

Attachment D. CSUMB Fuel Reduction and Defensible Space Activity Timetable












Biological Resource	Habitat Area ¹	Recommended Work Windows for Conducting Fuel Reduction and Defensible Space Activities ²																					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.										
Plant Species																							
Monterey spineflower <i>(Chorizanthe pungens</i> <i>var. pungens)</i>	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland on sandy soils.																						
Fort Ord spineflower <i>(Chorizanthe minutiflora)</i>	Sandy openings of maritime chaparral and coastal scrub.																						
Monterey gilia <i>(Gilia tenuiflora</i> ssp. <i>arenaria)</i>	Openings in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils.																						
Kellogg's horkelia <i>(Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea)</i>	Openings of closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly soils.																						
Point Reyes horkelia <i>(Horkelia marinensis)</i>	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub on sandy soils.																						
Coast wallflower <i>(Erysimum ammophilum)</i>	Openings in maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils.																						
Marsh microseris <i>(Microseris paludosa)</i>	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland.																						
Seaside bird's-beak <i>(Cordylanthus rigidus</i> <i>ssp. littoralis)</i>	Closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils, often on disturbed sites.																						
Northern curly-leaved monardella <i>(Monardella sinuata</i> ssp. <i>nigrescens)</i>	Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest (ponderosa pine sandhills).																						
Yadon's piperia <i>(Piperia yadonii)</i>	Sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, and maritime chaparral.																						
Toro manzanita <i>(Arctostaphylos montereyensis)</i>	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub on sandy soils.																						
Sandmat manzanita <i>(Arctostaphylos pumila)</i>	Openings of closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils.																						
Hooker's manzanita <i>(Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> <i>ssp. hookeri)</i>	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub on sandy soils.																						
Pajaro manzanita <i>(Arctostaphylos pajaroensis)</i>	Chaparral on sandy soils.																						
Eastwood's goldenbush <i>(Ericameria fasciculata)</i>	Openings in closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils.																						
Monterey ceanothus <i>(Ceanothus rigidus)</i>	Closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub on sandy soils.																						

¹ See Figures 3a and Figure 3b for habitat locations and Figures 2a, 2a-1, and 2b for mapped populations.

² Please note that these recommended work windows are generated from species characteristics and life histories and may vary seasonally and annually. Therefore, work may be conducted outside these recommended work windows, but only with written authorization from a qualified biologist.

Biological Resource	Habitat Area ¹	Recommended Work Windows for Conducting Fuel Reduction and Defensible Space Activities ²																				
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.									
Trees, including but not limited to: coast live oak, Monterey pine, Monterey cypress	Trees and coast live oak woodland occur throughout the CSUMB property.																					
Wildlife Species																						
Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (<i>Neotoma macrotis luciana</i>)	Forest, oak woodland, and chaparral habitats of moderate canopy with moderate to dense understory.																					
California tiger salamander (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>)	Annual grassland and grassy understory of valley-foothill hardwood habitats in central and northern California. Need underground refuges and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources.																					
Smith's blue butterfly (<i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>)	Most commonly associated with coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub plant communities in Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. Plant hosts are <i>Eriogonum latifolium</i> and <i>E. parvifolium</i> .																					
Nesting avian species	All areas and habitats in work areas. Stands of live oak, riparian deciduous, or other forest habitats, as well as open grasslands, are used most frequently for nesting.																					
Special-status bat species	Rural and urban settings from inland deserts to coastal redwoods, oak woodland, grassland and low-to mid-elevation mixed coniferous habitats.																					
Other special-status wildlife species with potential to occur, including but not limited to Monterey ornate shrew (<i>Sorex ornatus salarii</i>), American badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>), northern California legless lizard (<i>Anniella pulchra</i>), and coast horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>)	Various; please refer to Appendix C (Special-Status Species Table) of the project's Biological Resources Report.																					

LEGEND:

-  Special-status herbaceous plant species have gone to seed; fuel reduction and defensible space activities and maintenance of vegetation are acceptable within this timeframe.
-  Boundaries of special-status herbaceous plant species shall be delineated with staking and flagging and shall be avoided until plants have gone to seed.
-  Special-status shrub and tree species shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible throughout the year; however, activities may occur during this timeframe with implementation of the BMPs identified in CSUMB Best Management Practices Required for Fuel Reduction and Defensible Space Activities.
-  Most beneficial time to trim and remove trees.
-  Monterey dusky-footed woodrat surveys shall be conducted in suitable habitat three days prior to implementing activities.
-  Conduct nesting bird surveys prior to fuel reduction activities in all areas plan for vegetation maintenance.
-  While the reproductive season is generally March 1 through September 15, special-status bat species could be present and active at any time of year and surveys are required prior to fuel reduction activities in all areas plan for vegetation maintenance year-round.
-  No nesting bird surveys shall be required during this timeframe.
-  Ideal time to work in/near habitat for this species. Protection measures identified in the BMPs must be implemented.
-  If feasible, work in/near habitat should be avoided. If work is required during this time, protection measures identified in the BMPs must be implemented.
-  Activities may be conducted year-round. Implementation of the protection measures identified in the BMPs is required year-round.