

**Table U-2. Selection of Indicator Species**

Assessment Endpoint	Functional Group	Indicators	Rationale
<b>Terrestrial Areas</b>			
Protection of primary producer community	Terrestrial plants	Vascular plants	Screening values based on data for multiple species
Protection of soil fauna community	Soil invertebrates	General	Screening values based on data for multiple species
Protection of herpetofauna	Reptiles	Western Fence Lizard ( <i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most common reptile onsite (Hunt &amp; Associates, 2001)</li> <li>• Exposure information from CalEcotox (CalEPA, 2007)</li> <li>• Note, toxicity data for reptiles is largely unavailable</li> <li>• Relatively easy to collect</li> </ul>
Protection of terrestrial mammal populations	Herbivorous small mammals	California vole ( <i>Microtus californicus</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common small mammal found onsite (Hunt &amp; Associates, 2001)</li> <li>• Exposure information from CalEcotox (CalEPA, 2007) and USEPA (1993)</li> <li>• Ingests primarily plants</li> <li>• Toxicity data is readily available (ECOTOX [USEPA, 2007a], CalEPA, 2000, 2002a, 2002b, Sample et al., 1996, and others)</li> <li>• Relatively easy to collect</li> <li>• Prey items can be collected</li> <li>• Small body size and home range</li> </ul>
	Insectivorous small mammals	Ornate shrew ( <i>Sorex ornatus</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common small mammal in southern California (CDFG, 2007)</li> <li>• Exposure information from Sample and Suter (1994) and USEPA (1993)</li> <li>• Ingests primarily invertebrates</li> <li>• Toxicity data is readily available ((ECOTOX [USEPA, 2007a], CalEPA, 2000, 2002a, 2002b, Sample et al., 1996, and others)</li> <li>• Relatively easy to collect</li> <li>• Prey items can be collected</li> <li>• Small body size and home range</li> </ul>
	Carnivorous mammals	Striped Skunk ( <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similar diet to American badger and ringtails (found onsite)</li> <li>• Uses underground burrows as do the American badger and coyote (found onsite).</li> <li>• Exposure information from CalEcotox [CalEPA, 2007] and USEPA (1993)</li> <li>• Ingests plants, invertebrates, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians</li> <li>• Toxicity data is readily available ((ECOTOX [USEPA, 2007a], CalEPA, 2000, 2002a, 2002b, Sample et al., 1996, and others)</li> <li>• Prey items can be collected</li> <li>• Smaller home range than similar mammals</li> </ul>

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Assessment Endpoint	Functional Group	Indicators	Rationale
<b>Terrestrial Areas (cont'd)</b>			
Protection of terrestrial bird populations	Insectivorous/herbivorous birds	Western Meadowlark ( <i>Sturnella neglecta</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commonly found onsite (Hunt &amp; Associates, 2001)</li> <li>• Similar to birds in the order Passeriformes found on site, such as least Bell's vireos</li> <li>• Exposure information from CalEcotox (CalEPA, 2007)</li> <li>• Ingests mainly insects (some plant material)</li> <li>• Prey items can be sampled</li> <li>• Is not migratory and has a smaller home range than similar bird species</li> </ul>
Protection of terrestrial bird populations (continued.)	Carnivorous birds (raptors)	American Kestrel ( <i>Falco sparverius</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forages onsite (Hunt &amp; Associates, 2001)</li> <li>• Exposure information from CalEcotox (CalEPA, 2002)</li> <li>• Ingests reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals/birds</li> <li>• Prey items can be sampled</li> </ul>

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Assessment Endpoint	Functional Group	Indicators	Rationale
<b>Aquatic Areas</b>			
Protection of primary producer community	Aquatic plants	General	Screening values based on data for multiple species
Protection of aquatic community	Aquatic invertebrates	General	Screening values based on data for multiple species
Protection of herpetofauna <sup>a</sup>	Amphibians	<i>Bufo sp.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common onsite</li> <li>• Toxicity data is available (ECOTOX [USEPA, 2007a], Pauli et al., 2000, and Sparling et al., 2000)</li> <li>• Exposure information from CalEcotox (CalEPA, 2007)</li> <li>• Common species (western toad) can be collected</li> </ul>
		<i>Rana sp.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present onsite</li> <li>• Toxicity data is available (ECOTOX [USEPA, 2007a], Pauli et al., 2000, and Sparling et al., 2000)</li> <li>• Exposure information from CalEcotox (CalEPA, 2007)</li> </ul>
Protection of wading bird/waterfowl populations	Wading birds (invertebrate-eating)	Killdeer ( <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commonly found onsite (Hunt &amp; Associates, 2001)</li> <li>• Similar dietary habits to western sandpiper, whimbrel, and curlew (also found onsite)</li> <li>• Exposure information from CalEcotox (CalEPA, 2007)</li> <li>• Ingests mainly insects</li> <li>• Toxicity data from ECOTOX (USEPA, 2007a)</li> <li>• Prey items can be sampled</li> </ul>
Protection of wading bird/waterfowl populations (con't)	Dabbling ducks (invertebrate-eating)	Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commonly found onsite (Hunt &amp; Associates, 2001)</li> <li>• Similar dietary habits to ruddy duck, eared grebe, and American coot (also found onsite)</li> <li>• Exposure information from CalEcotox (CalEPA, 2007) and USEPA (1993)</li> <li>• Ingests plants and invertebrates</li> <li>• Toxicity data from ECOTOX (USEPA, 2007a)</li> <li>• Prey items can be sampled</li> </ul>
Protection of aquatic mammals	Invertebrate-eating mammals	Raccoon ( <i>Procyon lotor</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commonly found onsite (Hunt &amp; Associates, 2001)</li> <li>• May forage in ponds and ingest invertebrates and other prey items</li> <li>• Exposure information from USEPA (1993)</li> <li>• Prey items can be sampled</li> </ul>

<sup>a</sup> Some amphibians may be found in upland (terrestrial) area of the site.