**Rare Plant Status Review: *Calochortus catalinae***
**Proposed Deletion from California Rare Plant Rank 4.2 G3G4 / S3S4**
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This status review is being expedited through an agreement between the California Native Plant Society and the Utom Conservation Fund. Aside from being advanced as part of this agreement, the process, content, and information provided herein is not altered, modified, or developed differently in any way or form compared to other status reviews developed by CNPS.

**Background and Taxonomy**
*Calochortus catalinae* S. Watson is a perennial herb (from a bulb) in the Liliaceae known from southwestern California in Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, including three of the Channel Islands (Calflora 2024, CCH2 2024, CNDDB 2024, iNaturalist 2024). There are also disjunct records from Baja California, however these have not been verified with certainty and may be a different taxon (iNaturalist 2024). It is included in *The Jepson Manual* (Fiedler and Ness 1993), *Jepson eFlora* (Fiedler 2012) and *Flora of North America* (Fiedler and Zebell 2003). It was added to the *CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* in 1974 and is currently CRPR 4.2 (CNPS 2024). It was nominated for deletion from the *Rare Plant Inventory* in 2011 and is being reviewed for that change in this document.

**Distribution and Abundance**
In order to obtain the current distribution and number of Element Occurrences (EOs) of *Calochortus catalinae*, we examined several sources of data: survey forms submitted to the CNDDB, herbarium specimens available in the CCH2 database, and observation data in the Calflora and iNaturalist databases (Calflora 2024, CCH2 2024, CNDDB 2024, iNaturalist 2024). We disregarded historical herbarium specimen locations that were not exact, for example “Santa Catalina Island,” “Santa Ana Mountains,” or “Santa Monica Mountains,” and we did not use iNaturalist locations that were obviously inaccurate (for example mapping in the ocean or to a freeway overpass). We also checked the accuracy of the herbarium georeferencing for many of the specimens and georeferenced those lacking coordinates or with inaccurate coordinates. The final dataset included 3,602 usable records which were grouped into EOs using the methods outlined in Green and Sims (2018). Using criteria used by the state of California, EOs are separated by at least 0.25-mile (0.4 km). Records not used in the analysis are found in the pink rows at the bottom of the location table. This includes records from San Luis Obispo that have been redetermined to *C. simulans*.

According to our analysis, *Calochortus catalinae* is currently known from approximately 803 EOs, of which 209 are historical (not observed in over 20 years). One hundred and nine EOs are located on the Channel Islands with 16 on Santa Rosa Island, 29 on Santa Cruz Island, and 64 on Santa Catalina Island. Aerial imagery was examined to make an approximate decision about which EOs may have been extirpated. Surprisingly, many of the historical EOs map to undeveloped habitat and may still be extant; approximately 35 EOs are likely or certainly extirpated. Due to the large number of records in this analysis and the broad distribution of this species, we do not have the resources to give an accurate account of current land ownership where the EOs occur. Using a GIS land ownership layer, as well as information provided by

observers (some of which is outdated), we estimate that 303 of the 803 EOs are on lands that may be privately owned (but not owned by a conservation organization) or of unknown ownership, with 118 of those historical and 29 likely or presumed extirpated. The other 500 EOs are on lands owned or managed by city, county, state or federal entities or are managed by non-profit conservation organizations.

**Status and Threats**
The CNDDB and NatureServe rank *C. catalinae* as G3G4 (rounded to G3 – vulnerable) / S3S4 (CNPS 2024, NatureServe 2024). NatureServe last reviewed this species in August 2024, when their analysis (using 1 km [0.62-mile] of distance between occurrences) found that there are likely 300 total EOs and 200 recent EOs. NatureServe states that development is a concern throughout the range of the species.

Our land ownership analysis is not accurate enough to decipher if some of the EOs occurring on lands of unknown ownership are actually on protected lands. Although many EOs are likely still threatened by development, even if the land is owned by a government entity or conservation organization, this species appears to be stable at this time and still occurs at many of its historical locations.

**Summary**
Although rankings are based on many different factors, in general Rank 4 taxa have 100 or fewer recent EOs. Our analysis estimates that *C. catalinae* has 594 recent EOs. Therefore, based on the available information, *Calochortus catalinae* is too common to rank. CNPS and the CNDDB propose deleting *Calochortus catalinae* from California Rare Plant Rank 4.2 of the CNPS Inventory and placing it on the Considered But Rejected list. If knowledge on the distribution, threats, or rarity status of *C. catalinae* changes in the future, it may be re-evaluated at that time.

**Recommended Actions**
CNPS: Change *Calochortus catalinae* from CRPR 4.2 to CBR
CNDDB: Remove *Calochortus catalinae* from the CNDDB Special Plants List.

**Revised CNPS Inventory Record**
*Calochortus catalinae* S. Watson
Changed from 4.2 to CBR on 2025/02/18
CBR Reason: Too common.

**Original CNPS Inventory Record**
*Calochortus catalinae* Wats.
common name: Catalina mariposa lily
Family: Liliaceae
USDA Plants Symbol: CACA5
Synonym(s)/Other Name(s): none
CRPR 4.2
Counties: Los Angeles (LAX), Orange (ORA), Riverside (RIV), San Bernardino (SBD), Santa Barbara (SBA), Ventura (VEN)
States: California (CA)

Quad name (code): Beverly Hills (3411814), Black Star Canyon (3311776), Burbank (3411823), Calabasas (3411826), Camarillo (3411921), Canada Gobernadora (3311755), Canoga Park (3411825), Carpinteria (3411945), Corona South (3311775), El Monte (3411811), El Toro (3311766), Figueroa Mtn. (3411968), Fillmore (3411848), Gaviota (3412042), Glendora (3411727), Goleta (3411947), Guasti (3411715), Hollywood (3411813), La Habra (3311788), Laguna Beach (3311757), Little Pine Mtn. (3411956), Los Angeles (3411812), Los Olivos (3412061), Malibu Beach (3411816), Matilija (3411943), Mt. Wilson (3411821), Murrieta (3311752), Newbury Park (3411828), Newhall (3411845), Ojai (3411942), Ontario (3411716), Orange (3311777), Pitas Point (3411934), Point Dume (3411817), Point Mugu (3411911), Prado Dam (3311786), Rancho Nuevo Creek (3411964), Redondo Beach (3311874), Sacate (3412043), San Bernardino North (3411723), San Dimas (3411717), San Juan Capistrano (3311756), San Marcos Pass (3411957), San Pedro (3311863), Santa Barbara (3411946), Santa Catalina East (3311833), Santa Catalina North (3311844), Santa Catalina South (3311834), Santa Catalina West (3311845), Santa Cruz Island A (3311987), Santa Cruz Island B (3311986), Santa Cruz Island C (3311985), Santa Paula (3411931), Santa Paula Peak (3411941), Santa Rosa Island East (3311988), Santa Rosa Island North (3312081), Santa Rosa Island South (3312071), Santa Susana (3411836), Santa Ynez (3412051), Santiago Peak (3311765), Saticoy (3411932), Simi (3411837), Sleepy Valley (3411853), Solvang (3412052), Sunland (3411833), Thousand Oaks (3411827), Topanga (3411815), Torrance (3311873), Triunfo Pass (3411818), Tustin (3311767), Van Nuys (3411824), Ventura (3411933), Wheeler Springs (3411953), White Ledge Peak (3411944), Wildomar (3311753), Yorba Linda (3311787), Zaca Lake (3412071)

General Habitat: Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland
Elevation: 15 - 700 meters, 50 - 2295 feet
Life form: perennial bulbiferous herb
Blooms (February) March to June
Threats: Threatened by development.

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**Personal Communications**

Roberts, Fred. 2024. Botanical Consultant, author, and Rare Plant Chair, Orange County Chapter, CNPS. Email communication regarding distribution of *Calochortus catalinae*. Personal communication 18 December 2024.