

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Order	Family	Criteria Met	EO	Associated Quads	Habitat	Dispersal Patterns	Activity Patterns	Reproduction	Identification Notes	Notes
Invertebrates														
1	<i>Haplotrema caelatum</i>	Slotted lancetooth snail	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Haplotrema	5 or fewer element occurrences in Ventura County.	4	FILLMORE; MATILIJIA	Oak woodlands. Under rocks and woody debris. If there are wildfires, being deep under rocky habitats such as talus slopes can offer some protection. Areas with few rocks here and there can provide suitable habitat for estivation, but do little against wildfires.	The only territorial observations have been attributed to competition for reproductive status. Barriers include barriers to dispersal such as the presence of permanent water bodies greater than 30 m in width, permanently frozen areas (e.g. mountaintop glaciers) which generally lack land snails (Frest and Johannes, 1995), or dry, xeric areas with less than six inches precipitation annually, as moisture is required for respiration and often hatching of eggs. For the various slugs and slug-like species (families Arionidae, Philomycidae, Limacidae, Milacidae, Testacellidae, Veronicellidae), absence of suitable moisture, except for the most ubiquitous of species such as <i>Deroceras reticulatum</i> (Müller, 1774), can serve as a barrier to movement (Frest and Johannes, 1995). Members of these groups tend to have greater difficulty crossing areas of little moisture than other pulmonates. For tree snails (family Bulimulidae [= Orthalicidae]), lack of appropriate arboreal habitat (e.g. distance of greater than 500 m) also serves as a separation barrier. See nature explorer for sources - link in source column.	Estivate during dry periods and become active when there is sufficient rainfall. Predaceous on other land snails.	All of the Helminthoglyptidae are hermaphroditic. Hemithoglypta reproduce throughout the fall and deposit eggs in litter or in talus slopes.	Have medium-sized to large, depressed to almost planispiral, openly umbilicated shells, mostly light-colored shells. The peristome is not or very narrowly expanded and usually blunt, but not particularly thickened, and it lacks folds or teeth.	Impacts on these genera also include disruption of talus and foraging habitats by cattle grazing, loss of water in riparian zones to agriculture, loss of aspen forests, human recreation, invasive plants, and hot ground fires. The status of all western land snails in different habitats are important indicators of the general ecosystem health.
2	<i>Helminthoglypta phlyctaena</i>	Zaca shoulderband snail	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Helminthoglyptidae	5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County; and Ventura County represents 10% or more of the known range for this species.	2	MATILIJIA	California montane chaparral and woodlands ecoregion. Adults are most likely hidden away deep in rock crevices and piles of bark, as well as near creeks during rainstorms and after dark. If there are wildfires, being deep under rocky habitats such as talus slopes can offer some protection. Areas with few rocks here and there can provide suitable habitat for estivation, but do little against wildfires.	Barriers include barriers to dispersal such as the presence of permanent water bodies greater than 30 m in width, permanently frozen areas (e.g. mountaintop glaciers) which generally lack land snails (Frest and Johannes, 1995), or dry, xeric areas with less than six inches precipitation annually, as moisture is required for respiration and often hatching of eggs. For the various slugs and slug-like species (families Arionidae, Philomycidae, Limacidae, Milacidae, Testacellidae, Veronicellidae), absence of suitable moisture, except for the most ubiquitous of species such as <i>Deroceras reticulatum</i> (Müller, 1774), can serve as a barrier to movement (Frest and Johannes, 1995). Members of these groups tend to have greater difficulty crossing areas of little moisture than other pulmonates. For tree snails (family Bulimulidae [= Orthalicidae]), lack of appropriate arboreal habitat (e.g. distance of greater than 500 m) also serves as a separation barrier. See nature explorer for sources - link in source column.	Estivate during dry periods and become active when there is sufficient rainfall. Helminthoglypta to survive for at least a year while estivating	All of the Helminthoglyptidae are hermaphroditic. Hemithoglypta reproduce throughout the fall and deposit eggs in litter or in talus slopes.	Its shell has a distinct band or strip to one side of the shell. Has a glossy, tumid, broadly depressed helicoid shell generally more than 25 mm in diameter; the spiral striae are mostly shallow, and papillation is confined to the early neanic whorls.	Ray, E. J., & Bergey, E. A. (2015). After the burn: factors affecting land snail survival in post-prescribed-burn woodlands. <i>Journal of Molluscan Studies</i> , 81(1), 44-50. ; Management Review on snail impacts. Jordan, S. F., & Black, S. H. (2012). Effects of forest land management on terrestrial mollusks: a literature review. Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, Portland, Oregon, USA ; https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mike-Letic/publication/259497103_Burning_for_biodiversity_or_burning_biodiversity_Prescribed_burn_vs_wildfire_impacts_on_plants_lizards_and_mammals/links/0046352c4d98584e920000/Burning-for-biodiversity-or-burning-biodiversity-Prescribed-burn-vs-wildfire-impacts-on-plants-lizards-and-mammals.pdf
3	<i>Helminthoglypta salviae</i>	Sage shoulderband snail	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Helminthoglyptidae	5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County; and Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range.	4	APACHE CANYON; CUYAMA PEAK; SAWHILL MOUNTAIN	Oak woodlands and near streams under rocks and woody debris. If there are wildfires, being deep under rocky habitats such as talus slopes can offer some protection. Areas with few rocks here and there can provide suitable habitat for estivation, but do little against wildfires.	Barriers include barriers to dispersal such as the presence of permanent water bodies greater than 30 m in width, permanently frozen areas (e.g. mountaintop glaciers) which generally lack land snails (Frest and Johannes, 1995), or dry, xeric areas with less than six inches precipitation annually, as moisture is required for respiration and often hatching of eggs. For the various slugs and slug-like species (families Arionidae, Philomycidae, Limacidae, Milacidae, Testacellidae, Veronicellidae), absence of suitable moisture, except for the most ubiquitous of species such as <i>Deroceras reticulatum</i> (Müller, 1774), can serve as a barrier to movement (Frest and Johannes, 1995). Members of these groups tend to have greater difficulty crossing areas of little moisture than other pulmonates. For tree snails (family Bulimulidae [= Orthalicidae]), lack of appropriate arboreal habitat (e.g. distance of greater than 500 m) also serves as a separation barrier. See nature explorer for sources - link in source column.	Estivate during dry periods and become active when there is sufficient rainfall. Helminthoglypta to survive for at least a year while estivating	All of the Helminthoglyptidae are hermaphroditic. Hemithoglypta reproduce throughout the fall and deposit eggs in litter or in talus slopes.	Has a depressed shell with spire scarcely elevated and a pit-like umbilicus less than one-third covered by the inner lip. The shell is thin but not especially delicate; the collabral rugae are smooth or partly broken up into rows of granules and the body whorl is tightly coiled throughout.	
4	<i>Helminthoglypta willetti</i>	Matilija shoulderband snail	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Helminthoglyptidae	Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range.	11	FILLMORE; LION CANYON; MATILIJIA; MOORPARK; OJAI; OLD MAN MOUNTAIN; SANTA PAULA PEAK; WHEELER SPRINGS; WHITE LEDGE PEAK	chaparral, coast live oak woodlands, riparian woodlands; mountainous areas. Talus slopes, near streams, and oak woodlands under rocks, woody debris, and deep leaf litter. If there are wildfires, being deep under rocky habitats such as talus slopes can offer some protection. Areas with few rocks here and there can provide suitable habitat for estivation, but do little against wildfires.	Barriers include barriers to dispersal such as the presence of permanent water bodies greater than 30 m in width, permanently frozen areas (e.g. mountaintop glaciers) which generally lack land snails (Frest and Johannes, 1995), or dry, xeric areas with less than six inches precipitation annually, as moisture is required for respiration and often hatching of eggs. For the various slugs and slug-like species (families Arionidae, Philomycidae, Limacidae, Milacidae, Testacellidae, Veronicellidae), absence of suitable moisture, except for the most ubiquitous of species such as <i>Deroceras reticulatum</i> (Müller, 1774), can serve as a barrier to movement (Frest and Johannes, 1995). Members of these groups tend to have greater difficulty crossing areas of little moisture than other pulmonates. For tree snails (family Bulimulidae [= Orthalicidae]), lack of appropriate arboreal habitat (e.g. distance of greater than 500 m) also serves as a separation barrier. See nature explorer for sources - link in source column.	Estivate during dry periods and become active when there is sufficient rainfall. Helminthoglypta to survive for at least a year while estivating	All of the Helminthoglyptidae are hermaphroditic. Hemithoglypta reproduce throughout the fall and deposit eggs in litter or in talus slopes.	Has a glossy, tumid, broadly depressed helicoid shell generally more than 25 mm in diameter; the spiral striae are mostly shallow, and papillation is confined to the early neanic whorls. The aperture is flared.	

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5	<i>Timema monikensis</i>	Walking stick or Santa monica mountains timema	Insecta	Phasmida	Timematidae	Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range; 5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County; In danger of extirpation in Ventura County.	2	POINT MUGU; THOUSAND OAKS; TRIUNFO PASS	Endemic to the Transverse Ranges in scrub habitats. Vegetation it has been found on includes <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> , <i>Quercus dumosa</i> , <i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> , and <i>Ceanothus spinosus</i> .	Less than a few hundred square meters.	No Activity patterns identified.	parthenogenetic. Mate guarding observed in species.	Timema Monikensis is a medium sized species, that is 20.7mm in length, and broader across the first two abdominal segments than females of other species of the genus. Its head is head wider than it is long. Antennae has 22 segments. The body shape is in between that of Timema cristinae and Timema Chumash. Other similarities include color being similar to Timema christinae, and similar genitalia of Timemea Chumash. Timema monikensis body is medium large, green with numerous white dots on the body, but not on the legs. Its underside is pale and bulky. Its body is darker at apical end of abdomen.	
Fish														
6	<i>Leuresthes tenuis</i>	California grunion	Actinopterygii	Atheriniformes	Atherinopsidae	Less than 2,000 acres of habitat that sustains populations in Ventura County; Generally declining throughout their range	N/A	OXNARD; PITAS POINT; VENTURA	Juvenile grunion are found in brackish bays or harbors for a few months while they mature.	The details of mature grunion's oceanic lives when not spawning are unclear, but these fish apparently spend most of their life close to shore in water 15 to 40 feet deep.	Grunion mature and are ready to spawn within one year, by the following summer. Grunion may live up to 3 or 4 years, spawning repeatedly	Spawning season extends from late February or early March to August or early September, varying slightly in length from year to year. Spawning runs are restricted to relatively few hour. Grunion come completely out of the water to lay their eggs in the wet sand of the beach only on 3 or 4 nights after the highest tide associated with each full or new moon and then only for a 1 to 3 hour period each night following high tide. The eggs remain in 8-16 inches of moist sand until freed by the next series of high tides. Demersal spawners.	Silver fish measuring an average of 5 to 6 inches long and are lacking teeth.	
7	<i>Cottus asper</i>	Prickly sculpin	Actinopterygii	Scorpaeniformes	Cottidae	In danger of extirpation in Ventura County; and 5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County. 5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County.	2	COBBLESTONE MTN.; FILLMORE; PIRU; VENTURA	Usually found in quiet runs or pools of small to medium sized rivers. Requires well oxygenated, rocky, cool aquatic habitat. Typically stays over sand, or gravel. Sometimes are in salt water near river mouths. Typically hides under submerged objects during the day until feeding at night.	Moves to deeper water during the winter	Is active in feeding and movement at night.	When prickly sculpins reach sexual maturity after 2, 3, or 4 years they move to a suitable place in freshwater to spawn and hide the eggs under loose rock substrate. Most spawning occurs between February and June. The male will guard the fertilized eggs until they hatch. When the larvae emerge they are quickly washed downstream to an estuary or deep slow pool. Behaves as a Bottom-dwelling ambush predator.	The similar coastrange sculpin (<i>Cottus aleuticus</i>), has a light spot in front of its tail fin. This species lacks the prickly sculpins black dorsal fin spot, and longer anal fin. Additionally, coast range sculpin is found in fast moving gravelly water while the prickly sculpin is found in slow sandy rivers.	

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8	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus microcephalus</i>	Partially armored stickleback	Actinopterygii	Gasterosteiformes	Gasterosteidae	In danger of extirpation in Ventura County; and 5 or fewer element occurrences in Ventura County.	2	FILLMORE; LION CANYON; MATILIA; OXNARD; SANTA PAULA; SATICOY; VENTURA	Partially armored threespine stickleback spends its entire life cycle in freshwater and inhabits lowgradient, low-elevation streams. They prefer quiet water, such as pools with abundant aquatic vegetation, backwaters, and stream channel margins where water velocity is low. They are visual feeders and require clear water to facilitate feeding on benthic organisms or those that live on aquatic plants; they cannot maintain populations in turbid waters.	No migration or seasonal patterns identified	Are found in all areas of a stream, but are more likely to gather in areas of slow-moving or standing water.	Spawning occurs April-July. Hatching occurs 6-8 days after the eggs are fertilized. The fry remain in the nest for a few more days. Breeding males are very territorial and protect their nest areas.	Partially armored stickleback has lateral plates on the anterior part of the body. Fully armored sticklebacks have lateral plates extending the entire length of the body and do not occur in southern California.	
Amphibians														
9	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>	Arboreal salamander	Amphibia	Caudata	Plethodontidae	5 or fewer element occurrences within Ventura County; Generally declining throughout its range; and In danger of extirpation within Ventura County.	3	MATILIA; NEWBURY PARK; OJAI; POINT MUGU; SANTA PAULA PEAK; TRIUNFO PASS; VENTURA	This salamander is known to inhabit moist areas underneath cover objects in coastal live-oak and interior live oak woodlands; yellow pine and black oak forests in the foothills. During moist periods, this salamander crawls beneath or inside surface objects such as tree bark, rotting logs, rocks, and woodrat nests. It also hides in high tree cavities. During dry periods, this salamander retreats to moist natural or human-made refuges including rodent burrows, seepages, rock fissures, mine shafts, caves, spring boxes, water tanks, and wells.	Normally they have very little movement outside the home range, but individuals may travel to suitable moist refuges during dry periods. Normally they have very little movement outside the home range, but individuals may travel to suitable moist refuges during dry periods.	Except during very cold or dry periods, these salamanders are active nocturnally from October to May.	Arboreal salamanders breed during the summer months. Eggs are laid in July and August during the dry season beneath surface objects, in subterranean niches, or in tree cavities. Both sexes, guard the eggs. Young salamanders first appear sometime after the first fall or winter rains.	Males have broader, more triangular heads than females. Young are dark, clouded with gray or brassy color.	
Reptiles														
10	<i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i>	San Diego mountain kingsnake, Coastal mountain king snake (2017)	Reptilia	Squamata	Colubridae	5 or fewer element occurrences in Ventura County; and Generally declining throughout its range.	3	APACHE CANYON; DEVILS HEART PEAK; FILLMORE; LOCKWOOD VALLEY; MATILIA; NEWBURY PARK; OJAI; PIRU; POINT MUGU; REYES PEAK; TOPATOPA MOUNTAINS; TRIFUNO PASS	Mountain kingsnakes use riparian corridors in mountains and foothills, needs rocky piles. Is found in coniferous forest, woodland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and canyon bottoms in coastal areas. It lives underground, and has been found in rock-less areas utilizing stumps, logs, and artificial cover, such as old boards, tins, concrete, asphalt chunks, and even trash.	Exhibits site tenacity, sometimes staying at the same outcrop or to the same rock over a period of years. It has been suggested that they might even stay at their natal rock outcrop.	Exhibits diurnal and crepuscular activity patterns from mid-March through mid October and nocturnal activity patterns during warmer months.	The breeding season lasts from March through May. In June or July, females lay a 4-9 eggs in loose soil under rocks or surface objects such as decaying logs. Eggs hatch after approximately 63 days, and hatchlings are observed from August through October. Individuals reach sexual maturity at 4-5 years.	Identification of this taxon is problematic because of the wide range of variation and broad overlap of its color characteristics with other subspecies of <i>L. zonata</i> . However, this species has a tendency to display more red in its pattern but this cannot be used to reliably differentiate among them. Usually 60% or more of the triads are split by red that tends to be deeper than red found in other subspecies. Generally, the number of triads ranges from 26-39, 33 being about average. The snout is dark and the rear edge of the first white band on the head is located on or in front of the last upper labial.	

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Mammals														
11	<i>Neotamias speciosus callipeplus</i>	Mt. Pinos lodgepole chipmunk	Mammalia	Rodentia	Sciuridae	Ventura County represents 10% or more of the entire known range.	N/A	Enters hibernation in late October/early November, waking every 1-2 days near the beginning and end of hibernation, but remaining dormant for longer periods (5-6 days) during the remainder of their hibernation.	Usually seen close to trees. Prefers open-canopy stages with some shrub cover. More arboreal than other chipmunks	Sexual Maturity is reached at 0.945 years. They produce one litter of three to six young (pups) a year which are born in early June after a one-month gestation period breed during May to early June.	Defends vicinity of nest. Highly aggressive with other chipmunk species, which it excludes from its preferred habitat	Uses trees for refuge, observation posts, and nests. Also uses cavities in logs, snags and stumps, and underground burrows	Lodgepole Chipmunks Broadly: Both sexes maintain the white striped face and back with rusted orange sides and gray belly. The Yellow Pine Chipmunk and the Lodgepole chipmunk both have bright orange outer body stripes, but there is no outer dark stripe on Lodgepole, whereas there is a dark outer border on Yellow-pine. Further, Yellow-pine has orange color up into the shoulder and lower part of the face, and even the lower facial stripe is orangeish-brown. The facial stripes of Lodgepole are crisply black-and-white. Both have a white patch behind the ear; both have gray atop the head and muzzle; and both have medium-length ears.	