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Subject: 2026 Focused Crotch's Bumble Bee Survey Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project

This survey report was prepared in response to Supplemental Data Request Set 1 (SDR1), Data Request BIO-4 (TN 269397) from California Energy Commission Staff. This survey report documents the 2026 results of a focused survey conducted by Dudek for Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*). This survey was conducted for the Prairie Song Reliability Project (Project) in Los Angeles County, California, as shown in Figure 1, Project Location.

1 Survey Area and Existing Conditions

The survey area included the proposed Project impact area of approximately 107 acres and a 150-foot buffer (where accessible), excluding the developed Vincent Substation. The Project is located west of Angeles Forest Highway, south of the CA-14 Antelope Valley Freeway, and east of Santiago Road, in Acton, California. The Project site falls in Sections 27, 28, and 33 of Township 5N, Range 12W of the Pacifico Mountain and Acton, California, U.S. Geological Service 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle maps.

2 Vegetation Communities

A total of 16 vegetation communities and two land cover types were previously mapped in the survey area (Figure 2, Vegetation Communities and Land Covers).

2.1 Native Vegetation Communities

California Buckwheat Scrub

California buckwheat scrub communities (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* shrubland alliance) include California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) or chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*) as dominant or co-dominant species in the shrub canopy. This alliance has a continuous or intermittent shrub canopy less than seven (7) feet (two meters) in height, with a variable, sometimes grassy ground layer. Species associated with the alliance include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coyotebrush (*Baccharis pilularis*), bush monkeyflower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*), California brittle bush (*Encelia californica*), Menzies' golden bush (*Isocoma menziesii*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), bush mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), or black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). These communities typically occur on upland slopes, intermittently flooded arroyos, channels and washes, and rarely flooded terraces in coarse, well-drained soils (CNPS 2026).

Two associations within the alliance were mapped in the survey area, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* and *Eriogonum fasciculatum*–*Ephedra californica*, which were found on the southwestern-facing slopes along the drainages, roads, and railroad that bisected the survey area.

California Sagebrush–(Purple Sage) Scrub

California sagebrush–(purple sage) scrub alliance communities include California sagebrush and/or purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*) as dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy. California sagebrush–(purple sage) scrub has an intermittent to continuous shrub canopy less than two meters (7 feet) in height, or it is two-tiered with a canopy up to five (5) meters (16 feet) tall. The herbaceous layer varies by season and by year (CNPS 2026). Some species associated with the California sagebrush–(purple sage) scrub alliance include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), coyote brush, bush monkeyflower, California brittle bush, California buckwheat, chaparral yucca, Menzies's golden bush, and deerweed (*amicrospon glaber*). Emergent trees or tall shrubs may be present at low cover, including Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) (CNPS 2026).

One association was mapped: *Artemisia californica*–*Eriogonum fasciculatum*, which was found in the eastern portion of the survey area (Figure 2).

Cheesebush–Sweetbush Scrub

Cheesebush–sweetbush scrub alliance communities include cheesebush (*Ambrosia salsola*), sweetbush (*Bebbia juncea*), woolly brickellbush (*Brickellia incana*), and desertsenna (*Senna armata*) as dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy. The cheesebush–sweetbush scrub alliance has an open to intermittent shrub canopy less than 2 meters (7 feet) in height, with a sparse or seasonally present herbaceous layer (CNPS 2026). Some species associated with this alliance include brittle bush (*Encelia farinosa*), threadleaf snakeweed (*Gutierrezia microcephala*), California buckwheat, silver cholla (*Cylindropuntia echinocarpa*), California joint fir (*Ephedra californica*), and creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) (CNPS 2026).

The cheesebush–sweetbush scrub alliance was mapped as two associations within the survey area: *Ambrosia salsola* and *Ambrosia salsola*–*Larrea tridentata*. Both associations were found throughout the survey area (Figure 2).

Big Sagebrush

Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) is dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with black sagebrush (*Artemisia nova*) dominant or co-dominant within the shrub layer of this alliance. Big sage scrub must make up 2% or more relative cover within the shrub layer, per alliance membership rules. Shrub canopy is open to continuous. Within this shrub alliance, associated or co-dominant species include black sagebrush, black brush (*Coleogyne ramosissima*), Acton's brittlebush (*Encelia actoni*), *Ephedra* spp., rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), goldenbush (*Ericameria teretifolia*), California buckwheat, antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), desert gooseberry (*Ribes velutinum*), desert snowberry (*Symphoricarpos longiflorus*), and spineless horsebrush (*Tetradymia canescens*). Emergent trees may be present at low cover and include Utah juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*), Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), and single-leaf pinyon (*Pinus monophylla*). The herbaceous layer is usually sparse to intermittent and grassy. Habitat where big sagebrush occurs includes plains, alluvial fans, bajadas, pediments, lower slopes, valley bottoms, seasonal and perennial stream channels, and dry washes. Soils are well drained and consist of loam or sand (CNPS 2026).

The big sagebrush alliance was mapped as three associations within the survey area: *Artemisia tridentata*, *Artemisia tridentata*–*Eriogonum fasciculatum*, and *Artemisia tridentata*–*Ericameria nauseosa*. These associations were found in dry washes, valley bottoms, and lower slopes throughout the survey area (Figure 2).

Fourwing Saltbush Scrub

Fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) is dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with burrobush (*Ambrosia dumosa*), cheesebush, spiny saltbush (*Atriplex confertifolia*), cattle spinach (*Atriplex polycarpa*), green rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*), *Cleome isomeris*, Mormon tea, hop sage (*Grayia spinosa*), creosote bush, and bush seepweed (*Suaeda moquinii*). Emergent trees may be present at low cover, including honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*). Fourwing saltbush must make up more than 2% absolute cover and more than 50% relative cover in the shrub canopy, per the alliance membership rules. This alliance can be found along playas, old beaches and shores, lake deposits, dissected alluvial fans, rolling hills, or channel beds. Soils are carbonate rich, alkaline, sandy, or sandy clay loams (CNPS 2026).

One association was mapped: *Atriplex canescens*, which was found in a large channel bed through the middle of the survey area and along the western portion of the survey area (Figure 2).

Mormon Tea Scrub

Mormon tea (*Ephedra viridis*) is dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with big sagebrush, green rabbitbrush, rubber rabbitbrush, Herman buckwheat (*Eriogonum heermannii*), threadleaf snakeweed, grizzlybear pricklypear (*Opuntia polyacantha* var. *erinacea*), antelope brush (*Purshia glandulosa*), and Stansbury cliff rose (*Purshia stansburyana*). Emergent trees may be present at low cover, including California juniper (*Juniperus californica*), Utah juniper, or single-leaf pinyon. Mormon tea must make up more than 30% of relative cover, per the alliance membership rules. This alliance can be found along ridges, hills, mountains, and channel beds. Soils are shallow and derived from alluvium, granitic substrate, bedrock, and colluvium (CNPS 2026).

This Mormon tea alliance was mapped as *Ephedra viridis* association and occurs on the western portion of the survey area (Figure 2).

Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub

Rubber rabbitbrush is dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with big sagebrush, green rabbitbrush, *Ephedra* spp., California buckwheat, scale broom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*), and antelope bitterbrush. Emergent trees may be present at low cover, including California juniper, Jeffrey pine, single-leaf pinyon (*Pinus monophylla*), or Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*). Rubber rabbitbrush must make up more than 50% of relative cover in the shrub canopy, or more than 2% absolute cover. Rubber rabbitbrush can be found along all topographic settings, especially in disturbed settings. Soils are well-drained sands and gravels (CNPS 2026).

One association was mapped within the survey area: *Ericameria nauseosa*–*Juniperus californica*/herb, which was found throughout the survey area (Figure 2).

California Juniper Woodland

California juniper is dominant or co-dominant in the small-tree canopy with single-leaf pinyon, Parry pinyon (*Pinus quadrifolia*), Muller's oak (*Quercus cornelius-mulleri*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), and Joshua tree. Shrubs may

include desert agave (*Agave deserti*), big sagebrush, blackbrush, *Ephedra* spp., chaparral yucca, scale broom, giant nolina (*Nolina parryi*), Stansbury cliff rose, or Mojave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*). California juniper must be more than 1% absolute cover as dominant shrub, per the alliance membership rules. This alliance can be found along ridges, slopes, valleys, alluvial fans, and valley bottoms. Soils are porous, rocky, coarse, sandy, or silty, and are often very shallow (CNPS 2026).

Two associations were mapped within the survey area: *Juniperus californica*/*Adenostoma fasciculatum*–*Eriogonum fasciculatum* and *Juniperus californica*/herbaceous. These associations were found throughout the Project site along ridges and slopes (Figure 2).

Fiddleneck–Phacelia Fields

Menzies' fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), bristly fiddleneck (*Amsinckia tessellate*), and/or *Phacelia* spp. or other *Amsinckia* sp. is seasonally co-dominant in the herbaceous layer with dwarf coastweed (*Amblyopappus pusillus*), dwarf white milkvetch (*Astragalus didymocarpus*), California saltbush (*Atriplex californica*), *Avena* spp., great brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), red brome (*Bromus rubens*), purple owl's clover (*Castilleja exserta*), common spikeweed (*Centromadia pungens*), and *Erodium* spp.. Emergent shrubs may be present at low cover, including chamise, California sagebrush, yellow aster (*Eastwoodia elegans*), brittle bush, Palmer's goldenbush (*Ericameria palmeri*), California buckwheat, Menzies's golden bush or silver lupine (*Lupinus albifrons*). Menzies' fiddleneck must be more than 10% relative cover in the herbaceous layer, per the alliance membership rules. Fiddleneck– Phacelia fields can be found along upland slopes, broad valleys, ocean bluffs, grazed or recently burned hills, and fallow fields. Soils are well drained and loamy and are often subject to high levels of bioturbation (CNPS 2026).

One association was mapped as *Amsinckia menziesii*– *Erodium* spp. in the survey area. Although *Amsinckia* spp. and *Erodium* spp. were found through the survey area, one area along the western portion of the survey area was dominated by this association (Figure 2).

2.2 Disturbed and Developed Land Cover Types

Disturbed Habitat

Although not recognized by the Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition (CNPS 2026) or the Natural Communities List (CDFW 2025), disturbed habitat is described in the Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Disturbed habitat is described as areas generally lacking vegetation due to high levels of existing or historical human disturbance and no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association. Areas mapped as disturbed habitat may include unpaved roads, trails, and graded areas (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Vegetation in these areas, if present at all, is usually sparse and dominated by non-native weedy herbaceous species (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Areas mapped as disturbed habitat were found throughout the survey area and were usually associated with developments or infrastructure.

Urban/Developed

Although not recognized by the Manual of California Vegetation (CNPS 2026) or the Natural Communities List (CDFW 2025), the urban/developed mapping unit (or developed land) is described in Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County (Oberbauer et al. 2008). This mapping unit is described as areas supporting human-made

structures, including homes, yards, sidewalks, and other highly modified lands supporting structures associated with dwellings or other permanent structures. Vegetation in these areas, if present at all, is typically associated with ornamental landscaping that has been included in the development footprint (Oberbauer et al. 2008). The developed lands in the survey area include the substation, paved roads, railroad, and residential areas.

3 Crotch's Bumble Bee Survey

3.1 Background Information

Crotch's bumble bee is one of several bumble bee species proposed for listing as an endangered species under the California's Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation et al. 2018). Crotch's bumble bee is generally distributed through wildlands and rural areas in low to middle elevations (sea level to at least 6,000 feet) of California and exploits a wide range of habitats, including native and exotic grasslands, coastal marshes, scrub lands, chaparral, oak–juniper woodlands, pinyon woodlands, and desert transition vegetation (on the western margins of the Mojave and Colorado Deserts). The range and overall abundance of the Crotch's bumble bee is believed to have declined substantially over the last two decades due to habitat loss from urban and agricultural expansion, as well as the effects of herbicides and insecticides in agricultural settings, especially in California's central valley (Hatfield et al. 2015; The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation et al. 2018; Motta et al. 2018; Whitehorn et al. 2012; Muth and Leonard 2019).

Over recent centuries, competition for floral resources from the introduced European honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) (as well as associated exotic diseases) has likely led to a decline of many bumble bee species (and many other bees) across the western hemisphere. Like most bumble bees, Crotch's bumble bee nest in cavities in the soil—often abandoned rodent burrows—and the adults (queens, workers, and males), active in the daytime, all visit nectar and pollen resources. Crotch's bumble bee utilize a diverse range of floral resources, including those among the Asclepiadaceae, Asteraceae, Boraginaceae, Brassicaceae, Ericaceae, Fabaceae, Hydrophyllaceae, Lamiaceae, Orobanchaceae, Plumbaginaceae, Polygonaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Solanaceae families, and exhibit clear contextual preferences associated with flower species availability at any given time and location. Typically, *Asclepias* spp., *Salvia* spp., *Astragalus* spp., *Acmispon* spp., and *Vicia* spp. are among the preferred flowers.

In California, bumble bees typically forage within approximately 0.2–0.3 kilometers of their nests, although foraging distances exceeding 2 kilometers have been documented (Osborne et al. 1999; Keyer et al. 2004). This level of vagility enables individuals to exploit spatially disconnected patches of suitable foraging habitat across the landscape, facilitating the persistence of populations within habitat fragments embedded in an urbanized matrix. The extent and proximity of undeveloped lands with wildland conditions to a given site, even if the site is embedded within an urban matrix, influences the likelihood of occupancy, with larger extents and closer proximities of wildlands associated with higher bumble bee diversity (McFrederick and LeBuhn 2006). Mated gynes (future founding queens) overwinter in soil cavities and emerge in the early spring to begin new colonies, provisioning their young with pollen and nectar (The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation 2025; CDFW 2023).

As the spring season progresses, workers (small female nonreproductive bees) are produced with increasing numbers and escalate the provisioning of the colony, which continues to grow until early to mid-summer, when new males (from unfertilized eggs) are produced along with the new generation of future queens. Workers and males live for only a few weeks. Thus, overall Crotch's bumble bee numbers are highest (include workers and males) in

late spring through mid-summer, very low in fall and early spring (gynes only), and virtually undetectable during the overwintering season (when dormant underground).

3.2 Methods - Habitat Assessment and Bumble Bee Surveys

Dudek biologists conducted a habitat assessment concurrently with the first focused survey on April 24, 2026 (Table 1, Schedule of Surveys) and evaluated for potential foraging, nesting, and overwintering habitat. Focused surveys for Crotch’s bumble bee were conducted in accordance with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Survey Considerations for California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Candidate Bumble Bee Species document (CDFW 2023). Surveys targeted areas with the highest-quality floral resources, to ensure representative coverage.

Three evenly spaced focused surveys were completed on April 24, May 8, and May 22, 2026, consistent with the species’ colony active period (February 1–October 31) for the highest detection probability (CDFW 2023). Surveys were conducted under suitable environmental conditions, including sunny to partly sunny skies, temperatures above 60 °F, wind speeds below 8 miles per hour, and no precipitation (e.g., rain, drizzle, or fog). Surveys started after sunrise and were completed at least 3 hours before sunset.

Surveys were conducted by Anna Cassady, who holds a Memorandum of Understanding and Scientific Collecting Permit for Crotch’s bumble bee, and additional qualified Crotch’s bumble bee biologists. The survey effort was standardized to 1 person-hour per 3 acres of suitable habitat, in accordance with California Department of Fish and Wildlife guidance. The biologists walked meandering transects through the highest-quality floral habitat, with the goal of detecting foraging individuals and potential nest locations associated with small-mammal burrows or other soil cavities.

All observed Crotch’s bumble bee individuals were documented, and locations were recorded using a GPS unit. Captured individuals of all bumblebee species were handled for the minimum amount of time necessary and only when required to confirm species identification. All individuals were safely released at the point of capture to minimize disturbance.

Table 1: Schedule of Surveys

Date	Survey Type	Hours	Personnel	Conditions (temperature, cloud cover, wind speed)
04/24/2026	Habitat Assessment; Focused Survey Pass 1	9:00 a.m.–3:45 p.m.	AC, ¹ ZP	68–73 °F; 10% cloud cover; 1–8 mph wind
05/08/2026	Focused Survey Pass 2	9:20 a.m.–2:31 p.m.	AC, LB	72–88 °F; 0% cloud cover; 1–6 mph wind
05/22/2026	Focused Survey Pass 3	8:00 a.m.–11:28 a.m.	AC, AY	70–84 °F; 0% cloud cover; 0–7 mph wind

Note: °F = degrees Fahrenheit; mph = miles per hour.

Biologists: AC = Anna Cassady; ZP = Zarina Pringle; LB = Luz Badillo; AY = Ara Yazaryan.

¹ Memorandum of Understanding and Scientific Collecting Permit No. 233100001-23310-001.

3.3 Results

The habitat assessment determined that approximately 30% of the survey area supports suitable floral resources, characterized by blooming plant species primarily (but not exclusively) in the Hydrophyllaceae (waterleaf),

Lamiaceae (mint), Asteraceae (sunflower), Fabaceae (pea), Polygonaceae (buckwheat), and Boraginaceae (borage) families. A list of blooming plant species observed during the surveys that could provide potential foraging resources is included in Attachment A, Blooming Plant Compendium. Potential bumble bee nesting features observed within the survey area included small-mammal burrows, brush piles, areas of bare soil, leaf litter, bunch grasses, and rock piles.

A total of 11 Crotch’s bumble bee were observed during the 2026 focused surveys (Table 2, Bumble Bees Observed), primarily in the central portion of the proposed generator tie-line. Nine individuals were observed foraging on distant phacelia (*Phacelia distans*), and two were observed foraging on thistle sage (*Salvia carduacea*). Two were identified as gynes, and nine were identified as workers. Four individuals were captured to confirm species identification (all confirmed as workers) (Table 3, Bumble Bees Captured), whereas all others were identified using passive methods (i.e., photography or visual observation).

A total of 33 Vosnesensky bumble bees (*Bombus vosnesenskii*)¹ and four Van Dyke bumble bees (*Bombus vandykei*) were observed, primarily in the central and eastern portions of the proposed generator tie-line, foraging in patches of distant phacelia, thistle sage, and deerweed. Three Vosnesensky bumble bees (two workers, one gyne) and four Van Dyke bumble bees (one worker, three gynes) were captured for species confirmation.

Incidental observations of bumble bee species occurred on April 20, April 22, and May 7, 2026, during rare plant surveys of the survey area. These included four Crotch’s bumble bees (one male, three workers), eight Vosnesensky bumble bees (eight workers), and one yellow bumble bee (*Bombus fervidus*) (one worker). Individuals were primarily observed foraging on distant phacelia and thistle sage.

The locations of all bumble bee species observed are included in Figure 3, Bumble Bee Survey Results. Representative photographs taken during the survey efforts are included in Attachment B, Photo Log.

Table 2: Bumble Bees Observed

Survey Type	Crotch's Bumble Bee	Van Dyke Bumble Bee	Vosnesensky Bumble Bee	Yellow Bumble Bee	Grand Total
Focused Survey					
Worker	9	1	32	0	42
Gyne	2	3	1	0	6
<i>Focused Survey Subtotal</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>48</i>
Incidental Observations					
Worker	3	0	8	1	12
Gyne	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Incidental Observation Subtotal</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>13</i>
Grand Total	15	4	41	1	61

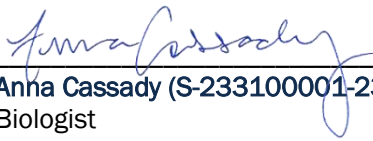
¹ An additional 50–100 Vosnesensky bumble bees were incidentally observed but were not captured, photographed, or recorded spatially. Given the high abundance of this species, surveyors chose to focus survey efforts on detection of Crotch’s bumble bee or other common species.

Table 3: Bumble Bees Captured

Date	Crotch's Bumble Bee	Vosnesensky Bumble Bee	Van Dyke Bumble Bee
04/24/2026 (Pass 1)	4 workers	1 worker, 1 gyne	—
05/08/2026 (Pass 2)	—	—	1 worker
05/22/2026 (Pass 3)	—	1 worker	3 gynes
Total	4	3	4

Note: Captured individuals are incorporated into the observed totals.

The results of these surveys are valid until the 2027 active season for Crotch's bumble bee begins (typically early February). The information in this survey report accurately represents the work conducted by the biologists who conducted these focused surveys. Sincerely,



Anna Cassady (S-233100001-23310-001)
 Biologist

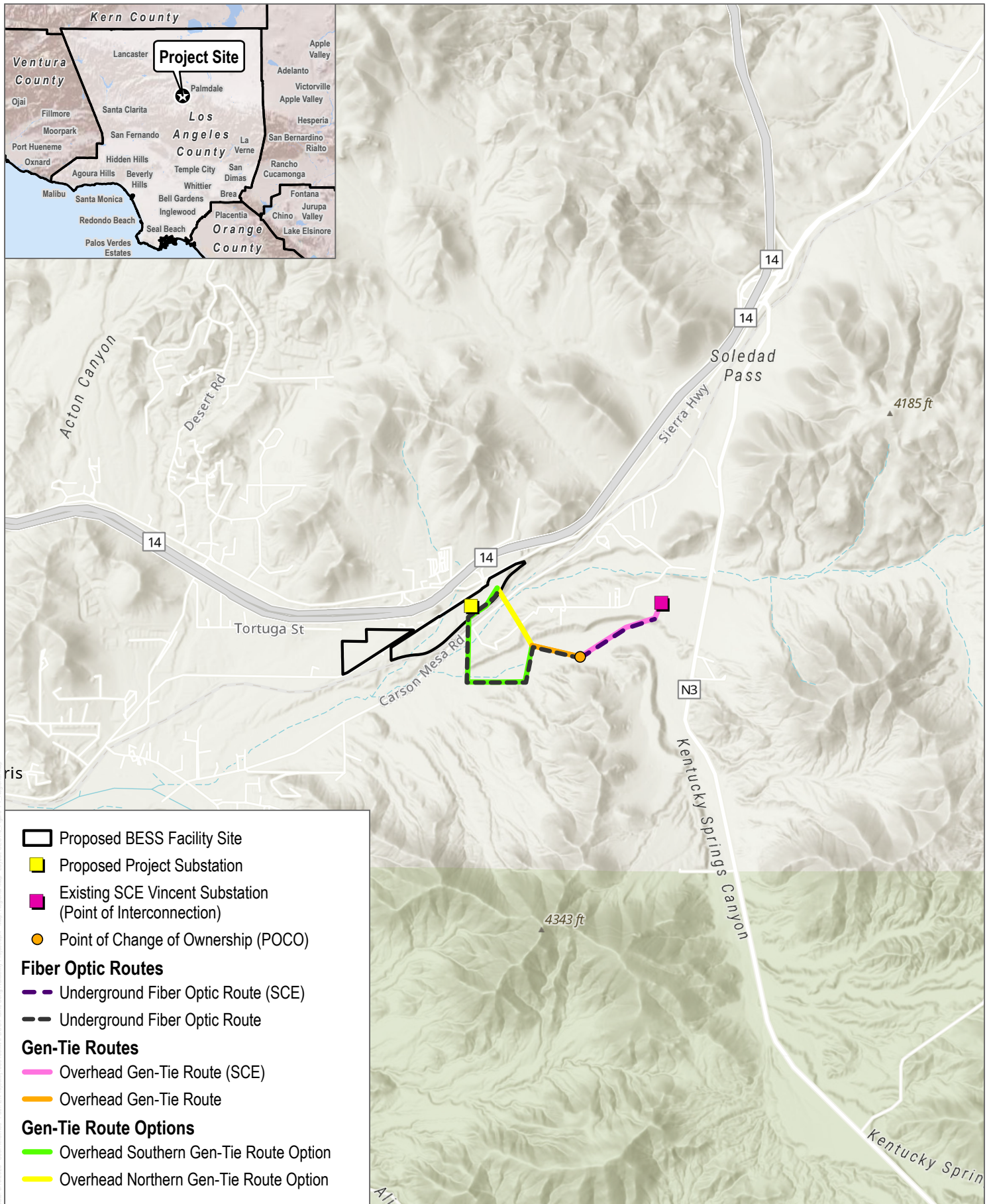
- Att.: *Figure 1, Project Location*
Figure 2, Vegetation Communities and Land Cover
Figure 3, Bumble Bee Survey Results
 A: *Blooming Plant Compendium*
 B: *Photo Log*
 cc: *Erin Phillips, Dudek*

4 References

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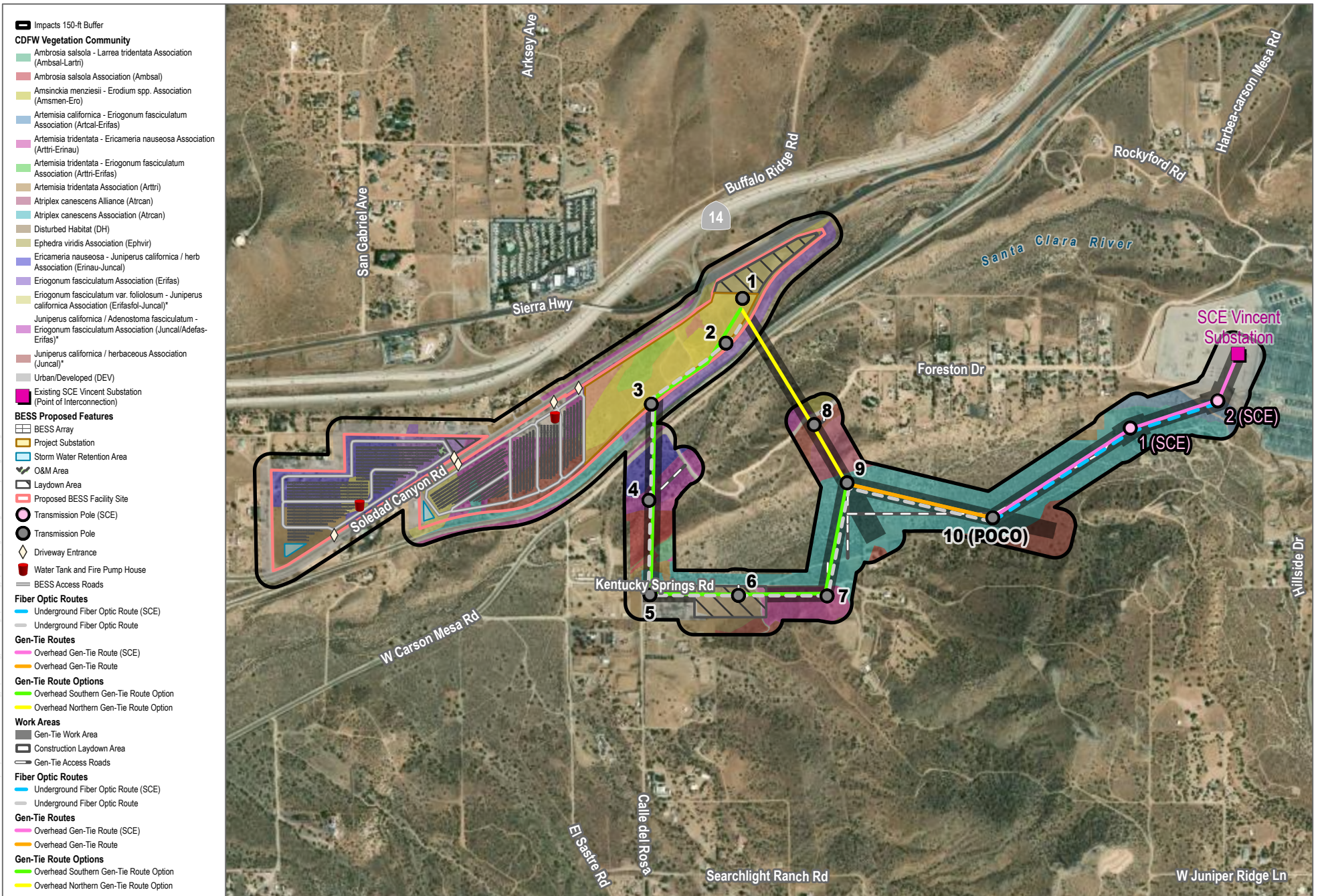
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SOURCE: World Topographic

FIGURE 1
Project Location
Prairie Song Reliability Project

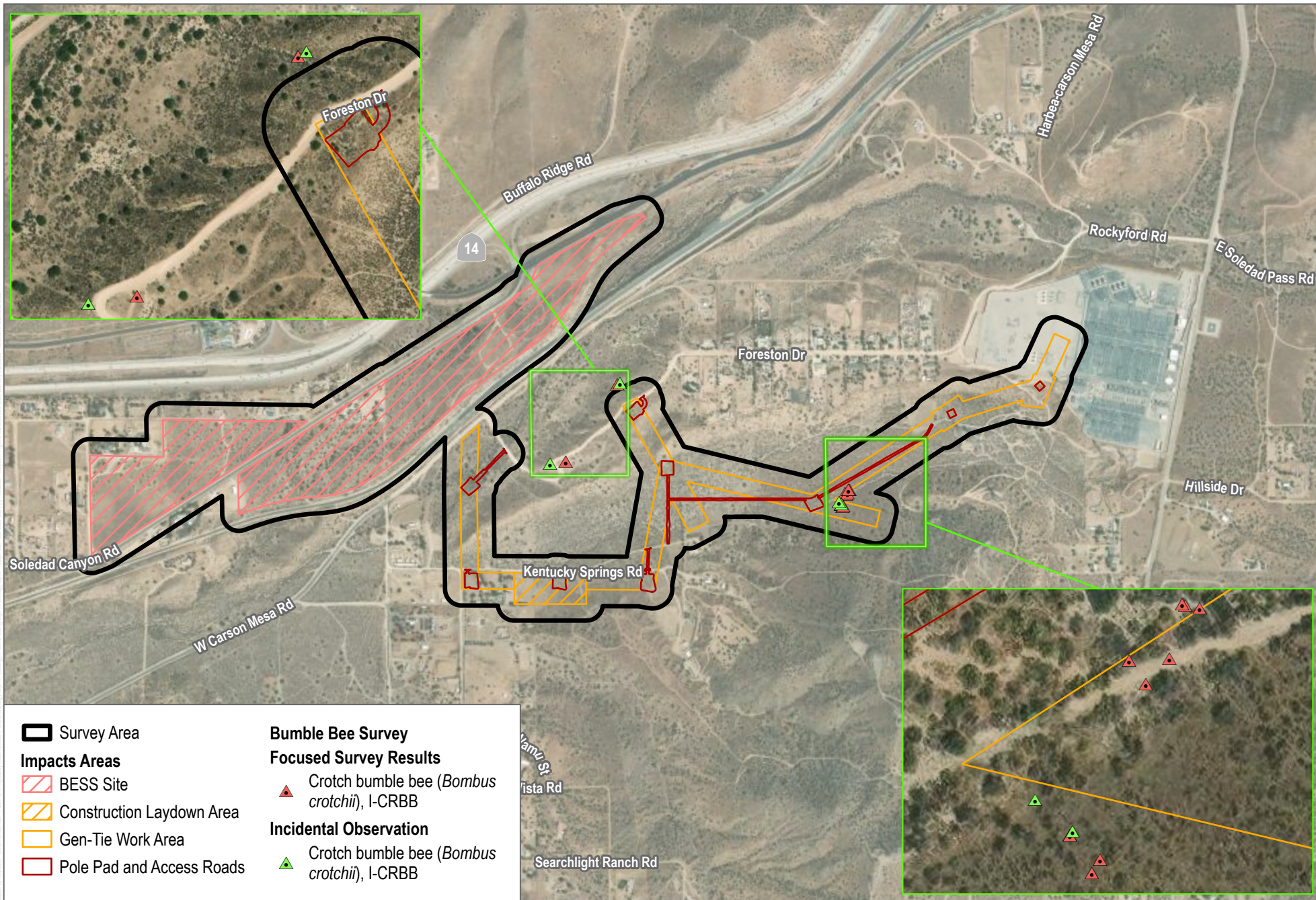


SOURCE: World Imagery



FIGURE 2
Vegetation Communities and Land Cover

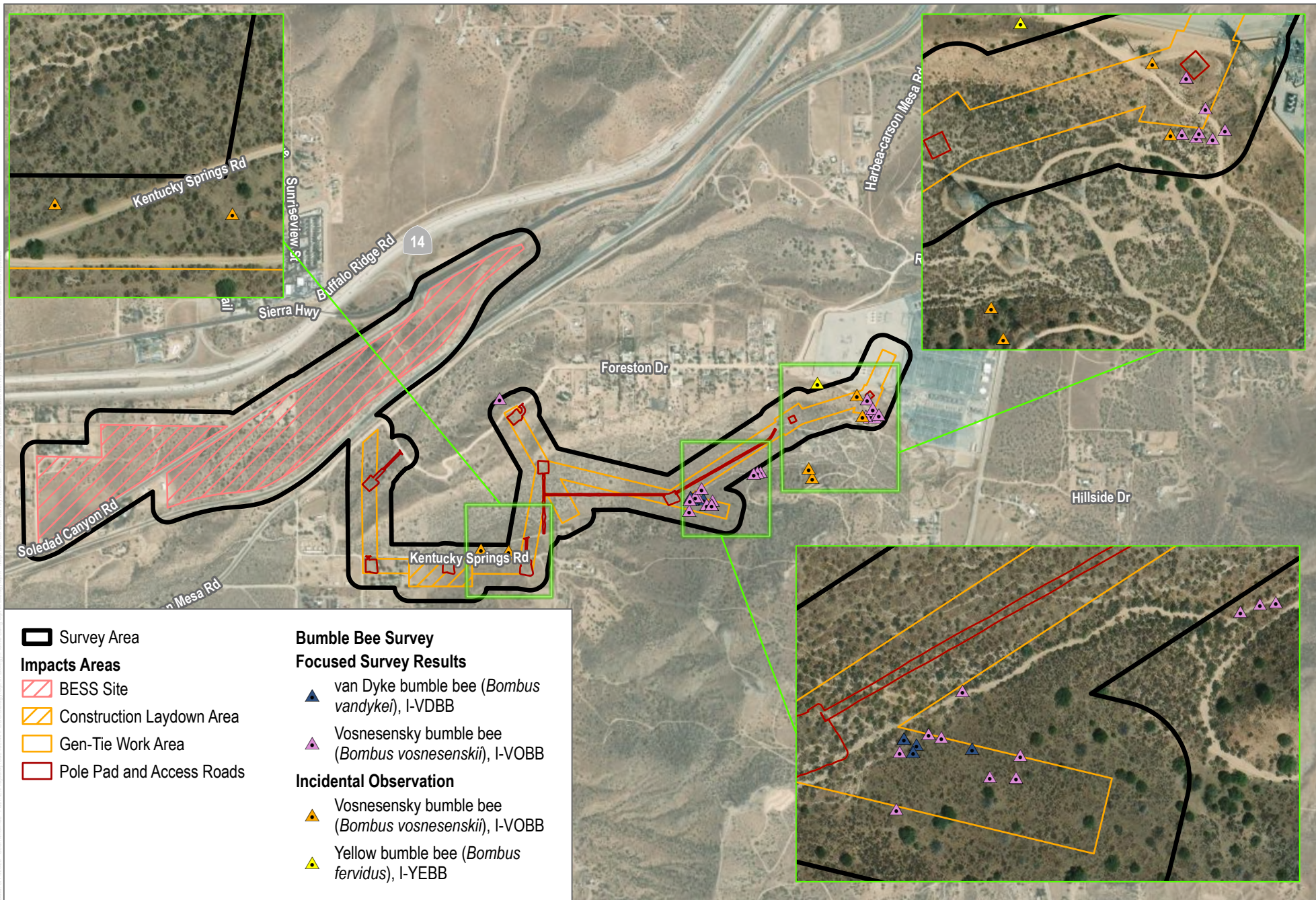
Prairie Song Reliability Project



SOURCE: ESRI Imagery; Open Streets



FIGURE 3a
Bumble Bee Survey Results - Crotch's Bumble Bee



SOURCE: ESRI Imagery; Open Streets

FIGURE 3b
Bumble Bee Survey Results - Other Common Bumble Bee Species

Attachment A

Blooming Plant Compendium

Blooming Plant Species

Eudicots

ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY

- Chaenactis fremontii*—pincushion flower
- Chaenactis glabriuscula*—yellow pincushion
- Encelia actoni*—Acton's brittle brush
- Ericameria cooperi*—Cooper's goldenbush
- Eriophyllum confertiflorum*—golden-yarrow
- Malacothrix californica*—California desertdandelion
- Malacothrix glabrata*—smooth desertdandelion
- Stephanomeria virgata*—rod wirelettuce

BORAGINACEAE—BORAGE FAMILY

- Amsinckia tessellata*—bristly fiddleneck

BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY

- * *Hirschfeldia incana*—shortpod mustard
- * *Sisymbrium altissimum*—tall tumbled mustard

CACTACEAE—CACTUS FAMILY

- Cylindropuntia echinocarpa*—silver cholla
- Opuntia basilaris* var. *basilaris*—beavertail pricklypear

FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY

- Acmispon glaber*—deerweed
- Acmispon strigosus*—strigose bird's-foot trefoil
- Lupinus bicolor*—miniature lupine

GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY

- * *Erodium cicutarium*—redstem stork's bill

HYDROPHYLLACEAE—WATERLEAF FAMILY

- Phacelia distans*—distant phacelia

LAMIACEAE—MINT FAMILY

- Salvia carduacea*—thistle sage
- Salvia columbariae*—chia
- Scutellaria mexicana*—Mexican bladdersage

NYCTAGINACEAE—FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY

Mirabilis laevis—desert wishbone-bush

ONAGRACEAE—EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY

Camissonia campestris—Mojave suncup

PAPAVERACEAE—POPPY FAMILY

Eschscholzia californica—California poppy

Eschscholzia minutiflora—pygmy poppy

POLEMONIACEAE—PHLOX FAMILY

Eriastrum sapphirinum—sapphire woollystar

Gilia aliquanta—puffcalyx gilia

Loeseliastrum matthewsii—desert calico

POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Chorizanthe staticoides—Turkish rugging

Eriogonum angulosum—anglestem buckwheat

Eriogonum fasciculatum—California buckwheat

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE—CALTROP FAMILY

Larrea tridentata—creosote bush

Monocots

AGAVACEAE—AGAVE FAMILY

Hesperoyucca whipplei—chaparral yucca

* Signifies introduced (non-native) species

Attachment B

Photo Log



Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) – Worker foraging on distant phacelia (*Phacelia distans*) was captured for identification. Photo taken on April 24, 2026, Bumble Bee 1.



Crotch's bumble bee – Worker foraging on distant phacelia was captured for identification. Photo taken on April 24, 2026, Bumble Bee 2.



Vosnesensky bumble bee (*Bombus vosnesenskii*) – Gyne foraging on thistle sage was captured for identification. Photo taken on April 24, 2026, Bumble Bee 3.



Vosnesensky bumble bee – Worker foraging on thistle sage was captured for identification. Photo taken on May 22, 2026, Bumble Bee 4.



Van Dyke bumble bee (*Bombus vandykei*) – Worker foraging on distant phacelia was captured for identification. Photo taken on May 8, 2026, Bumble Bee 5.



Van Dyke bumble bee – Gyne foraging on thistle sage was captured for identification. Photo taken on May 22, 2026, Bumble Bee 6.