands are considered one of the richest habitats, providing food, shelter and nesting sites for a great variety of animals that live in the tree tops to the soil below. Oak trees provide a great food source: the acorn.

Acorn woodpeckers rely on oak trees not only for acorns and nesting cavities, but also for eating a variety of insects that live on and around the tree. In turn, the woodpeckers help distribute acorns.

COMMON NAME	SPECIES NAME	LIFE FORM
acorn woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	bird
band-tailed pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	bird
bee fly	<i>Bombylius major</i>	insect
big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	mammal
California Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getula californiae</i>	reptile
California sister butterfly	<i>Adelpha bredowii</i>	insect
Dusky footed woodrat	<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	mammal
great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	bird
lark sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	bird
Merriam's chipmunk	<i>Eutamias merriami</i>	mammal
mountain lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>	mammal
mournful dusky-wing skipper butterfly	<i>Erynnis tristis</i>	insect
mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	bird
mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	mammal
oak titmouse	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	bird
ringneck snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	reptile
western skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>	reptile
spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>	mammal
underwing moth catocala	<i>Catocala ahobilah</i>	insect
western bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	bird
western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	reptile
western gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	mammal
western scrub Jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	bird
yellow-rumped warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	bird



Why is it important to prevent invasive species from displacing native plants in wildlands?

Plant and animal species in an ecosystem have developed together and hold complementary roles: they are *interdependent*.

Removal of even one native species from an ecosystem may disrupt natural interactions and reduce another species' ability to survive.

Look for the acorn woodpecker in the oak tree.

Oak Woodland Plants

Oak woodland plant communities are typically found on plateaus, valley floors, foothills, and fault-lines. Oak dominated landscapes have understories of grasslands or coastal sage scrub with forbs, leaf litter, and woody debris.

✓ SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM
Trees and tall shrubs:		
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	tree
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	California scrub oak	shrub to small tree
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	tree
<i>Quercus wislizenii</i> var. <i>frutescens</i>	interior live oak	shrub or tree
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	southern California black walnut	tree
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	chaparral whitethorn	shrub
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon, Christmas berry	shrub
Herbs and shrubs:		
<i>Allium haematochiton</i>	red-skinned onion	perennial herb
<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	common fiddleneck	annual herb
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	narrow-leaved milkweed	perennial herb
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome	annual to perennial grass
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> subsp. <i>quadrivulnera</i>	four-spot purple clarkia	annual herb
<i>Calochortus splendens</i>	splendid mariposa lily	perennial herb
<i>Castilleja</i> spp.	paintbrush	perennial herb
<i>Collomia heterophylla</i>	Chinese houses	annual herb
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> subsp. <i>capitatum</i>	blue dicks	perennial herb
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	blue wild rye	perennial bunchgrass
<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> var. <i>pachylepis</i>	grassland goldenbush	shrub
<i>Filago californica</i>	California filago	annual herb
<i>Gnaphalium bicolor</i> (= <i>Pseudognaphalium biolettii</i>)	bicolored cudweed	perennial herb
<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i> (= <i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>)	California everlasting	annual to biennial herb
<i>Leymus condensatus</i> (= <i>Elymus condensatus</i>)	giant wildrye	perennial grass
<i>Lupinus</i>	miniature lupine	annual herb
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	wild cucumber	perennial vine
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> var. <i>longiflorus</i> (= <i>Diplacus longiflorus</i>)	yellow bush monkeyflower;	shrub
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> var. <i>puniceus</i> (= <i>Diplacus puniceus</i>)	red bush monkeyflower	shrub
<i>Mirabilis californica</i> (= <i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolius</i>)	California wishbone bush	perennial herb
<i>Nassella cernua</i> (= <i>Stipa cernua</i>)	nodding needlegrass	perennial bunchgrass
<i>Nassella lepida</i> (= <i>Stipa lepida</i>)	foothill needlegrass	perennial bunchgrass
<i>Nassella pulchra</i> (= <i>Stipa pulchra</i>)	purple needlegrass	perennial bunchgrass
<i>Penstemon centranthifolius</i>	scarlet bugler	perennial herb
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> subsp. <i>spectabilis</i>	royal penstemon	perennial herb
<i>Rhus trilobata</i> (= <i>Rhus aromatica</i>)	skunk bush, basket bush	shrub
<i>Ribes indecorum</i>	white-flowered chaparral currant	shrub
<i>Scrophularia californica</i> subsp. <i>floribunda</i>	California figwort	perennial herb
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	California blue-eyed grass	perennial herb
<i>Solanum xanti</i>	chaparral nightshade	shrub
<i>Stipa coronata</i> (= <i>Acnatherum coronatum</i>)	giant needlegrass	perennial bunchgrass

Animals Found in Chaparral

Local native animals rely on inland Southern California plant communities for their homes. The plants provide food, shelter, nesting sites and materials.

Look for these animals on the signs around the trail.

Some species are dependent on chaparral, including the wrentit, a small bird known as the "voice of chaparral". It has a distinctive song that sounds similar to a ball bouncing, and that continues for about 4 seconds.

Listen! Can you hear any animal sounds?

<http://www.californiachaparral.org/>

COMMON NAME	SPECIES NAME	LIFE FORM
Audubon's cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	mammal
black-chinned sparrow	<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>	bird
Botta's pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	mammal
California dog-face butterfly/larva	<i>Zerene eurydice</i>	insect
California mouse	<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>	mammal
California pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus californicus</i>	mammal
California thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	bird
chalcedon checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas chalcedona</i>	insect
coastal whiptail lizard	<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> a.k.a. <i>Cnemidophorus tigris</i>	reptile
Costa's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte costae</i>	bird
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	mammal
greater roadrunner	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	bird
large blotched salamander	<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi</i>	amphibian
lazuli bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	bird
pale swallowtail butterfly/larva	<i>Papilio eurymedon</i> a.k.a. <i>Pterourus eurymedon</i>	insect
spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	bird
valley carpenter bee	<i>Xylocopa varipuncta</i>	insect
western pipistrelle bat	<i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i>	mammal
wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	bird



Wrentits are common in chaparral areas.

Riparian Plants

Riparian is defined as "pertaining to the bank of a river". Riparian plant communities are found along waterways. Riparian plants are generally more water-thirsty than other plants of southern California.

This region has many important stream channels that are dry most of the year, sometimes referred to as draws, washes, or ravines. *Ephemeral* streams that flow only during storms have less soil moisture compared to those of streams that either flow all year (*perennial*) or continue to flow during the rainy season (*intermittent*). Waterways with less moisture support different riparian plants as well as those of the plant communities they flow through, including chaparral and coastal sage scrub. Some plants you may find in drier riparian areas include blue elderberry, mule fat, and giant wild rye. Clean water in waterways is an essential resource for wildlife survival.

✓ SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	big-leaf maple	tree
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	white alder	tree
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	western false indigo	shrub with rhizomes
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort	perennial herb
<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	tarragon	perennial herb
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mule fat	shrub
<i>Baccharis salicina</i>	willow baccharis	shrub
<i>Bidens laevis</i>	smooth bur-marigold	perennial herb
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome	annual to perennial grass
<i>Eleocharis parishii</i>	Parish spikerush	perennial herb
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	blue wildrye	perennial bunchgrass
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> subsp. <i>ciliatum</i>	green willow-herb	perennial herb
<i>Juncus mexicanus</i>	Mexican rush	perennial herb
<i>Juncus xiphoides</i>	iris-leaved rush	perennial herb
<i>Leymus triticoides</i> (= <i>Elymus triticoides</i>)	creeping wildrye	perennial grass
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	small flowered melic grass	perennial bunchgrass
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> var. <i>puniceus</i> (= <i>Diplacus puniceus</i>)	red bush monkeyflower	shrub
<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i> (= <i>Erythranthe cardinalis</i>)	scarlet monkeyflower	perennial herb
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> (= <i>Erythranthe guttata</i>)	seep monkey flower	annual or per herb
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	deergrass	perennial bunchgrass
<i>Oenothera elata</i> subsp. <i>hirsutissima</i> (= <i>O. hookeri</i>)	great marsh evening primrose	perennial herb
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> subsp. <i>spectabilis</i>	royal penstemon	perennial herb
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore	tree
<i>Pluchea odorata</i> (= <i>P. purpureascens</i>)	marsh fleabane	perennial herb
<i>Pluchea sericea</i>	arrowweed	clonal shrub
<i>Populus fremontii</i> subsp. <i>fremontii</i>	Fremont's cottonwood	tree
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	matilija poppy	perennial herb
<i>Romneya trichocalyx</i> (= <i>R. coulteri</i> var. <i>trichocalyx</i>)	hairy matilija poppy	perennial herb
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquatica</i> (= <i>Nasturtium officinale</i>)	watercress	perennial herb
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California rose	woody vine/shrub
<i>Salix exigua</i>	narrow-leaved willow	shrub
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Gooddings black willow	tree
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red willow	tree
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> var. <i>lasirolepis</i>	arroyo willow	tall shrub to tree
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry	tall shrub to small tree
<i>Scripus acutus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	common bulrush	perennial herb
<i>Scrophularia californica</i> subsp. <i>floribunda</i>	California figwort	perennial herb
<i>Solidago californica</i> (= <i>Solidago velutina</i> subsp. <i>californica</i>)	California goldenrod	perennial herb
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	California hedge-nettle	perennial herb
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	southern cattail	perennial herb
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail	perennial herb
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California bay laurel	tree
<i>Vitis girdiana</i>	desert wildgrape	woody vine

Animals Found Along Waterways

Many wild animals move between plant communities, but find water at springs, creeks, and streams.

Look for the native Santa Ana sucker fish in the stream.

During hot, dry summers, many native animals visit the edges of urban and agricultural areas to find water, such as from irrigation systems and swimming pools. Some wildlife are able to adapt to urban areas, but most cannot.

COMMON NAME	SPECIES NAME	LIFE FORM
arroyo chub	<i>Gila orcutti</i>	fish
black phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	bird
belted kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	bird
blue grosbeak	<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	bird
Bullock's oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	bird
broad-footed mole	<i>Scapanus latimanus</i>	mammal
California red legged frog	<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	amphibian
California vole	<i>Microtus californicus</i>	mammal
bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	bird
common yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	bird
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	bird
deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	mammal
black & yellow argiope (spider)	<i>Argiope aurantia</i>	arachnid
green heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	bird
great egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	bird
Least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	bird
Nevada buck moth	<i>Hemileuca nevadensis</i>	insect
Nuttall's woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	bird
pacific tree frog	<i>Hyla regilla</i>	amphibian
raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	mammal
red-winged blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	bird
rufus sided towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	bird
speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>	fish
Santa Ana sucker	<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	fish
southwestern pond turtle	<i>Actinemys marmorata pallida</i> a.k.a. <i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i>	reptile
toad bug	<i>Gelastocoris oculatus</i>	insect
tree swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	bird
two-striped garter snake	<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	reptile
western red bat	<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	mammal
western screech-owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	bird
western tiger swallowtail butterfly	<i>Papilio rutulus</i>	insect
willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	bird
wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	bird
yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	bird