

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

DOCKET

09-AFC-9

DATE _____

RECD. MAY 10 2010



RIDGECREST SOLAR POWER PLANT PUBLIC WORKSHOP May 3-4, 2010

Prepared and presented by Dick Anderson



BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

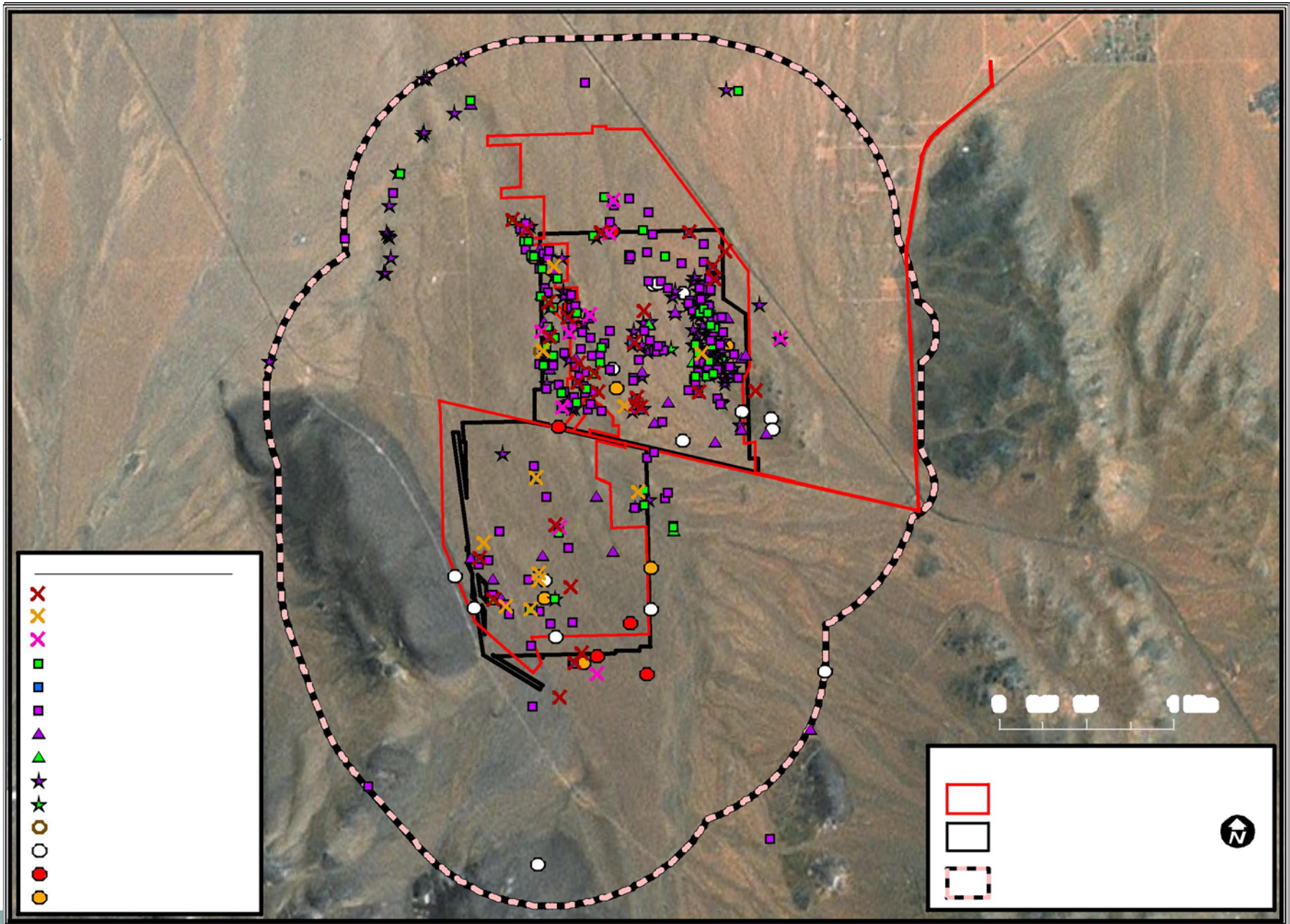


RIDGECREST SOLAR POWER PLANT PUBLIC WORKSHOP May 3-4, 2010

Desert Tortoise



- **HABITAT VALUE**
- **DENSITY CONFUSION**
- **RANGE-WIDE DECLINE**
- **CONNECTIVITY**
- **IMPACTS**



Desert Tortoise



- **HABITAT VALUE**
- **DENSITY CONFUSION**
- **RANGE-WIDE DECLINE**
- **CONNECTIVITY**
- **IMPACTS**

DENSITY CONFUSION



AFC - DESERT TORTOISE DENSITY IS 9.8/SQ KM AND ESTIMATED 69 TORTOISES.

NOW – DESERT TORTOISE DENSITY IS 8.1/SQ KM AND ESTIMATED 57 TORTOISES.

40 TORTOISES OBSERVED ON-SITE, 23 ADULTS, 12 JUVENILES, AND 5 THAT WERE NOT MEASURED.

THOSE 5 COULD BE ADULTS OR SMALLER THAN ADULTS.

DENSITY 8.1 – 9.8/ SQ KM, AND ESTIMATE 57 – 69 TORTOISES ON SITE.

Desert Tortoises Densities (USFWS 2009)

NE Mojave Density (km²)

2001	2.4
2002	-
2003	3.7
2004	1.2
2005	1.8
2007	1.7

E Mojave

2001	6.2
2002	4.1
2003	-
2004	5.3
2005	7.2
2007	5.8

E Colorado

2001	10.1
2002	7.7
2003	4.0
2004	6.4
2005	7.9
2007	5.0

N Colorado

2001	7.2
2002	-
2003	6.3
2004	6.9
2005	10.8
2007	4.6

Desert Tortoises Densities (USFWS 2009)

W Mojave	Density (km²)
2001	5.6
2002	5.8
2003	3.8
2004	4.4
2005	6.1
2007	4.7
Ridgecrest 2009	8.1 - 9.8

	Density (km²)
Ridgecrest SPP	8.1 - 9.8
Ivanpah SPP	1.6 (no correction)
	Raw Data (no correction)
Ridgecrest	5.1 (km²)
Ivanpah	1.6 (km²)

Desert Tortoise

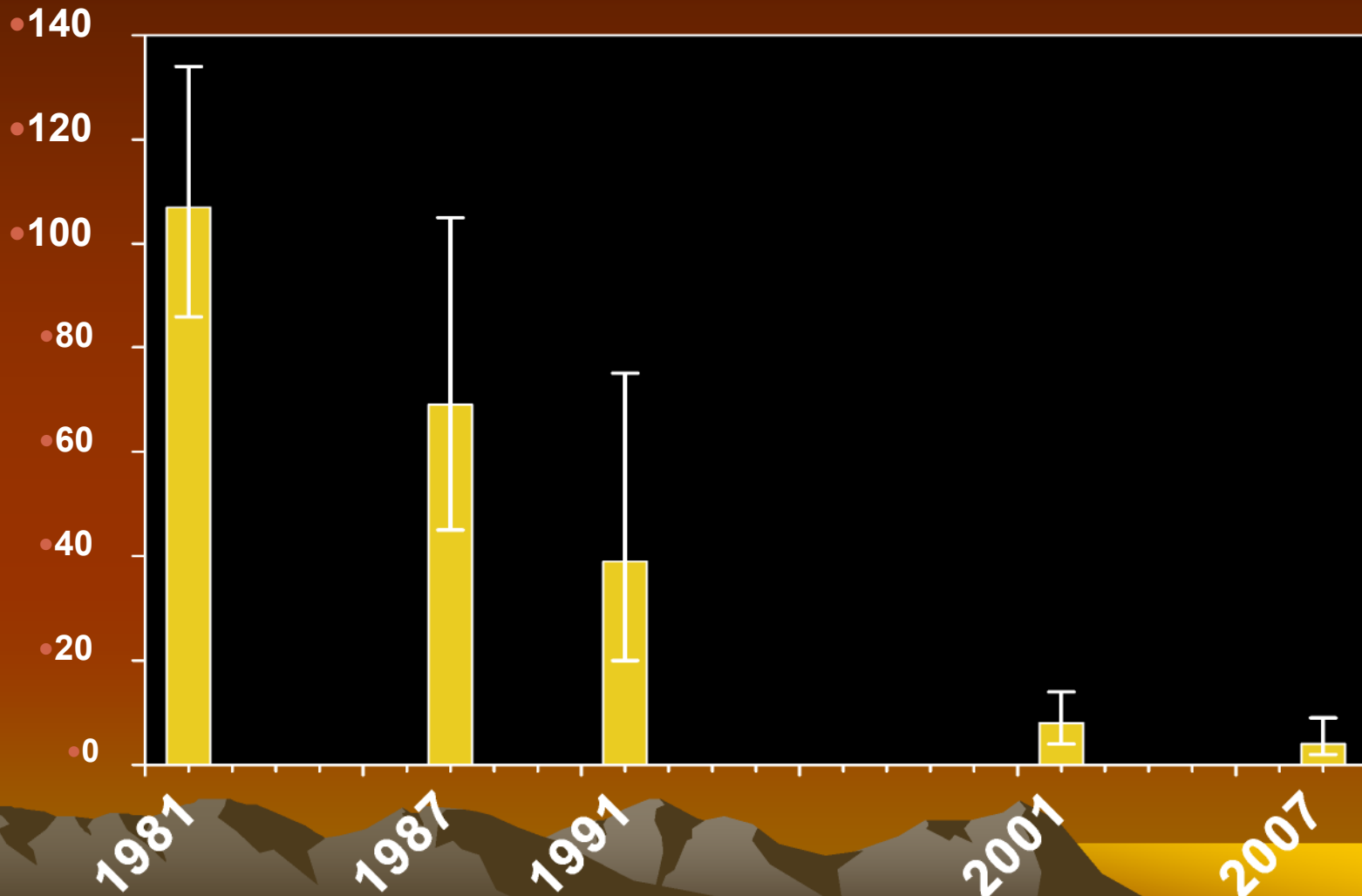


- **HABITAT VALUE**
- **DENSITY CONFUSION**
- **RANGE-WIDE DECLINE**
- **CONNECTIVITY**
- **IMPACTS**



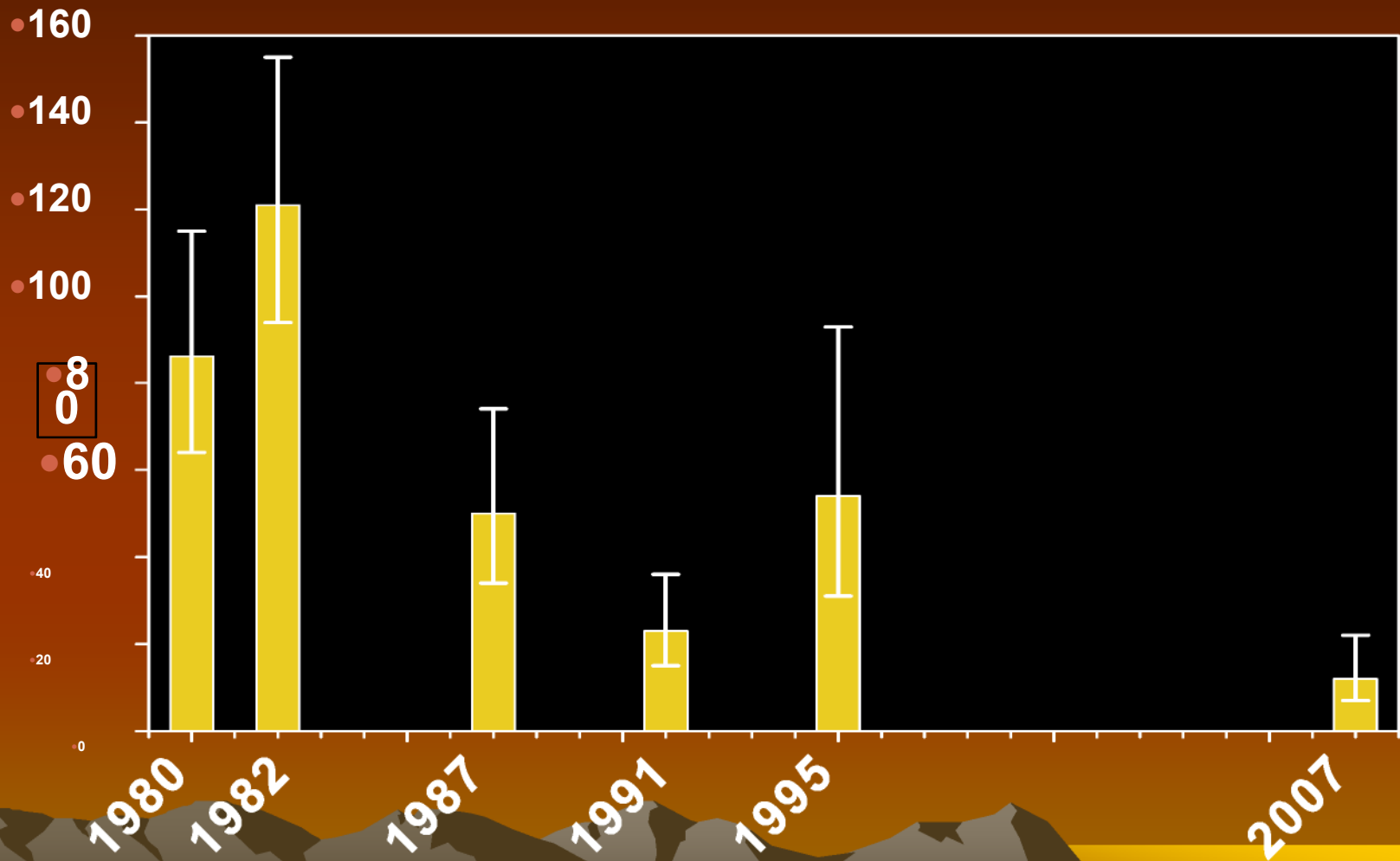
● Fremont Valley— ALL sizes

● Tortoises / km²



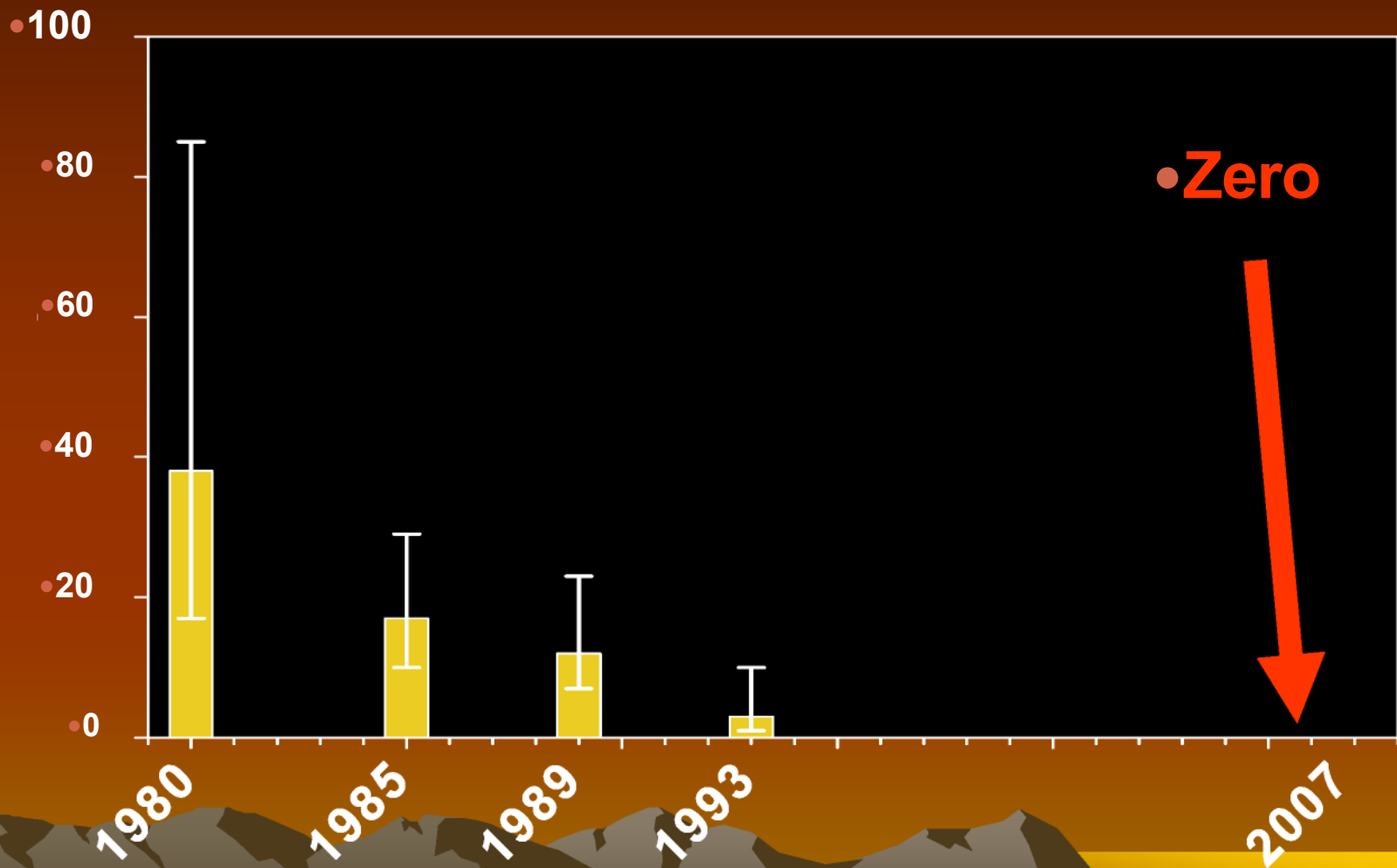
Kramer Hills— All sizes

Tortoises / km²



● Fremont Peak— All sizes

● Tortoises / km²



Desert Tortoise



- **HABITAT VALUE**
- **DENSITY CONFUSION**
- **RANGE-WIDE DECLINE**
- **CONNECTIVITY**
- **IMPACTS**





CONNECTIVITY



- These connections between populations counteract inbreeding depression by maintaining genetic connectivity.
- Ecosystems, native plants and, wildlife populations depend on habitat connectivity in order to survive. Connectivity is more than just wildlife corridors or linkages; it is the quality of a landscape which allows living things to live and move naturally. Wildlife movement is needed for many purposes, including foraging, reproduction, and migration. Wildlife populations decline when they are no longer able to move naturally, and natural movement is declining due to development and transportation infrastructure.



**Mojave Ground Squirrel
Habitat Quality¹**

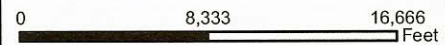
-  High - Desert Washes and Adjacent High Diversity Creosote Bush
-  Medium - Low Diversity Creosote Bush
-  Low - Monotypic Creosote Bush
-  Unsuitable - Rocky Terrain

2009

¹ NOTE: Vegetation descriptions for the purposes of MGS habitat quality does not correspond to mapped vegetation communities



1 inch = 8,333 feet



Ri

Mc
Quali

Desert Tortoise



- **HABITAT VALUE**
- **DENSITY CONFUSION**
- **RANGE-WIDE DECLINE**
- **CONNECTIVITY**
- **IMPACTS**

IMPACTS



- Direct impacts---Loss of all habitat and many individual species. Site lost forever (30-50 years). Significant impacts.
- Indirect impacts--- affects of surrounding area- lights, noise, water, human activity, road kills, increased OHV use, increase in predators---surrounding area out to 100 m - .5 km will be affected. Significant impacts.
- Cumulative impacts significant. Continued fragmentation of habitat, loss of some connectivity. Will affect long-term survival of species.
- It is not just the acres of habitat and the number of DTs that will be lost if the project is built, but it is the loss of a high value physical site for DT.
- ***Solution*** - Select Alternative Brownfield Site.

