Pacific Northwest Coast

Ecoregional Assessment : Appendices

The Nature Conservancy
SAVING THE LAST GREAT PLACES ON EARTH

Nature Conservancy Canada

Conservation de la Nature Canada

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

August 2006

Index to Appendices for the Pacific Northwest Coast Ecoregional Assessment

Appendix number (corresponds to Chapter numbers) and Title

2A Pacific Northwest Coast Ecoregion Crosswalk Plant Association Group X Ecological System
2B Rare Plant Community Conservation Targets in the Pacific Northwest Coast Ecoregion
2C Rare Estuarine and Wetland Plant Community Conservation Targets in the Pacific Northwest Coast Ecoregion
2D PNW Coast Ecoregion Rare Plant Targets
2E PNW Coast Ecoregion Wildlife Conservation Targets

3A Macrohabitat attributes of aquatic systems in the Oregon Coastal, Willamette, Olympic/Chehalis, Lower Columbia, and Puget Sound, and Rogue-Umpqua EDUs
3B Aquatic Conservation Targets, PNW Coast Ecoregional Assessment

4A PNW Coast Shoreline Targets
4B PNW Coast Intertidal Vegetation Types
4C PNW Coast Estuarine Conservation Targets Based on Substrates (Area in ha)
4D PNW Coast Ecoregion Fine Filter Marine Targets
4E Building a Benthic Habitat Model as Surrogates for Ecosystem-Scale Targets

5A PNW Coast Ecoregion Protected Areas
5B Numbers of Targets Meeting Goals (by Quartile) in Existing Protected Areas

6A The SITE Selection Algorithm

7A Prioritization of Assessment Units
7B Sensitivity Analysis for Terrestrial HUCs

8A Automated Integration of Aquatic and Terrestrial Site Selection
8B Peer Review Comments and Comment Disposition
8C PNW Coast Ecoregion Portfolio Conservation Areas
8D Summaries of Portfolio Sites in the PNW Ecoregion
8E Targets and Goals Summary
8F Site Prioritization Results
8G Lowest Vulnerability Sites--Top 25%
8H Threats Analysis

Appendix 2A Pacific Northwest Coast Ecoregion Crosswalk Plant Association Group X Ecological System

PAG #	COUNT	PAG "Name" (unofficial)	NatureServe Ecological System
0	1853108		Area not mapped
17	261	No Name Available	North Pacific Oak Woodland
25	27530	No Name Available	North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland
27	489689	No Name Available	North Pacific Maritme Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
28	68227	No Name Available	North Pacific Dry Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland
771	24	Rock Outcrop Shrub / Forb / Grassy	Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe
791	72	Black Hawthorn?	Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe
801	42	Lodgepole Pine	North Pacific Dry Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland
901	538712	Sitka Spruce / Salal	North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest
902	6375170	Sitka Spruce / Sword Fern	North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest
903	2074477	Sitka Spruce / Salmonberry	North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest
1001	60	Ponderosa Pine / Buckbrush	Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland
1002	126	Ponderosa Pine - Doug Fir	Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland
1101	42313	Ponderosa Pine / Western Wheatgrass	Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland
1102	168	Oregon White Oak / Shrubby	North Pacific Oak Woodland
1103	154	Oregon White Oak / Bristly Dogstail	North Pacific Oak Woodland
1201	957	Jeffery Pine (White Oak) / Idaho Fescue	Klamath-Siskyou Lower Montane Serpentine Mixed Conifer Woodland
1203	921	Jeffery Pine-Incense Cedar	Klamath-Siskyou Lower Montane Serpentine Mixed Conifer Woodland
1271	115	Buckbrush Shrublands	Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe
1301	382	Port Orford Cedar / Oregon Grape	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1302	511	Port Orford Cedar / Rhododendron - Salal	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1303	449	Port Orford Cedar / Sword Fern	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1305	400	Port Orford Cedar / Oval-leaf huckleberry	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1321	465	Port Orford Cedar / Pink Honeysuckle	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1401	30	Doug-fir / Buckbrush / Western Wheatgrass	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1402	2737	Doug-Fir / Kinnikinnick	North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1403	56	Doug-Fir / Pinegrass	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1404	296	Doug-Fir / Ninebark - Symphoricarpos	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1405	31	Doug-Fir / Huckleberry	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1406	229642	Doug-Fir / Ocean Spray / Oregon Grape	North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1407	1438026	Doug-Fir / Dry Scrub	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1408	343495	Doug-Fir - Canyon Live Oak	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1409	77571	Doug-Fir - Golden Chinquapin	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1411	40	Doug-Fir / Incense Cedar-Jeffery Pine	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1423	7513	No Name Available	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1424	7552	No Name Available	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1425	8361	No Name Available	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1426	9888	No Name Available	North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1427	9848	No Name Available	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1428	8383	No Name Available	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1429	8163	No Name Available	North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1430	7135	Psme-Cade SO OR	Rocky Mountain Montane Dry-Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
1471	4240	Dry grasslands	Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe
1481	44	Montane Talus shrub	North Pacific Broadleaf Mesic Seral Forest
1491	107	Riparian Shrublands	North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland
1501	361872	Tan Oak-Doug Fir-Golden Chinqapin	Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest
1502	120745	Tan Oak - Doug-Fir/ Oregon grape	Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest
1503	31562	Tan Oak / Oregon grape	Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest
1504	1448479	Tanoak / Huckleberry	Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest
1521	806	Tanoak -Chinqapin	Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest
1601	3010	Grand Fir / Ocean-spray	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1602	1777	Grand Fir / Oregon Grape	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1603	1938	Grand Fir / Vine maple	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1604	1377	Grand Fir / Pinegrass	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1605	1604	Grand Fir / Huckleberry	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1607	35312	Grand Fir / Salal	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest

PAG #	COUNT	PAG "Name" (unofficial)	NatureServe Ecological System
1608	117678	Grand Fir - CA Laurel	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1609	197285	Grand Fir / Ocean-Spray - Poison Oak / Sala	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1612	34434	Grand Fir - Golden Chinqapin / Pacific Peavi	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1613	111985	No Name Available	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1621	1406	No Name Available	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1622	1101	No Name Available	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1623	1369	No Name Available	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1627	28	No Name Available	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1671	84	Sagebrush / Fescue	Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe
1691	5750	Riparain / Wetlands	North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland
1701	1362	Whitebark Pine-Jeffery Pine	Klamath-Siskyou Lower Montane Serpentine Mixed Conifer Woodland
1901	201043	Western Hemlock / Queens Cup	North Pacific Western Hemlock - Western Red Cedar Forest
1902	728945	Western Hemlock / Rhododendron-dry	North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1903	5181885	Western Hemlock / Salal - Oregongrape	North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1904	491313	Western Hemlock /Alaska blueberry	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1905	339246	Western Hemlock / Vanillaleaf	North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1906	12204674	Western Hemlock / Oregon Grape	North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1907	10116696	Western Hemlock / Sword Fern - Oxalis	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1908	2670981	Western Hemlock / Salmonberry	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1909	3940889	Western Hemlock / Blueberry - Sorrel	North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest
1910	34193	Western Hemlock / Devils Club	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1911	339	Western Hemlock / Skunk Cabbage	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1912	13	Western Hemlock / Fools Huckleberry	North Pacific Western Hemlock - Western Red Cedar Forest
1914	130736	No Name Available	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1915	237064	Western Hemlock / Rhododendron - moist, s	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1922	1008	Western Hemlock / Rhododendron - Drier, no	North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1923	1907	Western Hemlock - (Incense Cedar, Doug Fi	North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1924	9165	Western Hemlock / Rhododendron -dry	North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1925	16483	Western Hemlock - Port Orford Cedar / Sorre	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1926	5937	Western Hemlock-Port Orford Cedar / Rhodo	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1927	36077	Western Hemlock-Tan Oak/ Rhododendron	North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1928	3269082	Western Hemlock / Salmonberry	North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Douglas-Fir Western Hemlock Forest
1971	58241	No Name Available	Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe
1991	4976	Riparian/Wetland Shrub and Herb	North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland
2001	2632	White Fir - Tan Oak	Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
2002	481	White Fir / Rhododendron	Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
2003	7842	White Fir - Grand Fir / Oregon Grape	Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
2004	31539	White Fir - Doug Fir / Rosa Symphoricarpos	Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
2006	2448	Grand Fir / Salal- Oregon Grape	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
2008	689	White Fir / Sorrel	Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
2098	93	White Fir -Shasta Fir / Sweet-After-Death	Mediterranean California Red Fir Forest and Woodland
2099	2	White Fir - Brewer Pine	Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
2101	96	Shasta Fir / Prince's pine	Mediterranean California Red Fir Forest and Woodland
2102	244	Shasta Fir / Pyrola	Mediterranean California Red Fir Forest and Woodland
2103	286	Shasta Fir - White Fir	Mediterranean California Red Fir Forest and Woodland
2104	313	Shasta Fir - White Fir	Mediterranean California Red Fir Forest and Woodland
2201	77718	Silver Fir / Rhododendron - Oregon Grape	North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest
2202	46679	Silver Fir / Oregon Grape	North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest
2203	520814	Silver Fir / Alaska huckleberry	North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest
2204	249072	Silver Fir / Big Huckleberry - Beargrass	North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest
2205	24619	Silver Fir / White Rhododendron - Alaska Hu	North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest
2206	23008	Silver Fir / three-leaved coolwort	North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest
2207	474179	Silver Fir / Alaska Huckleberry	North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest
2208	951823	Silver Fir / Sorrel	North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest
2209	8124	Silver Fir/ Devils Club	North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest
2271	79579	No Name Available	North Pacific Dry and Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland and Meadow
2291	107	Sitka Alder	North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland

PAG #	COUNT	PAG "Name" (unofficial)	NatureServe Ecological System
2302	6	Mountain Hemlock / Huckleberry/ Beargrass?	North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest
2303	20701	Mountain Hemlock / Fools Huckleberry?	North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest
2304	384423	Mountain Hemlock / White Rhododendron - B	North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest
2305	563956	Mountain Hemlock / Alaska Huckleberry	North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest
2306	4807	Mountain Hemlock / Devil's Club	North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest
2371	72379	No Name Available	North Pacific Dry and Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland and Meadow
2391	541	Riparian / Wetland Shrub and Herb	North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland
2504	81428	Subalpine Fir / White Rhododenron - Beargra	Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland
2571	15694	Festuca Grasslands, Sagebrush-grasslands	Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe
2901	49	Larix lyalii Parkland	Northern Rocky Mountain Subalpine Larch Woodland
3201	421617	Mountain Hemlock Parkland wet-mesic-dry	North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest
3301	30762	Alpine	North Pacific Dry and Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland and Meadow

Appendix 2B Rare Plant Community Conservation Targets in the Pacific Northwest Coast Ecoregion

Scientific name	Common name	Rank	Distri-bution	Patch Size	Ecoregion Goal	NVCS alliance
Myrica gale / Sanguisorba officinalis / Sphagnum spp. Shrubland	Sweet Gale / Great Burnet / Peatmoss species Shrubland	G1?S1?	L	S	13	MYRICA GALE SATURATED SHRUBLAND
Carex (livida, utriculata) / Sphagnum spp. Herbaceous Vegetation	(Livid Sedge, Beaked Sedge) / Peatmoss species	G1G2S1	W	S	7	CAREX UTRICULATA SATURATED
Picea sitchensis / Cornus sericea - Salix hookeriana	Sitka spruce / creek dogwood - Hooker willow tideland	G1G2S1	L	L	7	PICEA SITCHENSIS TIDAL WOODLAND
Abies grandis - Pseudotsuga menziesii / Lithocarpus densiflorus / Polystichum munitum	grand fir - Douglas - fir / tanoak / sword fern	G1S1	E	M	25	ABIES GRANDIS - PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII GIANT
Abies procera / Oxalis oregana Forest	Noble Fir / Redwood Sorrel	G1S1	W	M	7	ABIES PROCERA FOREST
Calamagrostis nutkaensis - Argentina egedii - Juncus balticus Herbaceous Vegetation	Pacific Reedgrass - Pacific Silverweed - Baltic Rush Herbaceous Vegetation	G1S1	L	S	13	CALAMAGROSTIS NUTKAENSIS TIDAL
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana - Picea sitchensis / Vaccinium ovatum - Rhododendron macrophyllum	Port Orford cedar - Sitka spruce / evergreen huckleberry - western	G1S1	E	L	25	CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA FOREST
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana / Vaccinium ovatum	Port Orford cedar / evergreen huckleberry dune oldgrowth forest	G1S1	L	S	13	CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA FOREST
Deschampsia cespitosa - Sidalcea hendersonii	Tufted hairgrass - Henderson's checker-mallow	G1S1	L	S	13	
Festuca rubra dune grasslands	red fescue stabilized sand dunes	G1S1	L	S	13	FESTUCA RUBRA HERBACEOUS

Scientific name	Common name	Rank	Distribution	Patch Size	Ecoregion Goal	NVCS alliance
Ledum glandulosum - Myrica gale	western Labrador tea - sweet gale heath	G1S1	L	S	13	LEDUM GLANDULOSUM SATURATED
LEDUM GROENLANDICUM - KALMIA MICROPHYLLA / XEROPHYLLUM TENAX SHRUBLAND	BOG LABRADOR-TEA - BOG-LAUREL / BEARGRASS	G1S1	W	S	7	NEEDS NEW: LEDUM GROENLANDICUM
Myrica gale / Boykinia intermedia - Carex obnupta Shrubland	Sweet Gale / Sierran Brookfoam / Slough Sedge Shrubland	G1S1	W	S	7	MYRICA GALE SEASONALLY FLOODED
Picea sitchensis - Abies grandis / Gaultheria shallon / Polystichum munitum	Sitka spruce - grand fir / salal / sword fern	G1S1	E	S	25	PICEA SITCHENSIS GIANT FOREST
Picea sitchensis - Tsuga heterophylla / Rhododendron macrophyllum - Vaccinium ovatum	Sitka spruce - western hemlock / western rhododendron - evergreen	G1S1	L	L	13	PICEA SITCHENSIS GIANT FOREST
Pinus contorta spp. contorta / Arctostaphylos uva - ursi	shorepine / kinnikinnick	G1S1	L	L	13	PINUS CONTORTA SSP CONTORTA ROUND -
Pinus contorta ssp. contorta / Arctostaphylos columbiana	shorepine / hairy manzanita	G1S1	E	L	25	PINUS CONTORTA SSP CONTORTA ROUND -
Pinus contorta ssp. contorta / Gaultheria shallon - Vaccinium ovatum	pygmy shore pine forest on Blacklock soils	G1S1	L	L	13	PINUS CONTORTA SSP CONTORTA ROUND -
Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa / Cornus sericea / Impatiens capensis	black cottonwood / creek dogwood / touch - me - not	G1S1	W	Li	7	POPULUS BALSAMIFERA SSP TRICHOCARPA
Quercus garryana / Festuca idahoensis var. romeri	white oak / Idaho fescue savanna	G1S1	L	L	13	QUERCUS GARRYANA WOODED
Ranunculus flammula - Juncus nevadensis - Carex lenticularis Herbaceous Vegetation	Greater Creeping Spearwort - Sierran Rush - Lakeshore Sedge Herbaceous Vegetation	G1S1	L	Li	13	CAREX OBNUPTA SEASONALLY FLOODED

Scientific name	Common name	Rank	Distribution	Patch Size	Ecoregion Goal	NVCS alliance
Sidalcea hendersonii - Tidal Marsh	Henderson's checker-mallow - Tidal Marsh	G1S1	L	S	13	
Tsuga heterophylla / Ledum glandulosum / Carex obnupta - Lysichiton americanum	western hemlock / western Labrador tea / slough sedge - skunk cabbage swamp	G1S1	L	M	13	TSUGA HETEROPHYLLA SATURATED
Tsuga heterophylla / Rhododendron macrophyllum - Vaccinium ovatum	western hemlock / western rhododendron - evergreen huckleberry forest	G1S1	W	M	7	TSUGA HETEROPHYLLA GIANT FOREST
Myrica gale - Spiraea douglasii / Sphagnum spp. Shrubland	Sweet Gale - Douglas' Meadowsweet / Peatmoss species Shrubland	G2?S1S2	L	S	13	
Baccharis pilularis / Artemisia pycnocephala - Scrophularia californica	south coast herb dunes	G2S1	L	S	13	BACCHARIS PILULARIS SHRUBLAND
Calamagrostis nutkaensis - Elymus glaucus	Pacific reedgrass - blue wildrye	G2S1	L	S	13	CALAMAGROSTIS NUTKAENSIS HERBACEOUS
FESTUCA ROEMERI - CERASTIUM ARVENSE - KOELERIA MACRANTHA HERBACEOUS VEGETATION	ROEMER'S FESCUE - FIELD CHICKWEED - PRAIRIE JUNEGRASS	G2S1	L	S	13	FESTUCA ROEMERI HERBACEOUS
LEDUM GROENLANDICUM - MYRICA GALE / SPHAGNUM SPP. SHRUBLAND	BOG LABRADOR-TEA - SWEETGALE / SPHAGNUM SPP.	G2S1	W	S	7	NEEDS NEW: LEDUM GROENLANDICUM
Pinus contorta spp. contorta / Carex obnupta	shorepine / slough sedge	G2S1	W	L	7	PINUS CONTORTA SSP CONTORTA SEASONALLY
Poa douglasii ssp. macrantha dunes	seashore bluegrass dunes	G2S1	L	S	13	POA DOUGLASII SSP MACRANTHA SHORT - SOD
Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa / Cornus sericea / Impatiens capensis	black cottonwood / creek dogwood / touch - me - not	G2S1	W	Li	7	POPULUS BALSAMIFERA SSP TRICHOCARPA

Scientific name	Common name	Rank	Distribution	Patch Size	Ecoregion Goal	NVCS alliance
Carex aquatilis var. dives - Comarum palustre Herbaceous Vegetation	Sitka Sedge - Purple Marshlocks	G2S1?	W	S	7	CAREX AQUATILIS VAR. DIVES SEASONALLY
Abies lasiocarpa - (Pinus contorta) / Lupinus arcticus ssp. subalpinus Woodland	Subalpine Fir - (Lodgepole Pine) / Subalpine Arctic Lupine Woodland	G2S2	W	M	7	ABIES LASIOCARPA WOODLAND
Anaphalis margaritacea - Aster foliaceous	Anaphalis - aster	G2S2	W	S	7	
Arbutus menziesii - Arctostaphylos columbiana	Arbutus - hairy manzanita	G2S2	P	S	3	
Carex cusickii - (Comarum palustre) fen	Cusick sedge - (bog cinquefoil) fen	G2S2	W	S	7	CAREX CUSICKII SATURATED HERBACEOUS
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana - Abies concolor - Pseudotsuga menziesii / (Mahonia nervosa var. nervosa) / Achlys triphylla	Port Orford cedar - white fir - Douglas - fir / (dwarf Oregongrape) / vanillaleaf	G2S2	L	L	13	CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA FOREST
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana - Abies concolor / Quercus sadleriana / Leucothe davisiae* - Rhododendron macrophyllum	Port Orford cedar - white fir / Sadler oak / leucothoe - western rhododendron	G2S2	L	L	13	CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA FOREST
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana - Pseudotsuga menziesii / (Rhododendron macrophyllum) / Xerophyllum tenax	Port Orford cedar - Douglas-fir / (western rhododendron) / beargrass	G2S2	L	L	13	CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA FOREST
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana - Pseudotsuga menziesii / Lithocarpus densiflorus / Gaultheria shallon	Port Orford cedar - Douglas-fir / tanoak / salal	G2S2	L	L	13	CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA FOREST
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana - Tsuga heterophylla / Polystichum munitum	Port Orford cedar - western hemlock / sword fern	G2S2	L	L	13	CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA FOREST
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana - Tsuga heterophylla / Rhododendron macrophyllum - Gaultheria shallon	Port Orford cedar - western hemlock / western rhododendron - salal	G2S2	L	L	13	CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA FOREST

Scientific name	Common name	Rank	Distribution	Patch Size	Ecoregion Goal	NVCS alliance
Eleocharis acicularis - Ludwigia palustris	creeping spikerush - water purslane marsh	G2S2	W	S	7	ELEOCHARIS PALUSTRIS SEASONALLY
Empetrum nigrum - Gaultheria shallon	crowberry - salal oceanfront shrubland	G2S2	W	S	7	EMPETRUM NIGRUM DWARF - SHRUBLAND
Festuca roemeri - Delphinium glareosum Herbaceous Vegetation	Roemer's Fescue - Olympic Larkspur	G2S2	E	S	25	FESTUCA IDAHOENSIS ALPINE
Festuca roemeri - Phlox diffusa var. longistylis Herbaceous Vegetation	Roemer's Fescue - Spreading Phlox	G2S2	L	S	13	FESTUCA IDAHOENSIS ALPINE
Festuca rubra - Armeria maritima coastal headland grassland	red fescue - sea-pink coastal headland grassland	G2S2	L	S	13	FESTUCA RUBRA HERBACEOUS
Festuca rubra - Danthonia californica	red fescue - California oatgrass south coast headland or hillslope grassland	G2S2	L	S	13	FESTUCA RUBRA HERBACEOUS
Ledum glandulosum - Gaultheria shallon / Carex obnupta	western Labrador tea - salal / slough sedge bog	G2S2	L	S	13	LEDUM GLANDULOSUM SATURATED
Ledum glandulosum / Carex obnupta / Sphagnum	western Labrador tea / slough sedge / sphagnum bog	G2S2	L	S	13	LEDUM GLANDULOSUM SATURATED
Ledum glandulosum / Darlingtonia californica / Sphagnum	western Labrador tea / darlingtonia / sphagnum bog	G2S2	L	S	13	LEDUM GLANDULOSUM SATURATED
Ledum glandulosum / Sanguisorba officinalis / Sphagnum	western Labrador tea / burnet / sphagnum bog	G2S2	L	S	13	LEDUM GLANDULOSUM SATURATED
Pinus contorta ssp. contorta / Rhododendron macrophyllum - Vaccinium ovatum	shore pine / western rhododendron - evergreen huckleberry	G2S2	L	L	13	PINUS CONTORTA SSP CONTORTA ROUND -

Scientific name	Common name	Rank	Distribution	Patch Size	Ecoregion Goal	NVCS alliance
Pseudotsuga menziesii - Pinus contorta / Cladina	Douglas-fir - lodgepole pine / Cladina	G2S2	L	S	13	
Pseudotsuga menziesii - Pinus contorta / Rhacomitrium canescens	Douglas-fir - lodgepole pine / Rhacomitrium	G2S2	L	S	13	
PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII - TSUGA HETEROPHYLLA / RHODODENDRON MACROPHYLLUM - VACCINIUM OVATUM FOREST	DOUGLAS-FIR - WESTERN HEMLOCK / PACIFIC RHODODENDRON -	G2S2	W	M	7	PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII - TSUGA HETEROPHYLLA
PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII - TSUGA HETEROPHYLLA / VACCINIUM OVATUM FOREST	DOUGLAS-FIR - WESTERN HEMLOCK / EVERGREEN HUCKLEBERRY	G2S2	W	M	7	
Scirpus subterminalis	water clubrush bed	G2S2	W	S	7	SCIRPUS SUBTERMINALIS HYDROMORPHIC
Spiraea douglasii - Vaccinium uliginosum / Carex obnupta / Sphagnum	Douglas spiraea - bog blueberry / slough sedge / sphagnum	G2S2	L	S	13	SPIRAEA DOUGLASII SATURATED
Vaccinium uliginosum / Carex obnupta	bog blueberry / slough sedge shrub swamp	G2S2	L	S	13	VACCINIUM ULIGINOSUM SSP OCCIDENTALE
Vaccinium uliginosum / Deschampsia cespitosa - Carex obnupta	bog blueberry / tufted hairgrass - slough sedge shrub swamp	G2S2	L	S	13	VACCINIUM ULIGINOSUM SSP OCCIDENTALE
Festuca idahoensis - Koelaria macrantha	Idaho fescue - junegrass	S1	W	S	7	
Pinus contorta var. contorta - Juniperus communis - Arctostaphylos columbiana	Shore pine - common juniper - hairy manzanita	S1	L	L	13	
Thuja plicata / Rubus spectabilis	Western redcedar / salmonberry	S1S2	W	M	7	

Scientific name	Common name	Rank	Distribution	Patch Size	Ecoregion Goal	NVCS alliance
Phlox diffusa - Selaginella wallacei	Phlox - moss	S2	w	S	7	
Picea sitchensis / Maianthemum dilatatum Very Wet Hyperemaritime 1	Sitka spruce / false lily-of-the-valley Very Wet Hypermaritime 1	S2	L	L	13	
Picea sitchensis / Rubus spectabilis Very Dry Maritime	Sitka spruce / salmonberry Very Dry Maritime	S2	L	L	13	
Picea sitchensis / Rubus spectabilis Very Wet Maritime	Sitka spruce / salmonberry Very Wet Maritime	S2	L	L	13	
Picea sitchensis / Trisetum canescens	Sitka spruce / Trisetum	S2	L	L	13	
Pseudotsuga menziesii / Acer glabrum / Prosartes hookeri	Douglas-fir / Douglas maple / Hooker's fairybells	S2	W	M	7	
Thuja plicata / Lonicera involucrata	Western redcedar / black twinberry	S2	W	M	7	
Tsuga heterophylla - Pseudotsuga menziesii / Kindbergia oregana	Western hemlock - Douglas-fir / Oregon beaked moss	S2	W	M	7	
Tsuga heterophylla - Thuja plicata / Blechnum spicant	Western hemlock - western redcedar / deer fern	S2	W	M	7	
Tsuga heterophylla - Thuja plicata / Gaultheria shallon Moist Maritime 1	Western hemlock - western redcedar / salal Moist Maritime 1	S2	W	M	y	

Appendix 2C Rare Estuarine and Wetland Plant Community Conservation Targets in the Pacific Northwest Coast Ecoregion

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EL_CODE	TOTAL (#)	SITES _ID	GOAL (#)
SANDY, HIGH SALINITY, LOW MARSH OP	SAND: PARTLY ENCLOSED, EULITTORAL, EUHALINE (MARSH) OLYMPIC PENINSULA	CAEB.BB-OP	8	79	2
SILTY, MODERATE SALINITY, LOW MARSH OP	MIXED FINE: PARTLY ENCLOSED EULITTORAL, POLYHALINE (MARSH) OLYMPIC PENINSULA	CAEB.BC-OP	13	80	4
SANDY, LOW SALINITY, LOW MARSH OP	SAND: PARTLY ENCLOSED, EULITTORAL, MESOHALINE (MARSH) OLYMPIC PENINSULA	CAEB.CB-OP	2	81	1
SILTY, LOW SALINITY, LOW MARSH OP	MIXED-FINE AND MUD: PARTLY ENCLOSED, EULITTORAL, MESOHALINE OLYMPIC PENINSULA	CAEB.CC-OP	7	82	2
SANDY, MODERATE SALINITY, LOW MARSH OP	SAND: PARTLY ENCLOSED, EULITTORAL, POLYHALINE (MARSH) OLYMPIC PENINSULA	CAEB.DB-OP	4	83	1
MODERATE SALINITY HIGH MARSH OP	ORGANIC: PARTLY ENCLOSED, BACKSHORE, POLYHALINE (MARSH) OLYMPIC PENINSULA	CAEC.A--OP	13	84	3
LOW SALINITY HIGH MARSH OP	ORGANIC: PARTLY ENCLOSED, BACKSHORE, MESOHALINE (MARSH) OLYMPIC PENINSULA	CAEC.B--OP	9	85	3
TRANSITION ZONE WETLAND OP	ORGANIC, SAND, MIXED-FINE OR MUD: PARTLY ENCLOSED, BACKSHORE OLYMPIC PENINSULA	CAED.---OP	2	86	1
FRESHWATER TIDAL SURGE PLAIN WETLAND OP	FRESHWATER TIDAL SURGE PLAIN WETLAND OLYMPIC PENINSULA	CAEE.---OP	2	87	1
LOW INTERTIDAL HIGH SALINITY SANDY SALTMARSH	LOW INTERTIDAL HIGH SALINITY SANDY SALTMARSH	CECG000001	1	88	1
LOW INTERTIDAL HIGH SALINITY SILTY SALTMARSH	LOW INTERTIDAL HIGH SALINITY SILTY SALTMARSH	CEDG000001	1	89	1
LOW INTERTIDAL BRACKISH SALTMARSH ON SANDS TO SILTS	LOW INTERTIDAL BRACKISH SALTMARSH ON SANDS TO SILTS	CEFG000001	1	90	1
PINCON/CAROBN	SHOREPINE/SLOUGH SEDGE	CEGL000142	1	91	1
SALHOC-MYRCAL	COAST WILLOW DEFLATION PLAIN WETLAND	CEGL001138	1	92	1
FESRUB DUNE GRASSLAND	RED FESCUE STABILIZED SAND DUNES	CEGL001774	2	93	1
LUPINUS LITTORALIS (DUNE COMMUNITY)	SEASHORE LUPINE DUNES	CEGL001974	1	94	1
MID INTERTIDAL BRACKISH FINE SUBSTRATE SALTMARSH	MID INTERTIDAL BRACKISH FINE SUBSTRATE SALTMARSH	CEJG000001	1	95	1
PICSIT/CORSER TIDELAND SWAMP	OLD-GROWTH SITKA SPRUCE/CREEK DOGWOOD TIDELAND SWAMP	CPVB1PSC01	1	96	1
Calamagrostis nutkaensis - Argentina egedii - Juncus balticus Herbaceous Vegetation	Pacific Reedgrass - Pacific Silverweed - Baltic Rush Herbaceous Vegetation	CWWA000052	2	97	1

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EL_CODE	TOTAL (#)	SITES _ID	GOAL (#)
Calamagrostis nutkaensis	Pacific reedgrass fen	ORWETLND01	1	137	1
Carex aquatilis var. dives	Sitka sedge fen	ORWETLND02	1	138	1
Carex aquatilis var. dives - Comarum palustre Herbaceous Vegetation	Sitka Sedge - Purple Marshlocks	ORWETLND03	1	139	1
Carex lyngbyei	Lyngby sedge freshwater marsh	ORWETLND04	5	140	2
Carex obnupta / Sphagnum	slough sedge / sphagnum	ORWETLND05	1	141	1
Cornus sericea - Salix (Salix hookeriana - Salix sitchensis)	creek dogwood - willow (Hooker willow - Sitka willow)	ORWETLND06	1	142	1
Deschampsia cespitosa - Juncus balticus salt marsh	tufted hairgrass - Baltic rush salt marsh	ORWETLND07	8	143	2
Festuca rubra dune grasslands	red fescue stabilized sand dunes	ORWETLND08	1	144	1
Ledum glandulosum / Carex obnupta / Sphagnum	western Labrador tea / slough sedge / sphagnum bog	ORWETLND09	12	145	4
Ledum glandulosum / Darlingtonia californica / Sphagnum	western Labrador tea / darlingtonia / sphagnum bog	ORWETLND10	9	146	3
Ledum glandulosum / Sanguisorba officinalis / Sphagnum	western Labrador tea / burnet / sphagnum bog	ORWETLND11	2	147	1
Picea sitchensis / Carex obnupta - Lysichitum americanum	Sitka spruce / slough sedge - skunk cabbage	ORWETLND12	8	148	1
Picea sitchensis / Cornus sericea - Salix hookeriana	Sitka spruce / creek dogwood - Hooker willow tideland	ORWETLND13	8	149	2
Pinus contorta spp. contorta / Carex obnupta	shorepine / slough sedge	ORWETLND14	4	150	1
Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa / Cornus sericea / Impatiens capensis	black cottonwood / creek dogwood / touch - me - not	ORWETLND15	3	151	1
Salix hookeriana - Malus fusca / Carex obnupta - Lysichiton americanum	coast willow - crabapple / slough sedge - skunk cabbage shrub swamp	ORWETLND16	8	152	2
Salicornia virginica - Distichlis spicata - Triglochin maritima - (Jaumea carnosa)	glasswort - saltgrass - arrow grass - (jaumea) salt marsh	ORWETLND17	69	153	23
Spiraea douglasii - Vaccinium uliginosum / Carex obnupta / Sphagnum	Douglas spiraea - bog blueberry / slough sedge / sphagnum	ORWETLND18	1	154	1
Vaccinium caespitosum/Sanquisorba officinalis	dwarf blueberry/burnet	ORWETLND19	1	155	1
Vaccinium uliginosum / Deschampsia cespitosa - Carex obnupta	bog blueberry / tufted hairgrass - slough sedge shrub swamp	ORWETLND20	6	156	2

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EL_CODE	TOTAL (#)	SITES _ID	GOAL (#)
Xerophullum tenax-Sanquisorba officinalis-Sphagnum	beargrass-burnet sphagnum bog	ORWETLND21	2	157	1

Appendix 2D PNW Coast Ecoregion Rare Plant Targets

Scientific name	Common name	Global Rank	Federal Status	Justification	Species Distribution	Target Goal
Arenaria paludicola	Swamp sandwort	G1	LE	G1	E	25
Castilleja chambersii	Chamber's paintbrush	G1	SOC	G1	E	25
Erythronium elegans	Coast range fawn-lily	G1	SOC	G1	E	25
Lilium occidentale	Western lily	G1	LE	G1	E	25
Limbella fryei	Moss	G1	SOC	G1	E	25
Oenothera wolfii	Wolf's evening-primrose	G1	SOC	G1	E	25
Saxifraga hitchcockiana	Saddle Mtn. Saxifrage	G1	SOC	G1	E	25
Whidbeyella cartilaginea	Marine algae	G1		G1	E	25
Desmarestia tortuosa	Marine algae	G1?		G1	E	25
Empselium rubrum	Marine algae	G1?		G1	E	25
Saxifraga tischii	Tisch's saxifrage	G1?		G1	E	25
Bryoria pseudocapillaris	Lichen	G1G2		G1	E	25
Delphinium oreganum	Willamette Valley larkspur	G1Q	SOC	G1	L	13
Bensoniella oregana	Bensonia	G2	SOC	G2	L	13
Cardamine pattersonii	Saddle Mtn. Bittercress	G2	SOC	G2	E	25
Cimicifuga elata	Tall bugbane	G2	SOC	G2	W	7
Dodecatheon austrofrigidum	Frigid shootingstar	G2	SOC	G2	E	25
Erigeron salishii	Salish daisy	G2		G2	E	25
Filipendula occidentalis	Queen-of-the-forest	G2	SOC	G2	E	25
Gilia millefoliata	Seaside gilia	G2	SOC	G2	L	13
Myriogramme pulchra	Marine algae	G2		G2	L	13
Phacelia argentea	Silvery phacelia	G2	SOC	G2	L	13
Sidalcea hirtipes	Hairy-stemmed checkermallow	G2	SOC	G2	E	25
Sidalcea nelsoniana	Nelson's checker-mallow	G2	LT	G2	P	3
Thuretellopsis peggiana	Marine algae	G2		G2	E	25
Heterodermia sitchensis	Seaside centipede	G2G3		restricted to PNC	E	25
Senecio neowebsteri	Olympic Mtn. Groundsel	G2G3		Olympic Mt. Endemic.	E	25
Arctostaphylos hispidula	Hairy manzanita	G3	SOC	at the north end of its range	L	13
Aster paucicapitatus	Olympic Mtn. Aster	G3		Olympic and Vancouver Island endemic	E	25
Campanula piperi	Piper's bellflower	G3		Olympic Mt. Endemic	E	25
Chiharaea bodegensis	Marine algae	G3		BC sectional target.	L	13
Discelium nudum	Moss	G3		Widespread but rare; disjunct from E coast.	D	13
Encalypta brevipes	Moss	G3		rare	L	13
Erigeron flettii	Flett's fleabane	G3		Olympic Mt. Endemic.	E	25

Scientific name	Common name	Global Rank	Federal Status	Justification	Species Distribution	Target Goal
Erioderma sorediatum	Lichen treepelt	G3		rare, restricted to NWC and CFM; disjunct in NWC	D	13
Hollenbergia nigricans	Marine algae	G3		S BC to Mendocino Co.	L	13
Hypogymnia heterophylla	Seaside bone	G3		restricted to PNWC. BC sectional target.	L	13
Minium parvum	Marine algae	G3			W	7
Petrophytum hendersonii	Olympic rock mat	G3		Olympic Mt. Endemic.	E	25
Poa unilateralis	San Francisco bluegrass	G3	SOC	rare grass	W	7
Tayloriella divaricata	Marine algae	G3		disjunct in NWC,	W	7
Viola flettii	Flett's violet	G3		Olympic Mt. Endemic.	E	25
Erysimum menziesii ssp concinnum	Pacific wallflower	G3?T3?	SOC	Close to the edge, maybe peripheral,	W	7
Cryptantha leiocarpa	Seaside cryptantha	G3G4			W	7
Sidalcea hendersonii	Henderson sidalcea	G3G4	SOC	Saltmarsh species - endemic?	L	13
Leioderma sorediatum	Lichen treepelt	G3G4?		restricted to PNC	E	25
Plagiochila semidecurrens var alaskana	Liverwort	G3G5T3		Coast Ranges sectional target	E	25
Douglasia laevigata var ciliolata	Smooth douglasia	G3T3		possible disjunct in NWC	L	13
Carex pluriflora	Several-flowered sedge	G4		OR sectional target	W	7
Cephaloziella spinigera	Liverwort	G4			W?	7
Dictyoneuropsis reticulata	Marine algae	G4		limited to PNC, but G4	L	13
Draba longipes	Long-stalked draba	G4		Appears to be disjunct	D	13
Lasthenia maritima	Hairy goldfields	G4		offshore rocks	L	13
Limonium californicum	Western marsh-rosemary	G4		N edge of range	W	7
Metzgeria temperata	Liverwort	G4			W?	7
Microseris bigelovii	Coast microseris	G4			L	13
Pannaria rubiginosa	Lichen	G4			W?	7
Plantago macrocarpa	Alaska plantain	G4		Endemic to coast. Sectional target for OR/WA only	L	13
Pohlia sphagnicola	Moss	G4			W?	7
Radula brunnea	Liverwort	G4			W?	7
Senecio flettii	Flett groundsel	G4		Endemic in Coast Range	E	25
Thelypteris nevadensis	Sierra wood fern	G4		known from Sooke River, VI. Sectional target.	W	7
Cordylanthus maritimus ssp palustris	Salt-marsh bird's-beak	G4?T2	SOC		E	25
Artemisia pycnocephala	Coastal sagewort	G4G5			L	13

Scientific name	Common name	Global Rank	Federal Status	Justification	Species Distribution	Target Goal
Sphaerotrichia divaricata		G4G5			W?	7
Erysimum arenicola var torulosum	Sand-dwelling wallflower	G4G5T?		Known only from alpine, Vancouver Island;	E	25
Lasthenia macrantha ssp prisca	Large-flowered goldfields	G4G5T2	SOC		E	25
Triteleia hendersonii var leachiae	Leach's brodiaea	G4G5T2			L	13
Arabis furcata var olympica	Olympic Nuttall's rockcress	G4T?		Endemic, T2	E	25
Artemisia furcata var heterophylla	Three-forked mugwort	G4T?		disjunct in NWC	P	3
Silene douglasii var oraria	Cascade Head catchfly	G4T1	SOC		E	25
Anemone oregana var felix	Bog anemone	G4T2	SOC	endemic	E	25
Synthyris pinnatifida var lanuginosa	Cut-leaf synthyris	G4T2		T2, endemic	E	25
Draba lonchocarpa var vestita	Lance-fruited draba	G4T3		possible disjunct in NWC. Sectional target.	D	13
Astragalus microcystis	Least bladdery milk-vetch	G5		Disjunct from northeastern Washington	D	13
Campylopus schmidii	Moss	G5			W?	7
Cochlearia officinalis	Scurvygrass	G5		Appears to be disjunct. Sectional target only in OR.	L	13
Corydalis aurea	Golden corydalis	G5		Disjunct from eastern Washington	D	13
Hydrocotyle verticillata	Whorled marsh pennywort	G5			W	7
Orthocarpus imbricatus	Mountain owl-clover	G5		Disjunct in Olympics and Vancouver Island	D	13
Pellaea breweri	Brewer's cliff-brake	G5		Disjunct from East Cascades	D	13
Polytrichum strictum	Hummock haircap moss	G5			W?	7
Rhynchospora capitellata	Brownish beakrush	G5			W	7
Sparganium fluctuans	Water bur-reed	G5		Disjunct from Idaho	D	13
Tritomaria quinquedentata	Liverwort	G5			W?	7
Stellaria humifusa	Creeping sandwort	G5?		Saltmarsh species uncommon in OR and WA,	W	7
Castilleja parviflora var. Olympica	Magenta paintbrush	G5?T2T3		Olympic and Vancouver Island endemic.	E	25
Pedicularis bracteosa var. Atrosanguinea	Blood red pedicularis	G5T?		Likely Olympic endemic. Sectional target.	E	25

Scientific name	Common name	Global Rank	Federal Status	Justification	Species Distribution	Target Goal
Astragalus australis var olympicus	Cotton's milk-vetch	G5T1	SOC	T1	E	25
Sidalcea malviflora ssp patula	Coast checker bloom	G5T1	SOC	T1	L	13
Trillium ovatum var hibbersonii	Dwarf trillium	G5T1		endemic to Vancouver Island	E	25
Abronia umbellata ssp breviflora	Pink sandverbena	G5T2	SOC		E	25
Erigeron peregrinus ssp peregrinus var thompsonii	Thompson's wandering daisy	G5T2		T2, endemic.	E	25
Erigeron peregrinus ssp peregrinus var peregrinus	Wandering daisy	G5T4		Sectional target in OR and WA.	L	13
Hedysarum occidentale var occidentale	Western hedysarum	G5T5		Disjunct from Rocky Mtns in Olympics and Vancouver Island.	D	13
Abronia umbellata ssp acutalata	Pink sandverbena	G5TXQ	SOC	T2	E	25
Corallorhiza maculata var. Ozettensis	Ozette coral-root			New species, Olympic endemic	E	25
Erythronium quinaultense	Quinault fawn-lily			New species, Olympic endemic	E	25
Teloschistes flavicans	Lichen				W?	7

Appendix 2E PNW Coast Ecoregion Wildlife Conservation Targets

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	Justification	Species Distribution	Spatial Pattern	Target Goal	Comment
Aneides ferreus	clouded salamander	G3	Imperiled	W	L	7	
Plethodon dunni	Dunn's salamander	G4	Declining	W	L	7	
Plethodon elongatus	Del norte salamander	G3	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Plethodon vandykei	Van Dyke's salamander	G3	Imperiled, Declining	D	L	20	
Dicamptodon copei	Cope's giant salamander	G3	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Rhyacotriton olympicus	Olympic torrent salamander	G2	Imperiled, Endemic	E	L	25	
Rhyacotriton variegatus	Southern torrent salamander	G3	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Rhyacotriton kezeri	Columbia torrent salmander	G3	Imperiled, Endemic	E	L	25	
Ascaphus truei	tailed frog	G4	Declining	W	L	5	
Bufo boreas	western toad	G4	Declining	W	L	7	
Rana aurora aurora	northern red-legged frog	G4T4	Declining, Vulnerable in OR	W	L	7	
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	G3	Declining	W	L	7	
Rana cascadae	Cascades frog	G4	Endemic sub-pop in WA	D	L	13	
Gavia immer	common loon	G5	Vulnerable	W	I	5	
Oceanodroma furcata	fork-tailed storm-petrel	G5	Vulnerable	W	I	5	marine - seabirds
Oceanodroma leucorhoa	leach's storm-petrel	G5	Vulnerable	W	I	5	marine - seabirds
Pelecanus occidentalis	brown pelican	G4	Listed	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	G5	Vulnerable	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Phalacrocorax penicillatus	brandt's cormorant	G5	Vulnerable	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Phalacrocorax pelagicus	pelagic cormorant	G5	Vulnerable	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Ardea herodias	great-blue heron	G5	Vulnerable	W	C	9	rookeries - check bc data
Branta bernicla	brant	G5	Significant aggregation (wintering)	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Branta canadensis leucopareia	aleutian canada goose	G5T3	Listed	W	C	3	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	Justification	Species Distribution	Spatial Pattern	Target Goal	Comment
Histrionicus histrionicus	harlequin duck	G4	Vulnerable, Rare	W	I	5	no data yet
Melanitta perspicillata	surf scoter	G5	Significant aggregation (wintering)	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Bucephala clangula	common goldeneye	G5	Significant aggregation (wintering)	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Bucephala islandica	barrow's goldeneye	G5	Significant aggregation (wintering)	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	G4	Listed	W	I	143	from US Recov. Plan.
Accipiter gentilis	northern goshawk	G5	Declining, sub-pop on VI	W	C	20	
Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	G4	Listed (state), Vulnerable	D	C	31	
Dendragapus obscurus	blue grouse	G5	Significant PIF score	W	I	5	
Lagopus leucurus SAXITILIS	white-tailed ptarmigan	G5T3	Endemic	E	I	25	
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	western snowy plover	G4T3	Listed, Declining	W	I	50%	nesting areas
Haematopus bachmani	black oystercatcher	G5	Vulnerable	W	I	5	marine - seabirds
Arenaria melanocephala	Black Turnstone	G5	Significant PIF score	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Aphriza virgata	Surfbird	G5	Significant PIF score	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Calidris ptilocnemis	Rock Sandpiper	G5	Significant PIF score	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Calidris alpina	dunlin	G5	Significant PIF score	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Larus occidentalis	western gull	G5	Significant PIF score	W	C	3	
Sterna caspia	caspian tern	G5	Signifcant aggregation	W	C	3	
Uria aalge	common murre	G5	Declining	W	C	3	marine - seabirds
Cepphus columba	pigeon guillemot	G5	Signifcant aggregation	W	I	5	marine - seabirds
Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	G3G4	Listed	W	C	50%	points for US, model for BC

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	Justification	Species Distribution	Spatial Pattern	Target Goal	Comment
Synthliboramphus antiquus	ancient murrelet	G4	Signifcant aggregation	W	I	3	marine - seabirds
Ptychoramphus aleuticus	cassin's auklet	G4	Vulnerable	W	I	5	marine - seabirds
Cerorhinca monocerata	rhinoceros auklet	G5	Vulnerable	W	I	5	marine - seabirds
Fratercula cirrhata	tufted puffin	G5	Signifcant aggregation	W	I	5	marine - seabirds
Columba fasciata	band-tailed pigeon	G5	Declining, mineral springs	W	I	21	mineral springs
Glaucidium gnoma swarthi	Vancouver Island pygmy-owl	G5T3	Endemic	E	I	16	
Strix occidentalis caurina	northern spotted owl	G3T3	Listed	W	I	50%	territories
Chaetura vauxi	vaux's swift	G5	Declining, Vulnerable	W	I	5	
Selasphorus rufus	rufous hummingbird	G5	Significant PIF score	W	I	5	
Selasphorus sasin	Allen's hummingbird	G5	Significant PIF score	W	I	5	
Sphyrapicus ruber	Red-breasted Sapsucker	G5	Significant PIF W score	W	C	5	
Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	G5	Declining	W	I	5	
Contopus sordidulus	western wood-peewee	G5	Declining	W	I	5	
Empidonax difficilis	pacific-slope flycatcher	G5	Significant PIF score	W	I	5	
Eremophila alpestris strigata	streaked horned lark	G5T2	Decliing, Vulnerable	L	I	9	
Progne subis	purple martin	G5	Declining	W	I	9	
Poecile rufescens	chestnut-backed chickadee	G5	Significant PIF score	W	I	5	
Regulus satrapa	golden-crowned kinglet	G5	Significant PIF score	W	I	5	
Sialia mexicana	western bluebird	G5	Declining	D	I	9	
Dendroica nigrescens	black-throated gray warbler	G5	Significant PIF score	W	I	5	
Dendroica occidentalis	hermit warbler	G5	Significant PIF score	W	I	5	
Sorex pacificus pacificus	Pacific shrew	G3	Imperiled, Endemic	E	L	25	
Sorex palustris brooksi	Common Water Shrew, brooksi subspecies	G5T2	Endemic	E	L	4	
Sorex trowbridgii destructioni	Destruction Island shrew	G5T1Q	Endemic	E	L	1	
Sorex bairdi bairdi	Baird's shrew	G4	Endemic to OR	L	L	13	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	Justification	Species Distribution	Spatial Pattern	Target Goal	Comment
Scapanus townsendii olympicus	Olymypic snow mole	G5	Disjunct	D	L	13	
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	G5	Fed, Species of Cocern	W	I	5	
Myotis keenii	keen's myotis	G2G3	Imperiled	L?	I	9	
Myotis evotis	long-eared myotis	G5	Fed, Species of Cocern	W	I	5	
Myotis thysanodes	fringed bat	G4G5	Declining	W	I	5	
Myotis volans	long-legged myots	G5	Fed, Species of Cocern	W	I	5	
Corynorhinus (Plectotus) townsendii townsendii	Pacific western big-eared bat	G4T3T4	Vulnerable	W	I	5	
Tamias amoenus caurinus	Olympic Yellow-pine Chipmunk	G5	Disjunct sub-pop.	D	I	9	
Marmota olympus	Olympic marmot	G3	Endemic	E	I	18	
Marmota vancouverensis	Vancouver Island Marmot	G1	Endemic	E	I	18	
Thomomys mazama helleri	western pocket gopher- Rogue River	G4G5T1T2	Endemic	E	I	18	
Thomomys mazama melanops	Olympic pocket gopher	G4G5T1	Endemic	E	I	18	
Arborimus albipes	white-footed vole	G3G4	Vulnerable	L	L	13	
Arborimus longicaudus	red tree vole	G3G4	Vulnerable	L	L	13	
Canis lupus	gray wolf		Keystone, Wide-ranging	W	R	0	extirpated from OR, WA, not target on VI
Martes americana	American Marten	G5	Declining	W?	C	3	model for WA
Martes pennanti	fisher	G5	Declining	W?	C	3	model for WA
Mustela erminea anguinae	Ermine, anguinae subspecies	G5T3	Endemic	E	I	18	
Gulo gulo vancouverensis	Wolverine, vancouverensis subspecies	G4T1Q	Endemic sub-pop	E?	R	2	
Odocoileus virginianus leucurus	Columbia white-tailed deer	G5T2Q	Listed, Endemic	E	C	10	
Clemmys marmorata marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	G3T3	Imperiled	L	I	9	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	Justification	Species Distribution	Spatial Pattern	Target Goal	Comment
Bradycellus fenderi	Not found	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Gilbertiola helferi	Not found	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Nebria acuta quileuta	Not found	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Nebria danmanni	Not found	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Nebria meanyi sylvatica	Not found	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Platyceropsis keeni	Not found	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Pterostichus campbelli	Not found	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Pterostichus humidulus	Not found	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Pterostichus lanei	Not found	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Scaphinotus johnsoni	Not found	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Stomis termitiformis	Not found	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Trechus humboldti	Not found	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Trigonoscuta pilosa	a weevil	Not ranked	Rare	L	L	13	
Cicindela hirticollis siuslawensis	Siuslaw sand tiger beetle	G5T3	Imperiled	E	L	25	
Agonum belleri	Beller's ground beetle	G3	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Pterostichus rothi	Roth's blind ground beetle	G1	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Saldula villosa	Hairy shore bug	G3	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Lygus oregonae	Oregon plant bug	G2	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Derephysia foliacea	Foliaceous lace bug	G2	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Hesperia comma hulbirti	common branded skipper	??	Endemic	L	L	13	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	Justification	Species Distribution	Spatial Pattern	Target Goal	Comment
Ochlodes sylvanoides orecoastus	woodland skipper - coastal subspecies	??	Disjunct sub pop	L	L	13	
Parnassius smintheus olympiannus	smintheus parnassian	??	Disjunct sub pop	L	L	13	
Pieris sisymbrii flavitincta	spring white	??	Disjunct sub pop	L	L	13	
Lycaena nivalis browni	nivalis copper	G5	Disjunct sub pop	L	L	13	
Lycaena mariposa charlottensis	Makah (Queen Charlotte) copper	G5T2	Imperiled, Endemic	L	L	13	
Callophrys johnsoni (Mitoura johnsoni)	Johnson's (mistletoe) hairstreak	G2G3	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Incisalia mossii mossii (Callophrys mossii)	moss elfin	G4T4	Declining in BC	L	L	13	
Callophrys polios maritima (Incisalia p. m.)	obscure elfin (butterfly)	G5T4	Endemic on OR Coast	L	L	13	
Lycaeides idas vancouverensis	Anna's blue	??	Disjunct	L	L	13	
Plebeius saepiolus (all ssp in area)	greenish blue	G5T1T3	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Icaricia icarioides blackmorei	Boisduval's Blue, blackmorei s	G5T2T3	Disjunct	L	L	13	
Plebejus acmon spangelatus	acmon blue	??	Disjunct	L	L	13	
Agriades glandon megalo	mountain blue	??	Disjunct	L	L	13	
Speyeria zerene hippolyta	Oregon silverspot butterfly	G5T1	Listed, Imperiled	L	L	25	
Speyeria zerene bremnerii	valley silverspot butterfly	G5T3T4	Vulnerable	L	L	13	
Boloria chariclea rainieri	arctic fritillary	??	Disjunct sub pop	L	L	13	
Euphydryas chalcedona perdiccas	chalcedon checkerspot	G5T2T3	Disjunct sub pop	L	L	13	
Euphydryas editha colonia	Edith's checkerspot	??	Disjunct sub pop	L	L	13	
Coenonympha tullia insulana	Vancouver ringlet	G3T5T4	Disjunct	L	L	13	
Erebia vidleri	Vidler's alpine	G4	Disjunct sub pop	L	L	13	
Oeneis chryxus valerata	chryxus arctic	G5T3	Endemic	L	L	13	
Cerastius gloriosum (or Cerastis gloriosa)	new Sphagnum bog moth	??	Rare	L	L	13	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	Justification	Species Distribution	Spatial Pattern	Target Goal	Comment
Copablepharon fuscum	sand verbena moth	Not rank	Rare, Vulnerable	L	L	13	
Microtes helferi	Helfer's Grasshopper	G2/G4	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Nisquallia olympica	Olympic grasshopper	G1G2	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Bolshecapnia gregsoni	a stonefly	G2	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Rhyacophila haddocki	Haddock's rhyacophilan caddisfly	G1	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Anodonta californiensis	California floater (mussel)	G3	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Anodonta kennerlyi	western floater	G4	Vulnerable	L	L	13	
Anodonta oregonensis	Oregon floater	G5	Vulnerable	L	L	13	
Gonidea angulata	western ridgemussel	G3	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Margaritifera falcata	western pearlshell	G4	Vulnerable	L	L	13	
Hemphillia burringtoni	Burrington jumping-slug	G?	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa	warty jumping-slug	G2	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Hemphillia malonei	Malone jumping-slug	G1	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Prophysaon coeruleum	blue-gray taildropper	G4	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Pristiloma pilsbryi	crowned tightcoil	G?	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Deroceras hesperium	evening fieldslug	G1	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Cryptomastix devia	Puget oregonian	G2?	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Hochbergellus hirsutus	Sisters hesperian	G?S1	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Vespericola megasoma	redwood hesperian	G?	Rare	L	L	13	
Megomphix hemphilli	Oregon megomphix (snail)	G3	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Helminthoglypta mailliardi	Del Norte shoulderband	G?	Rare	L	L	13	
Monadenia fidelis	Pacific sideband(ssp. Canyonville)	G?	Rare	L	L	13	
Monadenia fidelis pronotis	rockycoast sideband	G?T1	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Valvata mergella	rams-horn valvata	G2	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Fluminicola virens	Olympia pebblesnail	G2	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Pomatiopsis binneyi	robust walker	G1	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Pomatiopsis californica	Pacific walker	G1	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Pomatiopsis chacei	swamp (marsh) walker	G1	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Lanx subrotunda	rotund lanx	G2	Imperiled	L	L	13	
Algamorda newcombiana (subrotunda?)	Newcomb's littorine snail (periwinkle)	G1G2	Imperiled	L	L	13	

Appendix 3A: Macrohabitat attributes of aquatic systems in the Oregon Coastal, Willamette, Olympic/Chehalis, Lower Columbia, and Puget Sound, and Rogue-Umpqua EDUs

	Oregon Coastal (Northern Area)	Oregon Coastal (Southern Areas)*	Willamette, Olympic/ Chehalis, Lower Columbia, and Puget Sound	Rogue-Umpqua
Size[1]	0 – 100 km2 100 – 1000 km2 1000 – 10,000 km2 > 10,000 km2	HUCs aggregated to similar size as rest of coast	0 – 100 km2 100 – 1000 km2 1000 – 10,000 km2 > 10,000 km2	0 – 100 km2 100 – 1000 km2 1000 – 10,000 km2 > 10,000 km2
Stream Order		1 - 1st order 2 – 2nd order 3 – 3rd order 4 – 4th order and higher		
Elevation[2]	<= 100m 100-300m 300-800m	< 600 m 600 – 1220 m 1220 – 1825 m > 1825 m	<100 m 100 – 300 m 300 – 1000 m >1000 m	< 600 m 600 – 1220 m 1220 – 1825 m > 1825 m
Gradient[3]	<= 0.005 0.005 - 0.02 0.02 - 0.04 0.04 - 0.1 0.1 – 0.2 >0.2		<.005 .005 - .02 .02 - .04 .04 - .10 .10 - .20 >.20	< .005 .005-.01 .01-.03 .03-.06 .06-.10 >.10
Geology[4]	Basalt Flows Basalt Flows and Breccias Intrusives Open Water Sandstone/Clastic Sediments Tuffaceous Clastics Unconsolidated Surface Material	Basalt Granitic (meta-volcanic) Alluvial Sedimentary (sandstone and shale) Volcanic (ash, tuff and mud) Limestone Water Serpentine (ultramafic and gabbro)	Alluvium-Colluvium Basalt-Mafic-Extrusive Glacial Drift Granitic-Silicic Quaternary Lakeplain Sandstone Shale Siltstone Ice Eolian Sand, Erodable Volcanics Coarse Outwash Carbonate-Limestone Peat Ultramafic-Serpentine Slate	Alluvial Basalt Glacial Granitic Sedimentary Serpentine Non-basalt volcanics Water

	Oregon Coastal (Northern Area)	Oregon Coastal (Southern Areas)*	Willamette, Olympic/ Chehalis, Lower Columbia, and Puget Sound	Rogue-Umpqua
Downstream Connectivity[5]			Unconnected Stream/River Lake Reservoir Wetland Coastal	
Upstream Connectivity[5]			Unconnected Stream/River Lake Reservoir Wetland Glacier	

Key: Data Used

1. USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) at 1:100,000 and USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) at 30m resolution, for WA and OR. British Columbia Watershed Atlas Dataset at 1:50,000, and BC TRIM Dataset at 90m resolution.

2. USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) at 1:100,000 and USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) at 30 m resolution, for Washington and Oregon. British Columbia Watershed Atlas Dataset at 1:50,000, and BC TRIM Dataset at 90m resolution.

3. USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) at 1:100,000 and USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) at 30 m resolution, for Washington and Oregon. British Columbia Watershed Atlas Dataset at 1:50,000, and BC TRIM Dataset at 90 m resolution.

4. Washington State Department of Natural Resources Division of Geology and Earth Resources at 1:100,000, USGS Geologic map of Oregon (1991) at 1:500,000, Bedrock Geology from BC Ministry of Energy & Mines at 1:250,000, and Surficial Geology from the Geological Survey of Canada at 1:5 million.

5. USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) at 1:100,000 and British Columbia Watershed Atlas Dataset at 1:50,000.

Appendix 3B Aquatic Conservation Targets, PNW Coast Ecoregional Assessment

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	Federal Status	Distribution	Conservation Goal
Acipenser medirostris	Green Sturgeon	G3			0
Acipenser transmontanus pop 2	White Sturgeon (Columbia River Pop)	G4T?			
Acipenser transmontanus pop2	White sturgeon (Columbia River)	G4T?		Endemic	
Acipenser transmontanus pop4	White sturgeon (Fraser River)	G4T2		Endemic	
Catostomus sp 4	Salish sucker	G1		Endemic	
Cottus gulosus	Riffle Sculpin				
Cottus perplexus	Reticulate Sculpin				
Gasterosteus sp	Vananda Creek limnetic stickleback	G1		Endemic	
Gasterosteus sp	Vananda Creek benthic stickleback	G1		Endemic	
Gasterosteus sp 1	Giant Black Stickleback	G1			
Gasterosteus sp 2	Enos Lake limnetic stickleback	G1		Endemic	
Gasterosteus sp 3	Enos Lake benthic stickleback	G1		Endemic	
Gasterosteus sp 4	Paxton Lake limnetic stickleback	G1		Endemic	
Gasterosteus sp 5	Paxton lake benthic stickleback	G1		Endemic	
Lampetra ayresi	River Lamprey	G4			
Lampetra ayresi	River Lamprey, West Island ESU				30
Lampetra macrostoma	Lake Lamprey	G1			
Lampetra tridentata	Pacific Lamprey	G5			0
Lampetra tridentata	Pacific lamprey	G5		Widespread	
Novumbra hubbsi	Olympic Mudminnow	G3			50
Novumbra hubbsi	Olympic mudminnow	G3		Endemic	
Oncorhynchus clarki	Cutthroat Trout, East Island ESU				50
Oncorhynchus clarki	Cutthroat Trout, North Island ESU				50
Oncorhynchus clarki	Cutthroat Trout, West Island ESU				50
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha	Pink Salmon, Odd-Year ESU		not warranted		30
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha	Pink Salmon, East Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha	Pink Salmon, North Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha	Pink Salmon, West Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus keta	Chum Salmon, East Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus keta	Chum Salmon, North Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus keta	Chum Salmon, West Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus keta pop 2	Chum Salmon, Hood Canal Summer Run ESU		T		50
Oncorhynchus keta pop 3	Chum Salmon, Columbia River ESU	G5T3Q	T		50
Oncorhynchus keta pop 4	Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	G5T3Q	not warranted		30

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	Federal Status	Distribution	Conservation Goal
Oncorhynchus keta pop 5	Chum Salmon, Puget Sound/Strait ESU		not warranted		30
Oncorhynchus kisutch	Coho Salmon, East Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus kisutch	Coho Salmon, North Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus kisutch	Coho Salmon, West Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?	Coho Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	G4T3Q	Species of Concern		30
Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?	Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	G4T3Q	not warranted		30
Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1	Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	G4T2Q	T		30
Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 2	Coho Salmon, S Oregon/N California ESU	G4T2Q	T		50
Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3	Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	G4T2Q	Proposed T		50
Oncorhynchus mykiss	Steelhead Salmon, East Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus mykiss	Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus mykiss	Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus mykiss	Steelhead Salmon, North Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus mykiss	Steelhead Salmon, West Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus mykiss	Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus mykiss	Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?	Summer Steelhead Salmon, Klamath Mountains Province ESU	G5T2Q	not warranted		0
Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?	Winter Steelhead Salmon, Klamath Mountains Province ESU	G5T2Q	not warranted		30
Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?	Winter Steelhead Salmon, Puget Sound ESU		not warranted		30
Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?	Winter Steelhead Salmon, Lower Columbia ESU	G5T2Q	T		50
Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?	Winter Steelhead Salmon, Upper Willamette River ESU	G5T2Q	T		30
Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?	Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	G5T3Q	not warranted		30
Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?	Winter Steelhead Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU		not warranted		30
Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 30	Summer Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	G5T3T3Q	Species of Concern		30
Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31	Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	G5T3T3Q	Species of Concern		30

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	Federal Status	Distribution	Conservation Goal
Oncorhynchus nerka	Sockeye Salmon, Ozette Lake ESU		T		100
Oncorhynchus nerka	Sockeye Salmon, East Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus nerka	Sockeye Salmon, North Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus nerka	Sockeye Salmon, West Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus nerka pop 3	Sockeye Salmon, Lake Pleasant (portion) ESU		not warranted		100
Oncorhynchus nerka pop 4	Sockeye Salmon, Quinault Lake (portion) ESU		not warranted		100
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Spring Chinook Salmon, Upper Willamette River ESU	G5T2Q	T		0
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Fall Chinook Salmon, S Oregon/N California ESU	G5T3Q	not warranted		30
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU		not warranted		30
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Spring Chinook Salmon, Puget Sound ESU		T		0
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Fall Chinook Salmon, Puget Sound ESU		T		50
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Fall Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	G5T2Q	T		50
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Chinook Salmon, East Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Chinook Salmon, North Island ESU				50
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Chinook Salmon, West Island ESU				30
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU		not warranted		30
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU		not warranted		30
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	Summer Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU		not warranted		30
Oregonichthys crameri	Oregon chub	G2		Endemic	
Oregonichthys kalawatseti	Umpqua Oregon Chub	G3			50
Percopsis transmontana	Sand Roller				
Prosopium coulteri	Pygmy Whitefish	G5			100
Rhinichthys cataractae sp 1	Millicoma Dace	G5T3			
Rhinichthys evermanni	Umpqua Dace	G3			
Rhinichthys falcatus	Leopard Dace				
Rhinichthys sp 4	Nooksak Dace	G3			
Rhinichthys sp 4	Nooksack dace	G3		Endemic	
Salvelinus confluentus	Bull Trout	G3			
Salvelinus confluentus	Bull Trout Salmon, Coastal and Puget Sound ESU				50
Salvelinus malma	Dolly Varden	G5			

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	Federal Status	Distribution	Conservation Goal
Salvelinus malma	Dolly Varden, East Island ESU				50
Salvelinus malma	Dolly Varden, North Island ESU				50
Salvelinus malma	Dolly Varden, West Island ESU				50
Anodonta californiensis	California floater (mussel)	G3		Widespread	
Calopteryx aequabilis	River jewelwing	G5		Widespread	
Gomphus kurilis	Pacific clubtail	G4		Widespread	
Anodonta wahlametensis	Willamette floater (mussel)	G2Q		Limited	
Fisherola nuttalli	Giant Columbia River Limpet	G2		Widespread	
Fluminicola columbiana	Columbia pebblesnail	G3		Widespread	
Gonidea angulata	Western ridgemussel	G3		Widespread	
Juga hemphilli hemphilli	Barren juga (snail)	G2?T2		Endemic	
Lyogyrus sp 4	Columbia duskysnail	G2		Endemic?	
Physella columbiana	Rotund physa (snail)	G2		Endemic	
Vorticifex neritoides	Nerite ramshorn (snail)	G1Q		Endemic	
Elodea nuttallii	Nuttall's Waterweed	G5		Widespread	
Howellia aquatilis	Water Howellia	G2		Limited	
Hydrocotyle verticillata	Whorled Pennywort	G5		Widespread	
Marsilea vestita	Hairy Water-fern	G5		Widespread	
Myriophyllum pinnatum	Cut-leaf Water Milfoil	G5		Widespread	
Myriophyllum quitense (=M elatinoides)	Myriophyllum quitense (=M elatinoides)	G4?		Widespread	
Myriophyllum ussuriense	Ussurian Water-milfoil	G3		Limited?	
Nymphaea tetragona	Pygmy Waterlilly	G5		Widespread	
Potamogeton fibrillosus	Fibrous Pondweed	G5T2T4		Widespread	
Potamogeton oakesiansus	Potamogeton oakesiansus	G4		Widespread	
Potamogeton obtusifolius	Blunt-leaf Pondweed	G5		Widespread	
Wolffia columbiana	Wolffia columbiana	G5		Widespread	

Appendix 4A PNW Coast Shoreline Targets

LANDFORM	EXPOSURE	LENGTH (M)	GOAL
Channel	Undefined	2,295.9	20%
Channel	Protected	10,705.2	20%
Estuary Wetland	Undefined	199,682.8	30%
Estuary Wetland	Exposed	485,791.9	30%
Estuary Wetland	Protected	921,277.4	30%
Estuary Wetland	Very protected	103,161.7	30%
Gravel Beach	Undefined	21,885.9	20%
Gravel Beach	Exposed	67,647.0	20%
Gravel Beach	Protected	123,034.7	20%
Gravel beach	Very exposed	65,034.0	20%
Gravel beach	Very protected	11,500.4	20%
Gravel Flat	Undefined	4,103.4	20%
Gravel Flat	Exposed	6,876.1	20%
Gravel Flat	Protected	28,261.5	20%
High Tide Lagoon	Exposed	443.9	30%
High Tide Lagoon	Protected	9,109.7	30%
Mud Flat	Undefined	20,827.3	20%
Mud flat	Exposed	2,913.9	20%
Mud Flat	Protected	30,566.0	20%
Mud Flat	Very protected	9,377.9	20%
Rock Platform	Undefined	126,133.3	20%
Rock Platform	Exposed	328,567.2	20%
Rock Platform	Protected	18,291.7	20%
Rock platform	Very exposed	23,165.2	20%
Rock with Gravel Beach	Undefined	105,994.5	20%
Rock with Gravel Beach	Exposed	219,792.0	20%
Rock with Gravel Beach	Protected	661,417.5	20%
Rock with gravel beach	Very exposed	10,730.7	20%
Rock with Sand & Gravel Beach	Undefined	99,546.7	20%
Rock with Sand & Gravel Beach	Exposed	454,827.4	20%
Rock with Sand & Gravel Beach	Protected	457,772.3	20%
Rock with Sand & Gravel Beach	Very exposed	2,790.8	20%
Rock with Sand Beach	Undefined	10,767.5	20%
Rock with Sand Beach	Exposed	192,713.6	20%
Rock with Sand Beach	Protected	66,860.1	20%
Rock with sand beach	Very exposed	12,023.0	20%
Rocky Shore/Cliff	Undefined	393,448.9	20%
Rocky Shore/Cliff	Exposed	420,675.9	20%
Rocky Shore/Cliff	Protected	806,639.2	20%
Rocky Shore/Cliff	Exposed	81,362.1	20%
Sand & Gravel Beach	Undefined	38,685.1	20%
Sand & Gravel Beach	Exposed	78,392.5	20%
Sand & Gravel Beach	Protected	228,796.4	20%
Sand & Gravel Beach	Very exposed	120,978.7	20%
Sand & Gravel Beach	Very protected	7,526.3	20%
Sand & Gravel Flat	Undefined	89,862.4	20%
Sand & Gravel Flat	Exposed	25,272.2	20%
Sand & Gravel Flat	Protected	262,302.5	20%
Sand Beach	Undefined	68,241.7	20%

LANDFORM	EXPOSURE	LENGTH (M)	GOAL
Sand Beach	Exposed	204,142.8	20%
Sand Beach	Protected	70,027.1	20%
Sand beach	Very exposed	293,473.0	20%
Sand Beach	Very protected	8,148.4	20%
Sand Flat	Undefined	11,234.1	20%
Sand Flat	Exposed	86,530.6	20%
Sand Flat	Protected	146,369.3	20%
Sand Flat	Very exposed	103,328.1	20%
Sand Flat	Very protected	3,971.5	20%
Total		8,465,298.9	

Appendix 4B PNW Coast Intertidal Vegetation Types

Taxon	Scientific name(s)	Community Type	Conservation Target	Conservation Goal	Global Rank	Provincial Rank	OR Rank	WA Rank	Rationale	Declining	Imperiled	Keystone	Endemic
Rockweed	*Fucus*	intertidal	Algal Bed	20%								x	
Mixed filamentous & blade reds	*Gigartina-Odonthalia-Prionitis-Polysiphonia*	intertidal	Algal Bed	20%									
Rocky Intertidal*	*Hedophyllum, Egregia, L. setchellii, Eisenia, Phyllospadix Nereocystis,* and rich reds	intertidal, shallow subtidal	Rocky Intertidal	30%								x	
Dune Grasses	*Leymus mollis*	supratidal	Dune Grasses	20%	G5	Not ranked						x	
Giant Kelp	*Macrocystis*	shallow subtidal	Kelp	30%								x	
Bull Kelp	*Nereocystis*	shallow subtidal	Kelp	30%								x	
Surfgrass	*Phyllospadix*	intertidal, shallow subtidal	Surfgrass	30%	G4G5	S4S5; not ranked						x	
Native Saltmarsh	*Salicornia*	supratidal, intertidal	Saltmarsh	30%	G5							x	
Native High Saltmarsh	*Triglochin/Salicornia/Deschampsia/Distichylus*	supratidal, intertidal	Saltmarsh	30%	G5	S3; not ranked						x	
Eelgrass	*Zostera marina*	shallow subtidal	Eelgrass	30%	G5	Not ranked				x		x	
Sedges		supratidal, intertidal	Saltmarsh	30%		Not ranked						x	
Red Algae	*Gracilariophila oryzoides*	low intertidal			G3G4	S1 - rare	rare	rare	CDC 2001		x		
Red Algae	*Herposiphoia verticillata*	low intertidal			G3G4	S1 - rare	unknown	rare	CDC 2001		x		
Red Algae	*Peyssonnelia profunda*	subtidal			G3	S1 - unknown	rare	rare	CDC 2001		x		

Taxon	Scientific name(s)	Community Type	Conserva-tion Target	Conserva-tion Goal	Global Rank	Provincial Rank	OR Rank	WA Rank	Rationale	Declin-ing	Im-periled	Key-stone	Endemic
Red Algae	*Phycodrys riggii*	intertidal			G4	S2 - rare	unknown	unknown	CDC 2001		x		
Red Algae	*Polysiphonia macounii*	low intertidal			G1?Q	S1 - occa-sional	occa-sional	unknown	CDC 2001		x		
Red Algae	*Tayloriella divaricata*	subtidal			G4G5	S1 - rare	unknown	unknown	CDC 2001		x		
Green Algae	*Codium ritteri*	low intertidal			G4G5	S1 - rare	unknown	unknown	CDC 2001		x		
Green Algae	*Protomonostroma undulatum*	estuaries			G4G5	S1 - rare	unknown	unknown	CDC 2001		x		
Green Algae	*Pseudopringsheimia apiculata*	subtidal			G3	S1 - rare/overlooked	unknown/ overlooked		CDC 2001		x		
Brown Algae	*Cylindrocarpus rugosus*	intertidal rocks			G3G4	S1 - rare	common	occasional	CDC 2001		x		
Brown Algae	*Dictyoneuropsis reticulata*	low intertidal			G4	S2 - rare	rare	unknown	CDC 2001		x		w
Brown Algae	*Dictyoneurum californicum*	low intertidal			G4G5	S2 - rare	rare	unknown	CDC 2001				w
Brown Algae	*Laminaria longipes*	low intertidal			G5	S1 - rare	unknown	rare	CDC 2001		x		
Brown Algae	*Postelsia palmaeformis*	intertidal				common	common	common	M. Dethier				nw
Brown Algae	*Sphaerotrichia divaricata*	low intertidal			G4G5	S1 - rare	unknown	rare	CDC 2001		x		

* Habitat type 3 ala Morris 2001. assemblage of lower intertidal algae and mussels

Intertidal Habitat Conservation Targets Used in the Assessment

Conservation Target	Goal	Total Linear Area in Eco-region (m)
Algal beds EST	20%	375,759
Algal beds SHR	20%	3,131,019
Dune grass EST	20%	208,124
Dune grass SHR	20%	589,115
Rocky intertidal habitat EST	30%	17,442
Rocky intertidal habitat SHR	30%	982,182
Kelp EST	30%	25,646
Kelp SHR	30%	1,486,065
Saltmarsh EST	30%	1,474,546
Saltmarsh SHR	30%	547,141
Surfgrass EST	30%	22,994
Surfgrass SHR	30%	1,210,679
Eelgrass EST	30%	566,136
Eelgrass SHR	30%	624,409

EST -- estuarine habitat
SHR -- shoreline habitat on the outer coasts

Appendix 4C PNW Coast Estuarine Conservation Targets Based on Substrates (Area in ha)

TARGET	Grand Total	Goal	Cape Arago North	Cape Arago South	Johnstone Strait	Pt Grenville North	Pt Grenville South	Queen Charolotte Strait	Vancouver Island Shelf
Bedrock	65.3	20%	65.303						
Boulder	133.6	20%	132.824	0.739					
Cobble/Gravel	182.6	20%	125.864	56.711					
Cobble/Gravel Flat	199.5	20%	10.319	189.142					
Flat	931.6	20%	861.476	0.686		52.922	16.548		
Mud	516.6	20%	505.612	10.954					
Mud Flat	30,562.8	20%	1384.129	1.635			27704.663		1472.366
Organics/fines	18,325.0	30%	14161.708	416.051	118.891	301.826	3146.065		180.423
Rock	71.4	20%	70.308				1.074		
Sand	26,590.8	20%	26568.068	16.73			6.008		
Sand & Gravel Flat	716.9	20%						245.421	471.436
Sand Flat	10,229.4	20%	5790.791	11.759	128.155		2996.887		1301.817
Sand/Mud	4,167.1	20%	4123.497	43.649					
Sand/Mud Flat	8,501.8	20%	8458.245	43.592					
Shell	16.9	20%	16.894						
Unconsolidated	597.7	20%	487.91	109.74					
Undefined Beach/Bar	22.1	20%		2.555		3.723	15.808		
Wood Debris/Organic	25.5	30%	21.734	3.768					
Grand Total	101,856.4		62784.682	907.711	247.046	358.471	33887.053	245.421	3426.042

Appendix 4D PNW Coast Ecoregion Fine Filter Marine Targets

Taxon	Common name	Scientific name	Analysis zone	Data	Global Rank	Federal Status	Rationale & Comments
Marine Mammals	Beaked whale		Both Near and Offshore	N			JCalambokidis: consider adding as target
Marine Mammals	Fin whale or finback whale	Balaenopteridae physalus	Both Near and Offshore	N	G3G4	E	important migration route through ecoregion
Marine Mammals	Grampus		Both Near and Offshore	N			JC: consider adding as target
Marine Mammals	Gray whale	Eschrichtius robustus	Both Near and Offshore	N	G3G4		State listed or candidate. Any occurrence, migration, routes.
Marine Mammals	Harbor porpoise	Phocoena phocoena	Both Near and Offshore	N	G4G5		State listed or candidate. Any occurrence, migration, routes. Regular concententrations in foraging areas and migration routes.
Marine Mammals	Humpback whale	Megaptera novaeangliae	Both Near and Offshore	N	G3	E	important migration route through ecoregion
Marine Mammals	Killer whale or orca	Orcinus orca	Both Near and Offshore	N	G4G5	SC	breeds in WA and BC, southern resident population in BC listed as endangered by COSEWIC, northern resident population threatened by COSEWIC. JC consider the different ecotypes separately (S and N resident, transient, and offshore)
Marine Mammals	Minke whale		Both Near and Offshore	N			JC: consider adding as target
Marine Mammals	Northern right-whale dolphin		Both Near and Offshore	N			JC: consider adding as target
Marine Mammals	Pacific white-sided dolphin		Both Near and Offshore	N			JC: consider adding as target
Marine Mammals	Sea otter (Northern)	Enhydra lutris	Nearshore (0-50m)	N	G4	T	extirpated in OR, declining, keystone species
Marine Mammals	Steller (northern) sea lion	Eumetopias jubatus	Nearshore (0-50m)	Y	G3	T	haul outs throughout ecoregion, breeds in BC
Marine Fish	Pacific herring	Clupea pallasi	Both Near and Offshore	Y	???	FC	Breeding areas, regular large concentrations. H Weeks
Marine Fish	Surf smelt	Hypomesus pretiosus	Nearshore (0-50m)	Y	G5		Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations. H Weeks
Marine Fish	Green sturgeon	Acipenser meditostris	Nearshore (0-50m)	N	G3		declining population numbers

Taxon	Common name	Scientific name	Analysis zone	Data	Global Rank	Federal Status	Rationale & Comments
Marine Fish	White sturgeon	Acipenser transmontanus	Nearshore (0-50m)	N	G4		declining population numbers
Marine Fish	Pacific sandlance	Ammodytes hexapterus	Nearshore (0-50m)	N	???		Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations.
Marine Fish	Pacific cod	Gadus macrocephalus	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations.
Marine Fish	Pacific lamprey	Lampetra tridentata	Nearshore (0-50m)	N	G5	SC	declining. H Weeks
Marine Fish	Rock sole	Lepidopsetta (aka Pleuronectes) bilineata	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations.
Marine Fish	Pacific hake	Merluccius productus	Both Near and Offshore	N	???	FC	Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations.
Marine Fish	Lingcod	Ophiodon elongatus	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		overfished. H Weeks, W Wakefield
Marine Fish	English sole	Parophyrs vetulus	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		Food fish. Breeding areas.
Marine Fish	Copper rockfish	Sebastes caurinus	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations.
Marine Fish	Darkblotched rockfish	Sebastes crameri	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		overfished. H Weeks, W Wakefield
Marine Fish	Greenstriped rockfish	Sebastes elongatus	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations.
Marine Fish	Widow rockfish	Sebastes entomelas	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		OPAC, M. Hixon, overfished. H Weeks, W Wakefield
Marine Fish	Quillback rockfish	Sebastes maliger	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations.
Marine Fish	China rockfish	Sebastes nebulosus	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations.
Marine Fish	Tiger rockfish	Sebastes nigrocinctus	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		
Marine Fish	Bocaccio	Sebastes paucispinis	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		WDFW, OPAC, M. Hixon, overfished. H Weeks, W Wakefield
Marine Fish	Canary rockfish	Sebastes pinniger	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		WDFW, OPAC, M. Hixon, overfished. H Weeks, W Wakefield
Marine Fish	Redstripe rockfish	Sebastes proriger	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations.

Taxon	Common name	Scientific name	Analysis zone	Data	Global Rank	Federal Status	Rationale & Comments
Marine Fish	Yelloweye rockfish	Sebastes ruberrimus	Both Near and Offshore	N	???	SC	T.Jagielo: recent assessment by F. Wallace at WDFW resulted in an overfished determination by PFMC; W.Wakefield
Marine Fish	Longfin smelt	Spirinchus thaleichthys	Nearshore (0-50m)	N	G5		Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations.
Marine Fish	Eulachon	Thaleichthys pacificus	Both Near and Offshore	N	G5		Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations.
Marine Fish	Walleye pollock	Theragra chalocgrammaco	Both Near and Offshore	N	???		Food fish. Breeding areas, regular concentrations.
	Common name	**Scientific name**		**Near-shore Data**	**Global Rank**	**Federal Status**	**Terrestrial Target**
Marine Birds	fork-tailed storm-petrel	Oceanodroma furcata		Y, colony	G5		Y
Marine Birds	leach's storm-petrel	Oceanodroma leucorhoa		Y, colony	G5		Y
Marine Birds	double-crested cormorant	Phalacrocorax auritus		Y, colony	G5		Y
Marine Birds	brandt's cormorant	Phalacrocorax penicillatus		Y, colony	G5		Y
Marine Birds	pelagic cormorant	Phalacrocorax pelagicus		Y, colony	G5		Y
Marine Birds	Black oystercatcher	Haematopus bachmani		Y, colony	G5		Y. PIF 24B, 26W
Marine Birds	caspian tern	Sterna caspia		Y, colony	G5		Y
Marine Birds	common murre	Uria aalge		Y, colony	G5		Y
Marine Birds	pigeon guillemot	Cepphus columba		Y, colony	G5		Y
Marine Birds	cassin's auklet	Ptychoramphus aleuticus		Y, colony	G4		Y
Marine Birds	rhinoceros auklet	Cerorhinca monocerata		Y, colony	G5		Y
Marine Birds	tufted puffin	Fratercula cirrhata		Y, colony	G5		Y

	Common name	Scientific name		Near-shore Data	Global Rank	Federal Status	Terrestrial Target
Marine Birds	western snowy plover	Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus		Y	G4T3	LT	Y, PIF 24B, 26W
Marine Birds	common loon	Gavia immer		N	G5		Y. PIF 16B, 20N
Marine Birds	Short-tailed albatross	Phoebastria albatrus		N	G1	E	N
Marine Birds	Black-footed albatross	Phoebastria nigripes		N	G5		N
Marine Birds	Laysan albatros	Phoebastria immutabilis		N	G3		N
Marine Birds	brown pelican	Pelecanus occidentalis		N	G4	LE	Y
Marine Birds	great-blue heron	Ardea herodias		N	G5		Y
Marine Birds	brant	Branta bernicla		N	G5		Y
Marine Birds	aleutian canada goose	Branta canadensis leucopareia		N	G5T3	LT	Y
Marine Birds	harlequin duck	Histrionicus histrionicus		N	G4	SC/FC2	Y
Marine Birds	Black scoter	Melanitta nigra		N	G5		N
Marine Birds	surf scoter	Melanitta perspicillata		N	G5		Y
Marine Birds	common goldeneye	Bucephala clangula		N	G5		Y
Marine Birds	barrow's goldeneye	Bucephala islandica		N	G5		Y
Marine Birds	bald eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus		N	G4	T	Y
Marine Birds	peregrine falcon	Falco peregrinus		N	G4	SC	Y
Marine Birds	Black Turnstone	Arenaria melanocephala		N	G5		Y
Marine Birds	Surfbird	Aphriza virgata		N	G5		Y
Marine Birds	Sanderling	Calidris alba		N	G5		N. PIF 19W

	Common name	Scientific name		Near-shore Data	Global Rank	Federal Status	Terrestrial Target
Marine Birds	Western Sandpiper	Calidris mauri		N	G5		N. PIF 19W
Marine Birds	Least sandpiper	Calidris minutilla		N	G5		N. PIF 20W
Marine Birds	Rock Sandpiper	Calidris ptilocnemis		N	G5		Y
Marine Birds	Dunlin	Calidris alpina		N	G5		Y
Marine Birds	short-billed dowitcher	Limnodromus griseus		N	G5		N
Marine Birds	Western Gull	Larus occidetalis		N	G5		Y-concentration. PIF 22B, 22W
Marine Birds	Marbled murrelet	Brachyramphus marmoratus		N	G3G4	T	Y
Marine Birds	ancient murrelet	Synthliboramphus antiquus		N	G4		Y
Taxon	**Common name**	**Scientific name**	**Community Type**	**Data**	**Global Rank**	**Federal Status**	**Reviewers Comments**
Marine Invertebrates	Mussels	Mytilus californianus and trossulus	intertidal and subtidal	Y			
Marine Invertebrates	Gooseneck Barnacles	Pollicipes polymerus	rocky intertidal	Y			harvest for bait and food
Marine Invertebrates	Burrowing Shrimp	Neotrypaea californiensis and Upogebia pugettensis	intertidal, shallow subtidal	N			Ecosystem engineer
Marine Invertebrates	Native Oyster	Ostreola conchaphila	intertidal and subtidal	N		??	native and threatened by introduced competitors and overharvest
Marine Invertebrates	Newcomb's littorine snail	Algamorda newcombiana	intertidal and subtidal	N		FCo	Any occurrence
Marine Invertebrates	Northern (Pinto) Abalone	Haliotis kamtschatkana	intertidal and subtidal	N			M.Dethier, d. Pitkin, R. Lowe
Marine Invertebrates	Sand Dollars	Dendraster excentricus	intertidal and subtidal	N			eco engineer
Marine Invertebrates	Green Urchin	Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis	intertidal and subtidal	N			declining issues; WDFW conservation issues; UW surveys show decreases

Marine Invertebrates	Black Turban Snail	Tegula funebralis	midlittoral zone	N			M.Dethier (abundant). S. Rumrill; rare snail, long-lived
Marine Invertebrates	Brown Turban Snail	Tegula brunnea	lives lower in intertidal than black turbin snail	N			not sure it is in ecoregion?. S. Rumrill: rare long-lived snail
Marine Invertebrates	Purple Sea Urchin	Strongylocentrotus purpuratus	intertidal, infralittoral fringe	N			B. Menge per. Comm. Patchy distributions and only occur is soft areas between rocks
Marine Invertebrates	Red Abalone	Haliotis rufescens	infralittoral zone-outercoast	N			located throughout range? Not north of Oregon. D. Pitkin, R. Lowe
Marine Invertebrates	Starlet Sea Anemone	Nematostella vectensis	intertidal and subtidal	N		??	IUCN
Taxon	**Common name or group**	**Scientific name(s)**	**Community Type**	**Data**	**Global Rank**	**Province Rank**	
Marine Algae	Red Algae	*Gracilariophila oryzoides*	low intertidal	N	G3G4	S1 - rare	
Marine Algae	Red Algae	*Herposiphoia verticillata*	low intertidal	N	G3G4	S1 - rare	
Marine Algae	Red Algae	*Peyssonnelia profunda*	subtidal	N	G3	S1 - unknown	
Marine Algae	Red Algae	*Phycodrys riggii*	intertidal	N	G4	S2 - rare	
Marine Algae	Red Algae	*Polysiphonia macounii*	low intertidal	N	G1?Q	S1 - occasional	
Marine Algae	Red Algae	*Tayloriella divaricata*	subtidal	N	G4G5	S1 - rare	
Marine Algae	Green Algae	*Codium ritteri*	low intertidal	N	G4G5	S1 - rare	
Marine Algae	Green Algae	*Protomonostroma undulatum*	estuaries	N	G4G5	S1 - rare	
Marine Algae	Green Algae	*Pseudopringsheimia apiculata*	subtidal	N	G3	S1 - rare/over-looked	

Taxon	Common name or group	Scientific name(s)	Community Type	Data	Global Rank	Province Rank	
Marine Algae	Brown Algae	*Cylindrocarpus rugosus*	intertidal rocks	N	G3G4	S1 - rare	
Marine Algae	Brown Algae	*Dictyoneuropsis reticulata*	low intertidal	N	G4	S2 - rare	
Marine Algae	Brown Algae	*Dictyoneurum californicum*	low intertidal	N	G4G5	S2 - rare	
Marine Algae	Brown Algae	*Laminaria longipes*	low intertidal	N	G5	S1 - rare	
Marine Algae	Brown Algae	*Postelsia palmaeformis*	intertidal	N		common	
Marine Algae	Brown Algae	*Sphaerotrichia divaricata*	low intertidal	N	G4G5	S1 - rare	

Appendix 4E: Building a Benthic Habitat Model as Surrogates for Ecosystem-Scale Targets

This section describes the first steps in developing and comparing models for mapping offshore benthic habitats in the Pacific Northwest Coast Ecoregion. This, like all benthic models, is a work in progress. We utilized a topographic model and existing classifications that characterize depth and benthic substrate to model and generate offshore benthic conservation targets. Use of the benthic habitat model assumes that benthic habitat types can serve as a surrogate or coarse filter for the conservation of the majority of bottom-dwelling species in an ecoregion. The ideal data for mapping marine ecosystems is biological data on the distribution and abundance of species in the water and on the sea bottom. Unfortunately, these data are scarce offshore.

Lacking regionally comprehensive biological data along the Pacific Northwest Coast (PNWC), the Conservancy has focused on the use of geophysical data. We predict that many geophysical variables (e.g., temperature, depth and sediment type) can be correlated with the occurrence of different types of species. Geophysical information that is most useful includes sea surface temperature, bottom temperature, depth, bottom sediment type, phytoplankton density (chlorophyll a), currents and bathymetry (underwater topography). Our current model presented here uses bathymetry and marine geology to depict depth, geomorphology or bedforms, and substrate type.

It is our hope that the benthic model will be predictive of habitat targets. Output of the model, however, needs to be tested against higher resolution data (i.e., multibeam) and underwater surveys to determine the accuracy of identifying landforms on the seafloor. In addition, these data need to be correlated with biotic assemblages in determining community or habitat types. A recent study used local population density estimates of juvenile demersal finfish from trawl survey data as a meaningful indicator of habitat value (Cook and Auster 2005). We believe associating species data with modeled data on benthic habitats will ultimately give us a more accurate spatial assessment of species-habitat utilization. Lastly, it should be noted that this model cannot be used to predict surface or water column patterns in diversity. Other models are required in examining the pelagic environment.

4E.1 Classification of the Benthic Environment

In order to generate a continuous surface depicting the seafloor we used a number of regional bathymetric data sets and examined interpolation techniques. Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) of the seafloor are distinct from terrestrial models in that the survey efforts required to produce a continuous surface of depth across a region are often inconsistent temporally, spatially and methodologically. Therefore careful examination of interpolation methods was conducted before an appropriate surface was used to model benthic habitats.

After generating a continuous surface depicting the seafloor, we examined several models that classify the benthic environment into distinct geomorphic types. The benthic model presented here has been used for marine ecoregional planning throughout the continental U.S., including the Southern and Northern California ecoregions, the Floridian and Carolinian on the east coast, as well as in the Northwest Atlantic Coastal and Marine region. In addition to developing an initial methodology and data for depicting benthic habitats we have also used the bathymetric source data to determine areas of bottom complexity. Although using the same source data, output from a complexity model complements the identification of benthic habitats and therefore will be addressed separately. Both methodologies were conducted along the outer coasts of Oregon and Washington, part of the Pacific Northwest Coast ecoregion (Figure 4E.3.1).

The results of the benthic habitat model described below produce offshore marine conservation targets. This approach to modeling coarse scale habitats provides promise in areas of the world where comprehensive thematic mapping of the seafloor has not occurred. The benthic model combines three parameters: geomorphology, depth and substrate. We initially examined six different geomorphic types to describe the seafloor (basins\canyons, lower slopes, middle slopes, upper slopes, flats, ridges) but later combined all the slope position types into one. We then combined the four geomorphic types (basins\canyons, slopes, flats, ridges) with four depth ranges:

Class	Definition
Inner shelf	0-40m
Mid shelf	40-200m
Mesobenthal	200-700m
Bathybenthal	700-5000m

These depth classes were primarily based on Greene et al. 1999 but were also informed by others (Allen and Smith 1988, Zacharias et al. 1998). The modeling produced 16 potential bedforms (combined geomorphology and depth) which represented our initial list of benthic habitat types. The last step incorporated lithology or substrate. For the purposes of developing the benthic habitat model we identified the most common descriptions of bottom induration types: "hard", determined from rock and boulders classes; "soft", determined from sand or mud bottoms; or "unclassified". With this combination of geomorphology, depth, and substrate there were 48 potential benthic habitat types.

4E.2 Benthic Habitats

We applied a landscape position model described in Fel and Zobel (1995), and later described in detail by Weiss (2001) for mapping seafloor geomorphology. Since landscape classifications are not based on morphology alone but also on the position of the land surface in relation to its surroundings, Fel (1994) developed a quantitative index of landscape position. Also called Topographic Position Index, or TPI, the basic algorithm compares the elevation of a given cell in a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) to the mean elevation of a specified neighborhood around that cell. Positive TPI values represent locations that are higher than the average of their surroundings, while negative TPI values represent locations that are lower than their surroundings. TPI values near zero are flat areas. This model was created to describe landforms in the terrestrial environment, but is easily adaptable to marine data.

Topographic position is an inherently scale-dependent phenomenon. Scale of the source data and the landscape context are two important factors to consider when deciding the search radius of a specified neighborhood, or groups of cells evaluated in a specific GIS procedure (see Zeiler 1999 for a good explanation of geospatial terminology).

a) Scale of the source data determines the level of detail that the model can depict. For instance, if the search radius is small then features within a small geography will be explicitly depicted given detailed source data; on the contrary, if the search radius is large then features may be missed or dissolved into larger categories. This scenario can also be true if the search radius is smaller than the source data can support. In other words, if the search radius is relatively small for coarse scale data then errors in interpolation may be mistaken for distinct features. To avoid these potential miscalculations it is important to evaluate the scales of the source data and examine different search radii to determine appropriate output models.

b) Seascape context determines the position of a distinct feature in relation to its surroundings. For example, a point in a basin may be coded as flat when the search radius is small; with a large search radius that same point may be considered at the bottom of a canyon if the surrounding area contains steep slopes that rise dramatically. Therefore, the nature of the broader land or seascape needs to be considered when setting the search radius in order to accurately represent variation in habitat.

As a general rule, the continuum of topographic position values sort out along a topographic gradient from depressions and canyon or valley bottoms, through to lower slopes, mid slopes, upper slopes, and up to ridge and hilltops. By determining thresholds for the continuous values they can be classified into distinct slope position categories (Figure 4E.3.2).

Many physical and biological processes acting at a given location are highly correlated with the topographic position: a seamount, basin or canyon, ridge, flat plain, upper slope, etc. These processes (i.e., soil deposition, hydrologic balance and response, wind or wave exposure) are often important predictors of vegetation and other biota. Physical processes are difficult to model directly across large areas, but an index of topographic position can be used within a statistical predictive modeling framework as a surrogate variable to represent the spatial variation of these processes. For this exercise we modeled benthic geomorphic types using the same principles and tools developed in terrestrial models (Figure 4E.3.3). In both environments a cell-based DEM is required, with cell values either representing elevation (positive) or depth (negative).

Recently marine practitioners have adopted this method for deriving landforms, calling this the Bathymetric Position Index, or BPI (Rinehart et al. 2004). Although the BPI model derives landforms on the seafloor, we have added depth classes (Figure 4E.3.4) and substrate types (Figure 4E.3.5) that further delineate distinct marine formations.

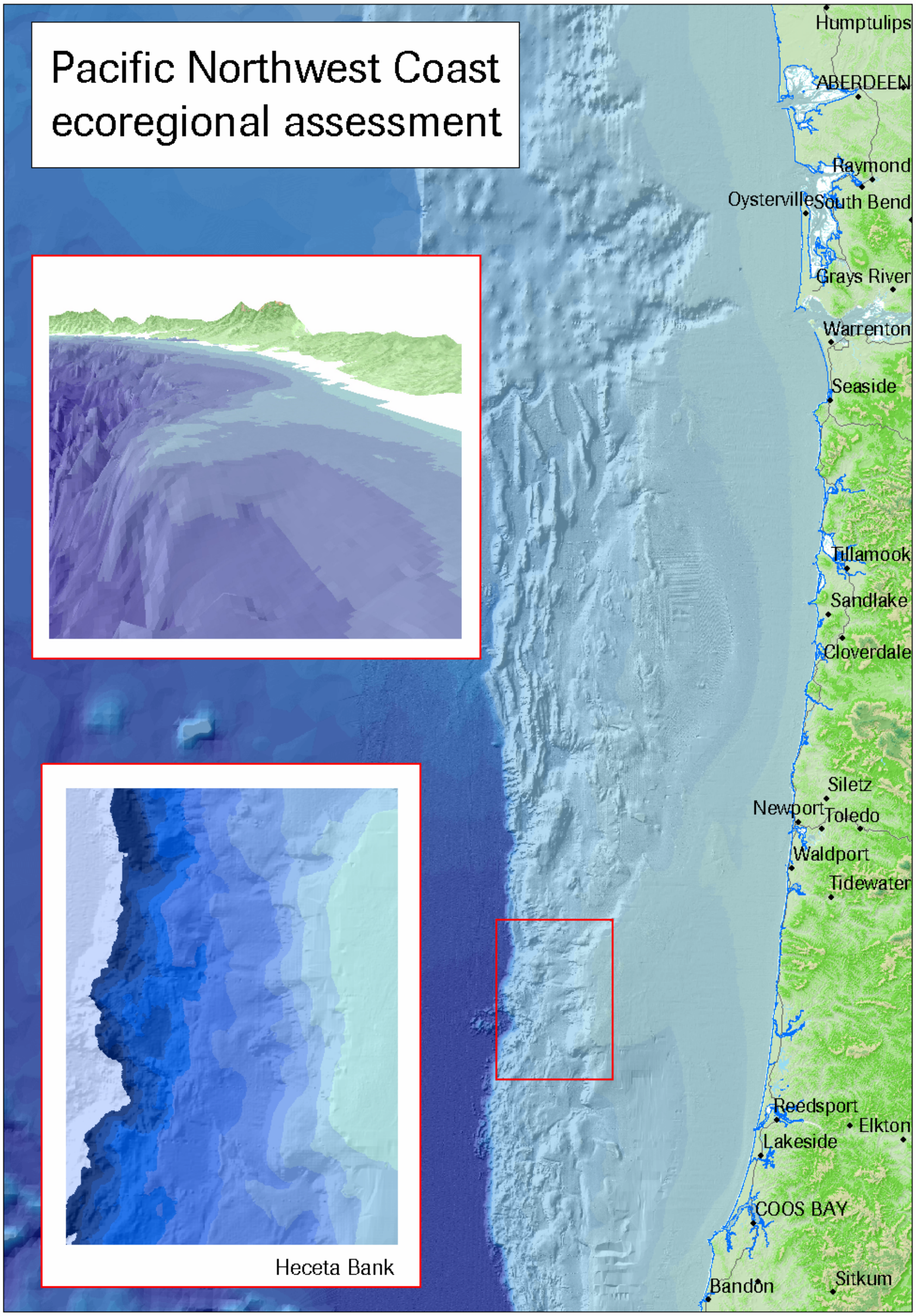
These modeling efforts were based on bathymetry data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), and the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management (MSRM) in British Columbia, Canada. The main issues to consider when assembling a mosaic of disparate data include scale of the source data and the search radius in depicting seafloor morphology mentioned above. Bathymetry data yields both the benthic geomorphology and depth of that formation. We combined the geomorphology and depth data with lithology on the seafloor. The Oregon and Washington continental shelf geologic data set compiled and mapped by Oregon State University (Goldfinger et al. 2001) and others (Greene et al. 1999), as updated for the Groundfish EFH-EIS process, incorporates available information on seafloor substrate types for the region. In addition, geologic data was available for British Columbia (MSRM 2001). We used a simplified classification of marine substrate types (hard, soft, unclassified) in order to match data across the region.

The resultant grid after combining geomorphology and depth with substrate types tracked all potential combinations of inputs resulting in 48 (4 landforms x 4 depth classes x 3 substrate types) unique benthic habitat types for the Pacific Northwest Coast ecoregion (Figure 4E.3.6). A final check was conducted to determine whether all 48 modeled benthic habitat types were present in the ecoregion; a few types were present but at <100 total hectares (inner shelf canyon unclassified (1.2 hectares), inner shelf slop unclassified (53.6 hectares), and mid shelf canyon unclassified (82.2 hectares)). The largest category was bathybenthal flats unclassified (3,725,682.2 hectares); the total area cover was 14,716,641.8 hectares from mean high water to approximately 2,500 meters depth.

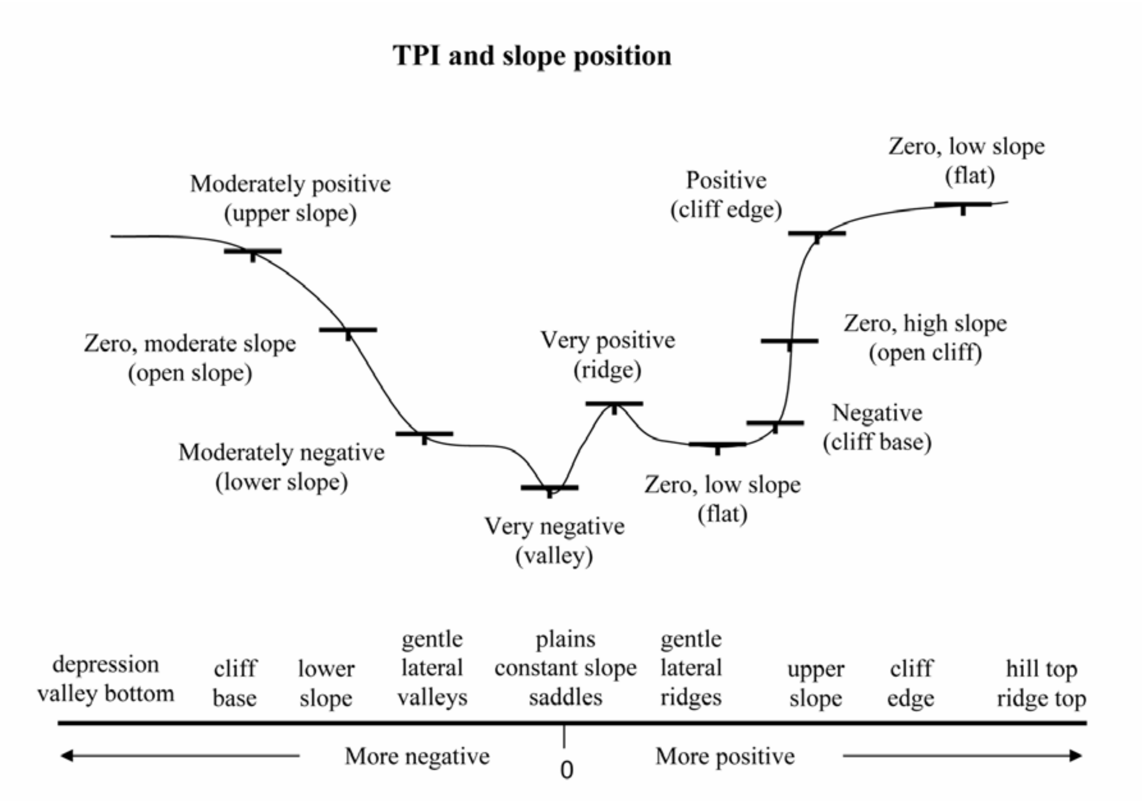
It should be noted that these categories were also used in the Northern California Coast ecoregion and therefore could be combined to illustrate Pacific west coast-wide coverage (TNC 2005).

4E.3 Figures

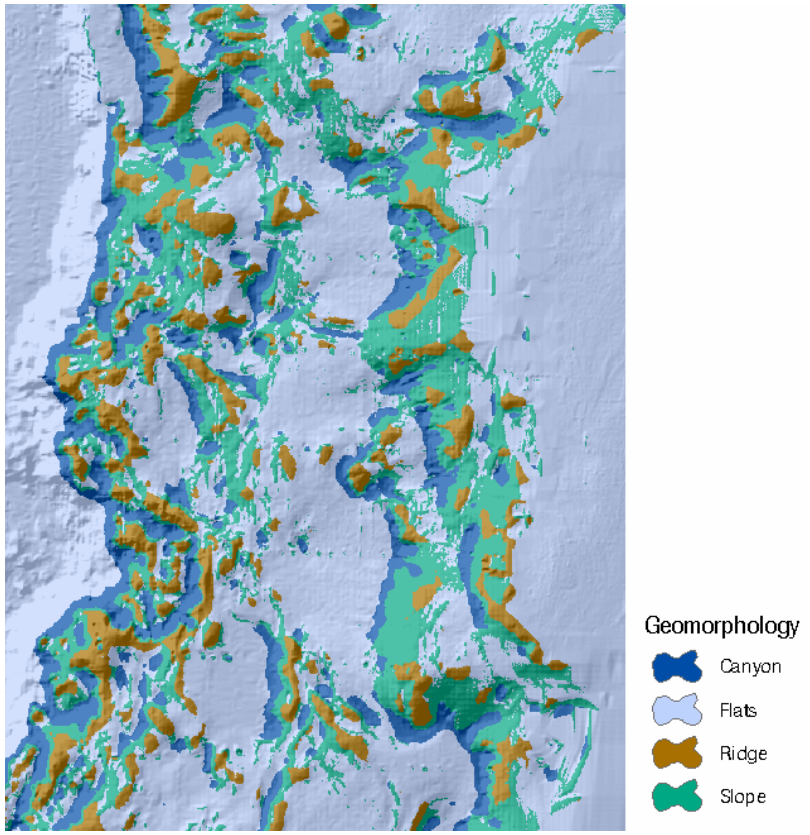
4E.3.1 BATHYMETRY OFF OF OREGON, PACIFIC NORTHWEST COAST ECOREGION



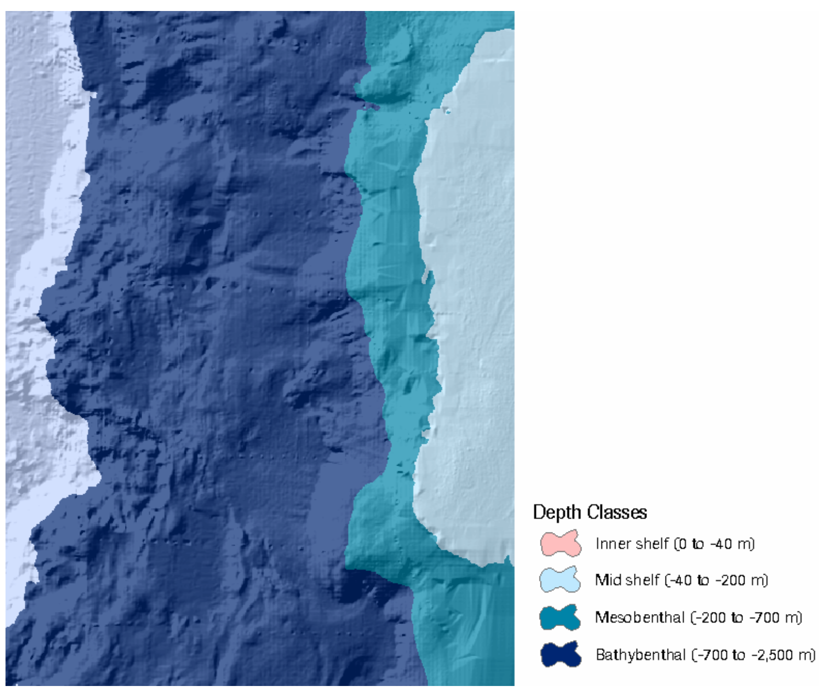
4E.3.2 TOPOGRAPHIC POSITION INDEX (TPI) MODELS SPECIFIC LAND OR BENTHIC FEATURES ALONG A GRADIENT OF CONTINUOUS VALUES



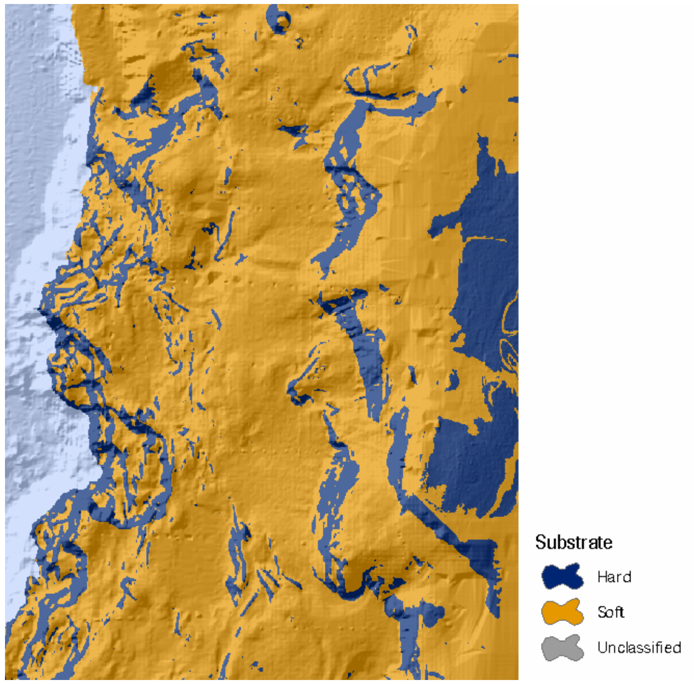
4E.3.3 GEOMORPHIC TYPES ON THE SEAFLOOR FOR HECETA BANK OFF THE SOUTHERN OREGON COAST



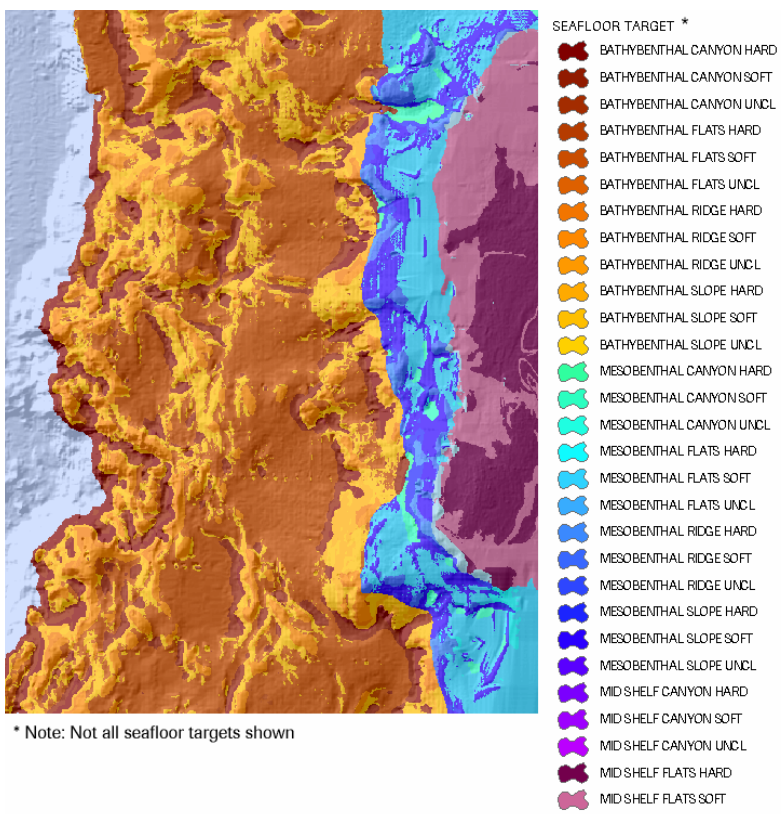
4E.3.4 DEPTH CLASSES FOR HECETA BANK OFF THE SOUTHERN OREGON COAST



4E.3.5 SUBSTRATE TYPES FOR HECETA BANK



4E.3.6 FINAL BENTHIC HABITAT TYPES FOR HECETA BANK



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Appendix 5A PNW Coast Ecoregion Protected Areas

Protected Area	Size (ha)	Managing Agency	Section	Level of Protection
Arbutus Grove Provincial Park	22.646	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Artlish Cave Provincial Park	261.595	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Big Bunsby Provincial Park	559.666	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Bligh Island Provincial Park	1626.422	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Brooks Peninsula Provincial Park	38457.707	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Cape Scott Provincial Park	17556.415	BC Provincial Government	Nahwitti Lowlands	2
Carmanah Walbran Provincial Park	16133.283	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Catala Island Provincial Marine Park	262.25	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Claud Elliot Provincial Park	862.174	BC Provincial Government	North Isle Mountains	2
Clayoquot Arm Provincial Park	3564.342	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Clayoquot Plateau Provincial Park	3124.679	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Cormorant Channel Provincial Marine Park	132.415	BC Provincial Government	North Isle Mountains	2
Cowichan River Provincial Park	53.571	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Dawley Passage Provincial Marine Park	0.371	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Dixie Cove Provincial Park	90.518	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Englishman River Falls Provincial Park	98.437	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Epper Passage Provincial Marine Park	53.743	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Flores Provincial Marine Park	3937.458	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Fossil Provincial Park	52.8	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
French Beach Provincial Park	312.126	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Gibson Provincial Marine Park	121.206	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
God's Pocket Provincial Marine Park	576.833	BC Provincial Government	Nahwitti Lowlands	2
Gold Machalat Provincial Park	646.446	BC Provincial Government	North Isle Mountains	2
Gordon Bay Provincial Park	52.231	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Haley Lake Provincial Park	114.145	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Hesquiat Peninsula Provincial Marine Park	7393.699	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Honeymoon Bay Provincial Park	6.365	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Horne Lake Caves Provincial Park	128.497	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Juan de Fuca Provincial Park	998.996	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Kennedy Lake Provincial Park	109.727	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Klanawa Lake Provincial Park	99.899	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Koksilah River Provincial Park	260.277	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Lawn Point Provincial Park	588.2	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2

Protected Area	Size (ha)	Managing Agency	Section	Level of Protection
Little Qualicum Falls Provincial Park	488.932	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Loveland Bay Provincial Park	13.602	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Lower Nimpkish Provincial Park	232.127	BC Provincial Government	North Isle Mountains	2
MacMillan Grove Provincial Park	147.988	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Maquinna Provincial Marine Park	39.38	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Marble River Provincial Park	1040.737	BC Provincial Government	North Isle Mountains	2
Misty Lake Provincial Park	55.917	BC Provincial Government	Nahwitti Lowlands	2
Morton Lake Park	62.533	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Nimpkish Lake Provincial Park	3915.794	BC Provincial Government	North Isle Mountains	2
Nitinat Lake Provincial Park	70.6	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Nitinat River Provincial Park	153.735	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Nuchaltlitz Provincial Marine Park	465.038	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Protected Offshore Islands	10.877	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Quatsino Provincial Marine Park	560.984	BC Provincial Government	Nahwitti Lowlands	2
Raft Cove Provincial Park	500.606	BC Provincial Government	Nahwitti Lowlands	2
Robson Bight Provincial Park	5250.852	BC Provincial Government	North Isle Mountains	2
Rugged Point Provincial Marine Park	162.47	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
San Juan Ridge Provincial Park	89.893	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Santa-Boca Provincial Park	333.207	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Schoen Lake Provincial Park	8912.355	BC Provincial Government	North Isle Mountains	2
Sooke Mountain Provincial Park	452.561	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Sooke Potholes Provincial Park	9.741	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Spider Lake Provincial Park	60.274	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Sproat Lake Provincial Park	43.17	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Stamp Falls Provincial Park	303.323	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Stamp River-Moneys Pool Provincial Park	233.641	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Strathcona Provincial Park	250682.891	BC Provincial Government	North Isle Mountains	2
Sulphur Passage Provincial Marine Park	1310.358	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Sydney Inlet Provincial Marine Park	2001.97	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Tahsish-Kwois Park	11016.073	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Taylor Arm Provincial Park	83.317	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Tranquil Creek Provincial Park	296.023	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Tsitika River Provincial Park	125.242	BC Provincial Government	North Isle Mountains	2
Vargas Island Provincial Marine Park	1750.509	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2

Protected Area	Size (ha)	Managing Agency	Section	Level of Protection
Weymer Creek Karst Provincial Park	309.845	BC Provincial Government	Wind Isle Mountains	2
White River Pocket Wilderness Provincial Pa	66.107	BC Provincial Government	Lee Isle Mountains	2
Woss Lake Provincial Park	6491.582	BC Provincial Government	North Isle Mountains	2
Bobby Creek RNA	773.796	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Cherry Creek RNA	239.231	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
China Wall ACEC	82.488	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Elk Creek Bald Eagle ACEC	856.997	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Grass Mountain RNA	285.764	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
High Peak-Moon Creek RNA	603.192	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Hult Marsh ACEC	71.684	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Hunter Creek Bog ACEC	291.68	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Lake Creek Falls ACEC	21.962	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Little Grass Mountain ONA	17.88	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Lost Prairie ACEC	24.501	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Mary's Peak ONA	55.061	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Myrtle Island RNA	9.243	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Nestucca River ACEC	263.642	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
New River ACEC	459.399	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
North Fork Coquille River ACEC	125.707	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
North Fork/Hunter Creek ACEC	16.294	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
North Fork/Hunter Creek ACEC	762.213	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
North Spit ACEC	293.481	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Rickreall Ridge ACEC	72.239	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Saddleback Mountain RNA	62.067	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Sheridan Peak ACEC	123.679	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
South Fork Coos River ACEC	16.861	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Sutton Lake ACEC	85.068	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Umpqua River Wildlife Area (Martin Creek)	315.048	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Upper Rock Creek ACEC	190.968	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Valley of the Giants ONA	20.806	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Walker Flat ACEC	4.258	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Wassen Creek ACEC	1373.893	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
Yaquina Head ONA/ACEC	40.545	Bureau of Land Management	Coast Range	2
	42.679	Bureau of Land Management	Willapa Hills	2

Protected Area	Size (ha)	Managing Agency	Section	Level of Protection
	42.894	Bureau of Land Management	Willapa Hills	2
	66.894	Bureau of Land Management	Willapa Hills	2
	237.692	Bureau of Land Management	Willapa Hills	2
	267.914	Bureau of Land Management	Willapa Hills	2
Pacific Rim National Park	28964.866	Canadian National Park Service	Wind Isle Mountains	2
Coos County Park	44.235	County Government	Coast Range	2
Forest Park	1443.461	County Government	Willapa Hills	2
South Jetty County Park	30.141	County Government	Coast Range	2
Olympic National Park	400241.023	National Park Service	Olympic	1
South Slough NERR	1585.318	Oregon Division of State Lands	Coast Range	2
ODF Fund #52	65.895	Oregon Department of Forestry	Coast Range	2
Bastendorff Bog Preserve	4.803	Oregon Division of State Lands	Coast Range	2
Bandon Ocean State Wayside	29.225	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Beverly Beach State Park	65.619	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Boiler Bay State Scenic Viewpoint	20.218	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Buena Vista Ocean Wayside	27.694	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Bullards Beach State Park	570.617	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Cape Arago State Park	320.562	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Cape Blanco State Park	830.35	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Cape Kiwanda State Park	53.388	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Cape Lookout State Park	745.326	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Cape Meares State Park	107.557	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Cape Sebastian State Park	450.954	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Carl G Washburne Memorial State Park	801.726	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Devils Punch Bowl State Natural Area	23.81	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Ecola State Park	1042.382	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Willapa Hills	2
Floras Lake State Park	511.129	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Fogarty Creek State Recreation Area	68.943	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Fort Stevens State Park	1381.461	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Willapa Hills	2
Humbug Mountain State Park	693.024	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Neptune State Park	124.005	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Netarts Bay State Park	343.099	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Willapa Hills	2
Ona Beach State Park	81.907	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Oswald West State Park	1155.346	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Willapa Hills	2

Protected Area	Size (ha)	Managing Agency	Section	Level of Protection
Otter Point State Wayside	21.838	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Pistol River State Park	179.369	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Port Orford Head State Wayside	10.284	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Robert W Straub State Park	188.303	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Rocky Creek State Wayside	23.902	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Saddle Mountain State Park	1222.819	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Willapa Hills	2
Samuel H Boardman State Park	220.943	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
South Beach State Park	173.453	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Sunset Beach State Park	61.234	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Umpqua Lighthouse State Park	65.061	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
William M Tugman State Park	285.09	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Coast Range	2
Fanno Meadows Preserve	241.326	Private Property	Coast Range	2
Gearhart Bog Preserve	103.555	Private Property	Willapa Hills	2
Nesika Beach Preserve	31.299	Private Property	Coast Range	2
Onion Peak Preserve	52.359	Private Property	Willapa Hills	2
Blind Slough Swamp Preserve	353.723	The Nature Conservancy	Willapa Hills	1
Bradley Bog Preserve	19.328	The Nature Conservancy	Coast Range	1
Cascade Head Preserve	121.522	The Nature Conservancy	Coast Range	1
Copalis River Preserve	111.688	The Nature Conservancy	Olympic	1
Cox Island Preserve	79.639	The Nature Conservancy	Coast Range	1
Ellsworth Creek Preserve	3232.899	The Nature Conservancy	Willapa Hills	1
Sutton Lake Marsh Preserve	7.163	The Nature Conservancy	Coast Range	1
	4.385	The Nature Conservancy	Willapa Hills	1
	8.028	The Nature Conservancy	Willapa Hills	1
	9.03	The Nature Conservancy	Willapa Hills	1
	11.156	The Nature Conservancy	Willapa Hills	1
	41.941	The Nature Conservancy	Willapa Hills	1
Bandon Marsh NWR	411.221	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Coast Range	2
Columbia White-Tailed Deer NWR	3401.164	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Willapa Hills	2
Copalis Rock NWR	12.013	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Olympic	2
Flattery Rocks NWR	46.152	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Olympic	2
Julia Butler Hansen NWR	458.238	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Willapa Hills	2
Lewis and Clark NWR	2543.312	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Willapa Hills	2
Neskowin NWR	168.282	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Coast Range	2

Protected Area	Size (ha)	Managing Agency	Section	Level of Protection
Nestucca Bay NWR	1357.918	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Coast Range	2
Oregon Islands NWR	151.942	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Coast Range	2
Quillayute Needles NWR	79.945	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Olympic	2
Willapa NWR	6825.822	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Willapa Hills	2
	598.307	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Willapa Hills	2
Big Tree SIA	52.407	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	1
Cape Perpetua	381.395	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	1
Cascade Head Scenic Research Area	2735.908	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	2
Coquille River Falls RNA	210.019	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	2
Cummins Creek Wilderness	3667.36	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	1
Drift Creek Wilderness	2186.106	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	1
Flynn Creek RNA	256.622	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	2
Grassy Knob Wilderness	6396.299	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	1
Iron Mountain SIA	714.159	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	1
Lobster Grove SIA	140.407	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	1
Neskowin Crest RNA	489.667	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	2
Oregon Dunes NRA	2938.083	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	2
Port Orford Cedar RNA	446.212	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	2
Reneke Creek RNA	107.021	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	2
Rock Creek Wilderness	2792.196	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	1
Stinking Lake RNA	101.988	United States Forest Service	Coast Range	2
Shipwreck Point NAP	202	Washington Department of Natural Resourc	Olympic	2
	86.026	Washington Department of Natural Resourc	Olympic	2
	120	Washington Department of Natural Resourc	Olympic	2
	934.979	Washington Department of Natural Resourc	Olympic	2
	103.173	Washington Department of Natural Resourc	Willapa Hills	2
	129.32	Washington Department of Natural Resourc	Willapa Hills	2
	371	Washington Department of Natural Resourc	Willapa Hills	2
	1242.583	Washington Department of Natural Resourc	Willapa Hills	2
	2440.085	Washington Department of Natural Resourc	Willapa Hills	2
	242	Washington State Parks	Willapa Hills	2
	658.583	Washington State Parks	Willapa Hills	2
	852855.994			

Appendix 5B Numbers of Targets Meeting Goals (by Quartile) in Existing Protected Areas

	Percent goal met by quartile in protected areas					Number of Targets in Group	% Targets protected >75% goal level
Target Group	**0-25%**	**26-50%**	**51-75%**	**76-100%**	**No Goal set**		
Fine Filter Targets							
Herptiles	5	1	2	3	1	12	25
Birds	6	5	2	1	4	18	5.6
Mammals	6	1	0	1	8	16	6.3
Insects	2	3	1	5	5	16	31.3
Mollusks	6	0	0	1	2	9	11.1
Nonvascular Plants	2	4	0	4	0	10	40
Vasc Plants	19	14	3	14	1	51	27.5
Non Salmonid fishes	2	1	0	1	2	6	16.7
Salmon-US	9	6	4	9	3	31	29.0
Salmon-Canada	14	11	1	2	0	28	7.1
Rare Communities	8	0	0	10	0	18	55.6
Oregon Wetlands	5	5	0	10	0	20	50
Mineral Springs	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Shore Bird Concentration A	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Ecological Systems							
Wetlands	2	0	1	5	0	8	62.5
Special Habitats	3	0	0	4	0	7	57.1
Low Elevation Forest	5	0	1	0	0	6	0
High Elevation Forest	0	0	0	3	0	3	100
Aquatic Systems							
Willamette EDU	22	0	0	0	0	22	0
Rogue EDU	7	0	0	0	0	7	0
Puget EDU	37	2	0	2	0	41	4.9
Olympic EDU	17	2	0	3	0	22	13.6
Georgia St EDU	23	0	0	0	0	23	0
Lower Columbia EDU	25	1	0	0	0	26	0
OR Coast EDU	19	2	0	0	0	21	0

Appendix 6A: The SITE Selection Algorithm

6A.1 Background

The selection of conservation areas through the application of systematic procedures has been a research topic for over 30 years (Ratcliffe 1971, as discussed in Justus and Sarkar 2002). The motivation for this research has been and continues to be the realization that protecting every site of biological value is both economically and politically infeasible (Ando et al. 1998, Margules and Pressey 2000). Since the 1980s much research has concentrated on procedures that maximize the representation of biological diversity with the smallest number or smallest total area of conservation sites. The most efficient set of conservation sites, the optimal set, has the smallest area for a given level of biodiversity conservation.

Kirkpatrick (1983) and Margules et al (1988) are the earliest examples of using algorithms to address the problem of optimality. These algorithms were heuristic, i.e., they were iterative rule-based procedures. The desire for truly optimal solutions and advances in computer technology motivated the development of more mathematical algorithms (Cocklin 1989, Church et al. 1996). Over the past twenty years many different optimal site selection algorithms, both heuristic and mathematical, have been developed and tested (Bedward et al. 1992, Underhill 1994, Pressey et al. 1996, Pressey et al. 1997, Csuti et al. 1997, McDonnell et al. 2002). Most of these algorithms do not yield a truly optimal solution, only nearly optimal solutions. Nearly optimal solutions are considered satisfactory for the practical purposes of conservation planning. Optimal reserve selection algorithms have been applied to conservation problems in Australia (Pressey and Nichols 1989, Price et al. 1995), Europe (Margules and Austin 1994, Araujo and Williams 2000), the United States (Davis et al. 1996, Polasky et al. 2001, Noss et al. 2002), and in marine conservation (Sala et al. 2000, Leslie et al. 2003). See Pressey et al. (1996), Williams (1998), Possingham et al. (2000), and Cabeza and Moilanen (2001) for an overview of optimizing site selection algorithms and methodologies.

TNC has developed considerable experience and expertise in the application of optimal site selection algorithms. TNC has applied the technique to numerous ecoregions including the Southern Rockies (Marshall et al. 2000), Great Basin (Nachlinger et al. 2001), Sonoran Desert (Neely et al. 2001), and Canadian Rockies (Rumsey et al. 2003). All of these ecoregional assessments used the computer software known as SITES. In addition, SITES or algorithms closely related to SITES, have been used for research applications (Andelman and Willig 2002, Noss et al. 2002, McDonnell et al. 2002, Leslie et al 2003)

6A.2 SITES

SITES has five main input files (Table 6A.1) and 3 main input parameters (Table 6A.2). One file, BOUND.DAT, informs SITES on the spatial relationships of the assessment units. The COST.DAT file has the suitability index values for every assessment unit. Chapter 6 explains the suitability index. Another file reports the biological contents of every assessment unit, PUVSPR.DAT. That is, it reports the location of every target occurrence by assessment unit. The main function of the PUSTAT.DAT file is to assign certain assessment units a special status. The selection of most assessment units is determined by the algorithm, but some assessment units may be locked into the solution or locked out of the solution with the PUSTAT.DAT file. Chapter 6.2 explains the assessment units that were locked in and out of the SITES analysis.

The SPECIES.DAT file contains three pieces of information about every conservation target: goal, minimum area, and penalty factor. The goal is simply a device to select conservation priority areas. The goal is not a statement of what is necessary and sufficient for species survival (see Chapter 2). The goal is expressed as an integer corresponding to the desired number of species occurrences, or hectares which correspond to the amount of ecological system or habitat type that should be captured by the selected assessment units. Goals for all targets are explained in Chapters 2, 3, and 4.

Minimum area refers to the minimum amount of an ecological system or habitat type in a cluster of assessment units. However, minimum area does not refer to contiguous area. If several isolated patches occur in a single assessment unit, then they appear to SITES as a single patch. Likewise, if several isolated patches occur in a cluster of adjacent assessment units, then they appear to SITES as a single patch. Therefore, we applied minimum area criteria to our data before inclusion in the SITES tables so that only the patches meeting minimum area requirements were counted towards goals.

The penalty factor is applied to conservation targets that do not meet the goal. Every target can be assigned its own penalty factor. The higher a target's penalty factor, the more the target will influence the solution of the optimization algorithm. The higher a target's penalty factor, the more likely the solution will meet 100 % of the target's goal. The penalty factor is used in the calculation of the algorithm's objective function. For our analysis we set the penalty factor of most targets to 1, the minimum value allowed by SITES.

Table 6A.1. SITES Input Files

Input File Name	Function	Main data fields
BOUND.DAT	1 record for adjacent pairs of assessment units	common boundary length, unit ID, unit ID
COST.DAT	1 record for each assessment unit	unit ID, suitability index value
PUVSPR.DAT	1 record for every target occurrence	unit ID, target name, amount in unit
PUSTAT.DAT	1 record for each assessment unit	unit ID, status
SPECIES.DAT	1 record for each conservation target	target name, goal, minimum area, penalty factor

SITES has 3 main input parameters: the number of iterations, the number of replicates, and the boundary modifier. The number of iterations significantly influences the ability of the algorithm to achieve an optimal or near optimal solution. The number of iterations also determines the execution time of SITES, which for typical applications runs on the order of 30 minutes to 2 hours. We explored a range of iterations from 1 to 10 million and found that solutions generated using different iteration values were indistinguishable above 5 million iterations. Hence, we used 5 million iterations for our analyses.

A single SITES run actually entails multiple individual replicates using identical parameter values and input data. An input parameter determines how many replicates comprise a single SITES run. Each replicate yields a near optimal solution somewhat different than the rest. The replicate with smallest objective function is the "best" solution, i.e., the set of assessment units that meets the conservation goals with the greatest suitability. Variation in the solutions (i.e., in the replicate sets of selected units) reflects the degree of flexibility for achieving an optimal solution. Some assessment units will be included in every solution. These assessment units are irreplaceable. Other assessment units will be included in a subset of solutions. With respect to conservation targets and suitability, these assessment units are quite similar to some other assessment units. The frequency with which an assessment unit was selected strongly indicates its importance for biodiversity conservation. We refer to this selection frequency as assessment unit relative importance. The "sum solution" output is the number of times an assessment unit was selected by multiple individual replicates. We ran 10 replicates per SITES run.

Table 6A.2. Values for SITES Parameters Used in Development of Conservation Portfolio

Parameter	Function	Value
Algorithm	Type of optimization routine	simulated annealing
Replicates	Number of times to repeat full optimization	10
Iterations	Number of times to test new combination of assessment units	5,000,000
Boundary modifier	Weighting factor for "cost" of nonadjacent assessment units	0.03
Species penalty factor	"cost" of not meeting a species' goal	1 for all fine filter targets 1 for all coarse filter targets (1 = minimum allowed value)
Assessment unit status	Initial state of each assessment assessment unit	0 for all assessment units in initial runs.

A third input parameter, the boundary modifier, controls the spatial arrangement of assessment units. This parameter can be used to promote clustering (or adjacency) of selected assessment units. Clustering will reduce fragmentation and build larger conservation areas. Clustering will also reduce edge length, and SITES tracks the degree of clustering by calculating the amount of external edge (or boundary length) in the selected set of assessment units. The larger the boundary modifier value, the more important is the clustering of units. If the boundary modifier equals zero, then clustering is not considered in the objective function. Selecting the best value for boundary modifier involves some tradeoffs. If boundary modifier is too low, then selected assessment units may be too isolated. But, if the value is too high, then SITES will select assessment units with low biodiversity value or low suitability just to minimize external edge. We explored a range of values from 0.01 to 1.0, and arrived at a value of 0.03 which had a minimal effect on clustering. Given this low value, boundary length becomes a more influential factor when the algorithm has multiple options for meeting goals.

6A.3 MARXAN

For a number of reasons, the marine technical teams decided to use MARXAN instead of SITES. MARXAN was developed as an improved version of SITES. We determined that MARXAN runs faster and accepts more assessment units than previous versions (e.g., SPEXAN and SITES), as was demonstrated in a British Columbia conservation planning process conducted by the Coast Information Team (see Rumsey et al. 2003). Further, there are more options in the selection of heuristic algorithms, iterative improvement, and adaptive annealing, and the input file format has been clarified (see Ball et al. 2000).

MARXAN requires that the ecoregion be divided into a set of candidate sites, or assessment units that completely fill the region. These are the basic building blocks for assembling a conservation portfolio. At the core of reserve selection problems is the overall objective of minimizing the area encompassed with the network of reserves (Pressey et al. 1993). MARXAN uses a simulated annealing algorithm to evaluate alternative site selection scenarios, comparing a very large number of alternatives to identify a good solution. The procedure begins with a random set of assessment units, and then at each iteration swaps assessment units in and out of that set and measures the change in "cost." Cost here does not mean dollars for land purchase, but the amount of area selected in the alternative. The algorithm's objective function is a nonlinear combination of the total area and the boundary length of perimeter of the site selection output (Leslie et al. 2003). A boundary length modifier setting in the algorithm's parameters determines the relative importance placed on minimizing the perimeter relative to minimizing area. There is never just one "optimal" solution (e.g., the definitive set of conservation areas) in regional planning, but it is possible to identify those areas that are both essential and representative as part of an ecological assessment. Siting algorithms provide a context for objective representation that is both measurable and spatially explicit.

Appendix 7A: Prioritization of Assessment Units

A conservation portfolio could serve as a conservation plan to be implemented over time by nongovernmental organizations, government agencies, and private land owners. In reality, however, an entire portfolio cannot be protected immediately and some conservation areas in the portfolio may never be protected (Meir et al. 2004). Limited resources and other social or economic considerations may make protection of the entire portfolio impractical. This inescapable situation can be addressed two ways. First, we should narrow our immediate attention to the most important conservation areas within the portfolio. This can be facilitated by prioritizing conservation areas. Second, we should provide organizations, agencies and land owners with the flexibility to pursue other options when portions of the portfolio are too difficult to protect. Assigning a relative priority to all AUs in the ecoregion will inform everyone about their options for conservation.

The prioritization of potential conservation areas is an essential element of conservation planning (Margules and Pressey 2000). The importance of prioritization is made evident by the extensive research conducted to develop better prioritization techniques (e.g., Margules and Usher 1981, Anselin et al. 1989, Kershaw et al. 1995, Pressey et al. 1996, Freitag and Van Jaarsveld 1997, Benayas et al. 2003). Consequently, many different techniques are available for addressing the problem of prioritization. None are obviously better than the rest. We used two different techniques – an optimal site selection algorithm and a scatterplot – that together yielded four indices (irreplaceability, utility, and two Euclidean distances) each indicaing relative priorities.

Irreplaceability and conservation utility scores were generated for the integrated realms (terrestrial, freshwater, and estuary) and for the terrestrial realm alone. A sensitivity analysis was done for only the terrestrial realm. The terrestrial realm was done separately because: (1) the terrestrial data have a greater influence on the portfolio than the freshwater data; (2) terrestrial environments and species have been more thoroughly studied, and therefore, our assumptions about terrestrial biodiversity are more robust than for estuary or freshwater biodiversity; and (3) the terrestrial portfolio has the greatest potential influence on land use planning and policy decisions affecting private lands.

The results of our prioritization should not be the only information used to direct conservation action. Unforeseen opportunities have had and should continue to have a major influence on conservation decisions. Local attitudes toward conservation can hinder or enhance conservation action. Considerations such as these are difficult to incorporate into long-range priority setting, and hence, must be dealt with case by case.

7A.1 Methods

7A.1.1 Irreplaceability and Conservation Utility

Irreplaceability has been defined a number of different ways (Pressey et al. 1994, Ferrier et al. 2000, Noss et al. 2002, Leslie et al. 2003, Stewart et al. 2003). However, the original operational definition was given by Pressey at al. (1994). They defined irreplaceability of a site as the percentage of alternative reserve systems in which it occurs. Following this definition, Andelman and Willig (2002) and Leslie et al. (2003) each exploited the stochastic nature of the simulated annealing algorithm to calculate an irreplaceability index.

Simulated annealing is a stochastic heuristic search for the global minimum of an objective function. Since it is stochastic, or random, simulated annealing can arrive at different answers for a single optimization problem. The algorithm may not converge on the optimal solution, i.e., the global minimum, but it will find local minima that are nearly as good as the global minimum (McDonnell et al. 2002). The random search of simulated annealing enables it to find multiple nearly-optimal solutions, and an AU may belong to many different nearly optimal solutions.

The number of simulated annealing solutions that include a particular AU is a good indication of that AU's irreplaceability. This is the assumption made by Andelman and Willig (2002) and Leslie et al. (2003) for their irreplaceability index. The index of Andelman and Willig (2002) was:

$$I_j = (1/n) \sum_{i=1}^{n} s_i \qquad (1)$$

where I is relative irreplaceability, n is the number of solutions, and s_i is a binary variable that equals 1 when AU_j is selected but 0 otherwise. I_j have values between 0 and 1, and are obtained from a running the simulated annealing algorithm n times at a single representation level.

Irreplaceability is a function of the desired representation level (Pressey et al. 1994, Warman et al. 2004). Changing the representation level for target species often changes the number of AUs needed for the solution. For instance, low representation levels typically yield a small number of AUs with high irreplaceability and many AUs with zero irreplaceability, but as the representation level increases, some AUs attain higher irreplaceablity scores. The fact that some AUs go from zero irreplaceabilty to a positive irreplaceability demonstrates a shortcoming of Willig and Andelman's index – at low representation levels, some AUs are shown as having no value for biodiversity conservation. We created an index for relative irreplaceabilty that addresses this shortcoming. Our global irreplaceability index for AU_j was defined as:

$$G_j = (1/m) \sum_{k=1}^{m} I_{jk} \qquad (2)$$

where I_{jk} are relative irreplaceability values as defined in equation (2) and m is the number of representation levels used in the site selection algorithm. G_j have values between 0 and 1. Each I_{jk} is relative irreplaceability at a particular representation level. We ran SITES at ten representation. At the highest representation level nearly all AUs attained a positive values for global irreplaceability. G_j shall henceforth be called irreplaceability.

Many applications of "irreplaceability" have implicitly subsumed some type of conservation efficiency (e.g., Andelman and Willig 2002, Noss et al. 2002, Leslie et al. 2003, Stewart et al. 2003). Efficiency is usually achieved by minimizing the total area needed to satisfy the desired representation level. We too had the selection algorithm minimize the total area of selected AUs. That is, the "cost" of each AU was its area. Consequently, efficiency is indirectly incorporated into our estimates of irreplaceability.

Conservation Utility

We expanded upon the concept of irreplaceability with *conservation utility*, invented by Rumsey et al. (2004). Conservation utility is defined by equation (2), but the selection frequency is generated with the AU costs incorporating a suitability index. To create a map of conservation utility scores, AU "cost" reflects practical aspects of conservation – current land uses, current management practices, habitat condition, etc. (see section 6.5) In effect, conservation utility is a function of both biodiversity value and the likelihood of successful conservation.

7A.1.2 Representation Levels

Each representation level corresponds to a different degree of risk for species extinction. Although we cannot estimate the actual degree of risk, we do know that risk is not a linear function of representation. It is roughly logarithmic.

Coarse Filter

We based the assumption that there is a logarithmic relationship between the risk of species extinction and the amount of habitat on the species-area curve. The species-area curve is arguably the most thoroughly established quantitative relationship in all of ecology (Connor and McCoy 1979, Rosenzweig 1995). The curve is defined by the equation $S=cA^z$, where S is the number of species in a particular area, A is the given area, c and z are constants. The equation says that the number of species (S) found in a particular area increases as the habitat area (A) increases. The parameter z takes on a wide range of values depending on the taxa, region of the earth, and landscape setting of the study. Most values lie between 0.15 and 0.35 (Wilson 1992). An oft cited rule-of-thumb for z's value is called Darlington's Rule (MacArthur and Wilson 1967, Morrison et al. 1998). The rule states that a doubling of species occurs for every 10 fold increase in area, hence z = log(2) or 0.301. We used this relationship to derive representation levels that roughly correspond to equal increments of biodiversity.

Coarse filter representation levels specify a minimum area, i.e., hectares, of each habitat type to be captured within a set of conservation areas. Other ecoregional assessments have used representation levels that increased linearly. For instance, Rumsey et al. (2004) set levels at 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 percent of the currently extant area of each habitat type. Each of these representation levels captured the same incremental area of habitat, but from the species-area curve we know that each of these representation levels captures smaller increments of total biodiversity. That is, the step from 30 to 40 percent may capture 6 percent of all species but the step from 60 to 70 percent may capture about only 4 percent (assuming z = 0.301). In effect, the first 10 percent of habitat is more important than the last 10 percent.

We used the species-area relationship to create representation levels that correspond to equal increments of biodiversity – i.e., each increase in coarse filter area captured an additional 10% of species. The coarse filter representation levels did not increase linearly but rather according to a power function: $S = A^z$. To derive the coarse filter levels, the desired amount of biodiversity was increased linearly (10, 20, 30, . . ., 100 percent) and the corresponding area was calculated for each (Table 7A.1).

Table 7A.1. Coarse filter representation levels derived from the species area curve with z = 0.3.

Percent species	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Representation Level (percent extant area)	0.05	0.5	1.8	4.8	10	18	31	48	70	100

Fine Filter

Fine filter representation levels specify the number of species occurrences to be captured within a set of conservation areas. The relationship between species survival and number of isolated populations is also a power function:

$$\text{Species Persistence Probability} = \quad 1 - [\ 1 - pr(P)\ ]^n$$

where pr(P) is the persistence probability of each isolated population and n is the number of populations. This equation says, in effect, that the first population (i.e., occurrence) is more important than the second population and much more important than the tenth population. According to this relationship, if we want representation levels to correspond to equal degrees of risk, then fine filter representation levels should not increase linearly but logarithmically. However, the above equation won't work for our purposes. We don't know pr(P).

Luckily another relationship was available to us – the criteria used by natural heritage programs to rank species. These criteria indicate the degree of imperilment, i.e., the risk of extinction, and follow a logarithmic relationship. For instance, one criterion relates the number of occurrences to degree of imperilment (Table 7A.2) (Master et al. 2003)[1].

Table 7A.2. Categories for the known occurrence ranking criterion used by natureserve and natural heritage programs to assign species S ranks and G ranks.

Condition Status	Number of Known Occurrences
A	1 to 5
B	6 to 20
C	21 to 80
D	81 to 300
E	>300

This system expresses the idea that the first 5 occurrences make about the same contribution toward species rank as the next 21 to 80 occurrences.

If we assume equal imperilment intervals and equate A, B, C (a nominal scale) with 1, 2, 3 (an ordinal scale), then the relationship in the above table can be modeled as a power function. We can use the function to interpolate between 1, 2, and 3 to yield multiple regularly spaced steps for the fine filter levels. We did this to give 10 representation levels; the same number as for the coarse filter.

Table 7A.3 Representation levels for population or sub-population type element occurrences.

Condition Status	A			B			C			D
Regular steps within condition status	⅓	⅔	1	1⅓	1⅔	2	2⅓	2⅔	3	3⅓ - 4
Representation Level (number of occurrences)	2	3	5	8	13	20	31	49	80	all occurrences

Table 7A.3 is to be used for species for which EOs roughly correspond to populations, subpopulations, or populations segments. Fine filter representation levels are complicated because the element occurrences currently in our databases do not have consistent meaning. Some EOs roughly represent a population or population segment (e.g., plant, invertebrates, amphibians). Other EOs may simply represent a nest, a concentration of nests, or a territory (e.g., raptors, marbled murrelets). EOs of this type must be dealt with somewhat differently. We followed the same approach as above but used a different G/S rank criterion that relates the number of individuals in a population to degree of imperilment (Table 7A.4) (L. Master, 2003; unpubl. report).

[1] Table2 is a modification of the older system (Master 1994) for species ranking, where G1/S1 equaled 1 to 5 occurrences, G2/S2 equaled 6 to 20 occurrences, and G3/S3 equaled 21 to 100 occurrences.

Table 7A.4. Categories for the number of individual ranking criterion used by natural heritage programs to assign species S ranks and G ranks. We derived the maximum number of nests or from the number of individuals.

Condition Status	Number of Individuals	Maximum Number of Nests or Dens
A	1 to 50	25
B	61 to 250	125
C	251 to 1000	500
D	1001 to 2500	1250

We converted the number of individuals to number of nests simply by dividing by 2. Again, if we assume equal imperilment intervals and equate A, B, C with 1, 2, 3, then the relationship in the above table can be modeled as a power function. We can use the function to interpolate between 1, 2, and 3 to yield multiple regularly spaced steps for the fine filter levels. We created 10 representation levels (Table 7A.5).

Table 7A.5 Representation levels for nest or den type element occurrences.

Condition Status	A				B				C	
Regular steps within condition status	¼	½	¾	1	1¼	1½	1¾	2	2¼	2½ - 3
Representation Level (number of nests)	8	12	18	25	38	55	80	125	170	all occurrences

We emphasize that even though we used natural heritage program criteria for imperilment, the representation levels should not be interpreted to reflect levels of imperilment. The numbers are just a device for creating a map that shows relative priorities of all assessment units in an ecoregion. We used a power function (or logarithmic scale) in recognition of the fact that risk of extinction is nonlinear. We did not have the resources to estimate the actual risk, but we believe that nonlinear representation levels generated a more useful prioritization of places.

7A.1.3 Comparing Utility and Irreplaceability

We compared the utility and irreplaceability maps several ways. First, three similarity measures were calculated: mean absolute difference, Bray-Curtis similarity measure, and Spearman rank correlation (Krebs 1999; pp 379-386). The Bray-Curtis similarity measure normalizes the sum absolute difference to a scale from 0 to 1. Because utility and irreplaceability will be used for prioritizing AUs, rank correlation is a particularly informative because it told us how the relative AU priorities changed. We were especially interested in how the ranks of the most highly ranked AUs would change. To examine this, we also calculated a weighted Spearman rank correlation using Savage scores (Zar 1996, pp. 393-395).

Second, we determined whether the difference between utility and irreplaceability was significantly different. This was done by testing the following hypothesis for mean absolute difference:

> **H_{01}:** difference between utility and irreplaceability maps is significantly less than the expected difference between the utility map and a random map;

H_{A1}: difference between utility and irreplaceability maps is equal to or significantly greater than the expected difference between the utility map and a random map,

and for the Bray-Curtis similarity measure and Spearman rank correlation, this hypothesis:

H_{02}: similarity between the utility map and irreplaceability map is significantly greater than the expected similarity between the utility map and a random map;
H_{A2}: similarity between the utility map and irreplaceability map is equal to or significantly less than the expected similarity between the utility map and a random map.

Both null hypotheses mean that there is no significant difference between the utility and irreplaceability maps. If the observed similarity measure is significantly less than (or the distance is significantly greater than) that expected from chance, then the null hypothesis is false, and we can say that the utility and irreplaceability maps are different. For Spearman rank correlation, the alternative hypothesis is equivalent to $r \leq 0$. The hypotheses were tested using a randomization test (Sokal and Rohlf 1995, pp. 808-810). Random utility maps were generated by reshuffling the utility values among AUs (i.e., random sampling of utility values without replacement). One thousand random utility maps were compared to the real map using the four measures of similarity. The proportion of times that the difference between the utility map and irreplaceability map is smaller (or the similarity is larger) than the difference between the utility map and the 1000 randomly generated maps equals the probability that utility map and irreplaceability map are significantly different. This technique is similar to that employed by Warman et al. (2004). This was a one-tailed test of significance with $\alpha = 0.05$.

Third, a contingency table analysis was done to compare the utility values and irreplaceability values of paired AUs. The log-likelihood ratio method (Zar 1996; pp. 502-503) was used to test the following hypotheses:

H_{03}: AU selection is independent of cost index (area versus suitability)
H_{A3}: AU selection is dependent on cost index

Paired AUs were considered to be significantly different for $P <= 0.05$.

7A.1.4 Running the Selection Algorithm

SITES produces an output that is equivalent to nI_j, i.e., the number of times an AU was selected out of n replicates. We ran 25 replicates at each representation level. Hence, the product mXn equaled 250 for both irreplaceability and conservation utility. For the integrated analysis, the boundary modifier (BM) was set to 0.1 to link the layers in vertical stacking (see section 8.XX). For the terrestrial only analysis, BM was set to zero. When BM is set to zero, neighboring AUs have no influence on the selection frequency of an AU.

The algorithm's objective function says, in effect, minimize cost (or unsuitability) subject to T constraints, where T equals the number of targets. All T constraints are the same – the amount captured must be greater than or equal to the target's desired representation level. The third term in the objective function imposes these constraints, however, they are soft constraints. "Soft" means that the constraints can be violated. Each constraint's "hardness" is determined by the penalty factors (PFs) set for each target – the larger the PF, the firmer the constraint. Hard constraints can be established by setting an arbitrarily large PF. However, very large PFs can create discontinuities in the objective function, and discontinuities can wreak havoc with the heuristic search. If PFs are too small, then the algorithm may not come close to meeting the representation level.

Clearly, setting PF values is tricky. To address this problem, we used an iterative search to set PF values. We began the search with PF equal to 1 for every target. We ran SITES (5 replicates, 1 million iterations per replicate) and then checked the results of the best solution. SITES reports how much of the representation level was met for each target. If a target's representation level was not met, we incremented its PF. We repeated these steps until the representation level was met for all targets. The iterative search was done at each of the ten representation levels. Hence, a target could have a different PF at each representation level. For the vast majority of targets, this process found the PF value in a reasonable amount of time. However, finding the PF value that yields 100 % of the desired representation level for every target took too much processing time. Hence, we terminated the PF search when only 96 % of a target's representation level was met. Other details about running SITES are summarized in Table 7A.6.

Table 7A.6. Values for SITES parameters used for irreplaceablity and utility analyses.

Parameter	Function	terrestrial		integrated	
		irreplaceability	**utility**	**irreplaceability**	**utility**
Algorithm	Type of optimization routine	simulated annealing		simulated annealing	
Replications	Number of times to repeat optimization per representation level	25		25	
Iterations	Number of times to create new combination of AUs	2,000,000		2,000,000	
Boundary modifier	Weighting factor for "cost" of AU perimeter. Encourages clusters of AUs	0		0.1 (same as in Chapter 9)	
Target penalty factor	"cost" of not meeting a target's represen-tation level	automatically set		automatically set	
AU status	Initial selection state of each AU	0 for all hexagons (no "lock-ins")		0 for all hexagons	
Suitability Index	indicates likelihood of successful conservation at AU	normalized area	see Chapter 6	normalized area	see Chapter 6

7A.1.5 Irreplaceability versus Vulnerability Scatterplot

The irreplaceability versus vulnerability scatterplot was first used by Pressey et al. (1996, as described by Margules and Pressey 2000) and was also recently used by Noss et al. (2002) and Lawler et al. (2003). These studies plotted irreplaceability versus vulnerability for a large number of potential conservation areas. We plotted irreplaceability versus vulnerability for every AU. Irreplaceability has been defined a number of different ways (Pressey et al. 1994, Ferrier et al. 2000, Noss et al. 2002, Leslie et al. 2003, Stewart et al. 2003). Our definition of irreplaceability (see Section 7.1.1) is similar to those of Andelman and Willig (2002) and Leslie et al. (2003). We used the irreplaceability values from the integrated terrestrial and freshwater analysis.

Margules and Pressey (2000) defined vulnerability as the risk of an area being transformed by extractive uses, but it could be defined more broadly as the risk of an area being transformed by degradative processes. The broader definition encompasses adverse impacts from invasive species and fire suppression. Vulnerability could also be defined from the perspective of target species – the relative likelihood that target species will be lost from an area. Since target persistence depends on habitat, a vulnerability index would be a function of current and likely future habitat conditions. Future habitat conditions are generally determined by the management practices and policies associated with an area. Our suitability index incorporated factors that reflected both current habitat conditions and management. Therefore, for the purposes of prioritization, we assumed that our suitability index could also be used as a vulnerability index. Recall that the cost index was the weighted geometric mean of AU area and suitability. For the vulnerability index we used only the suitability. The integrated vulnerability index was calculated by averaging the terrestrial and freshwater suitability indices for each AU. Like the suitability index, vulnerability was normalized by dividing all values by the maximum value and multiplying by 100.

Margules and Pressey (2000) and Noss et al. (2002) divided their scatterplots into four quadrants which correspond to priority categories: high irreplaceability, high vulnerablity (Q1); high irreplaceability, low vulnerability (Q2); low irreplaceability, low vulnerability (Q3) and low irreplaceability, high vulnerability

(Q4). Margules and Pressey (2000) and Noss et al. (2002) believed potential conservation areas in Q1 should be the highest priority and potential areas in Q3 should be the lowest priority. However, this strategy is debatable (Pyke 2005). Some have argued that the highest priorities should be potential conservation areas in Q2 because such places have high biological value and a high likelihood of successful conservation.

The purpose of dividing the scatterplot into quadrants is to assign AUs to priority categories. The scatterplot can be divided many different ways; we utilized four. First, as done by Lawler et al. (2003), we divided the scatterplot into 16 sub-quadrants using the quartile values for irreplaceability and vulnerability. Each sub-quadrant corresponds to a priority category.

The assessment covered 2442 AUs. Hence, roughly 611 AUs fell into each quadrant of the scatterplot, and average number of AUs in each sub-quadrant was 153. For the purposes of directing conservation action, this may be far too many AUs per category. We were most interested in the small number AUs with the highest irreplaceability and the highest vulnerability. For that reason, we divided the scatterplot at the 99.5, 99, 98, 96, 92, and 84 percentiles for both irreplaceability and vulnerability. This created 36 cells in upper right-hand corner of the scatterplot.

The third and fourth ways for subdividing the scatterplot were based on Iso-euclidean distance contours. In theory, the highest priority possible is an AU with both irreplaceability and vulnerability equal to 100. Assuming that the qualities of irreplaceability and vulnerability are equally important for determining AU priorities, the distance between an AU and the upper right-hand corner of the scatterplot would determine its priority for conservation. This distance is calculated with the equation:

$$D = [\,(100 - I)^2 + (100 - V)^2\,]^{1/2}$$

where I is irreplaceability, V is vulnerability, and D is the Euclidean distance of an AU from the point (100, 100). Our contours corresponded to percentiles – 0.5, 1, 2, 4, and 8 percent of AUs.

Some might argue that the highest priorities for conservation should be the AUs with the highest irreplaceability and the lowest vulnerability. These AUs have high biological value and are places where conservation will most likely succeed. Following this strategy, the distance between an AU and the upper left-hand corner of the scatterplot would determine its priority for conservation. This distance is calculated with the equation:

$$D = [\,(100 - I)^2 + V^2\,]^{1/2}$$

The assumption that irreplaceability and vulnerability are equally important does not hold over the entire scatterplot. For instance, two AUs situated at (100, 1) and (1, 100) are the same distance from the (100, 100) corner of the scatterplot, but certainly the AU at (1, 100) should be a much higher priority. However, in the immediate vicinity of the (100, 100) or (0, 100) corners, the Euclidean distance can be a useful index to sort out priorities. Incidentally, the divisions used by Margules and Pressey (2000) and Noss et al (2002) to divide their scatterplots into quadrants imply that irreplaceability and vulnerability are equally important. Lacking a strong rationale for favoring either axis we followed their convention.

7A.2 Results

How should our irreplaceability and conservation utility indices be interpreted? These indices were constructed by running MARXAN at ten representation levels. The first level captured a very small amount of each target and the last level captured everything, i.e., all known occurrences of all targets. Think of the first representation level as the amount of biodiversity to be captured in an initial set of reserves, the second level as a additional amount to be captured by an enlarged set of reserves, the third level as an even greater additional amount, and so on. At each level, MARXAN's output indicates the relative necessity of each AU for efficiently capturing that particular amount of biodiversity. When the outputs from each level are summed together, the result specifies the most efficient sequence of AU protection for capturing all biodiversity. The sequence in which AUs should be protected is one way to gauge their relative importance. AUs that have the highest irreplaceability or utility scores should be protected first, and therefore, are the most important AUs for biodiversity conservation.

7A.2.1 Terrestrial Only Analysis

The utility and irreplaceability maps for the terrestrial only analysis are shown in maps 1 and 2. The utility and irreplaceability scores are displayed two ways: (1) the distribution of nonzero values divided into deciles (10% quantiles); and (2) range of nonzero values divided into 10 equal intervals. The decile map answers the question, where are the AUs with a selection frequency, or score, in the top 10 percent of all AUs. The equal interval map answers the question where are the AUs with a score greater than 90 percent. By coincidence, the number of AUs in the top decile and with a score greater than 90 is about equal – 9.2 and 9.1 percent of AUs had a score greater than 90 for utility and irreplaceability, respectively (Figure 7A.1).

AUs with scores equal to 100 are those selected in every replicate at every representation level. Seven percent of AUs had a utility score of 100, 7.1 percent had an irreplaceability score of 100 (Table 7A.7), and 6.5 percent of AUs had both scores equal to 100. This large overlap between utility and irreplaceability at the highest possible score is evident in maps 1 and 2.

At the lowest representation level (0.05 percent of the current amount of coarse filter targets, 2 occurrences of population type EOs, and 8 occurrences of nest type EOs), the best solutions for utility and irreplaceability consisted of 252 and 270 AUs, respectively. Perfect scores were attained by 85 percent of the utility best solution and 83 percent of the irreplaceability best solution. The large proportion of AUs with scores equal to 100 demonstrates how little flexibility existed even the lowest representation level. That is, rare targets could only be captured at particular AUs.

The distributions of utility and irreplaceability scores were bimodal and skewed-right (Figure 7A.1). The modes were located at the lowest and highest nonzero scores. The high mode corresponds to those AUs that are selected in every replicate at every representation level. The low mode corresponds to the large number of AUs that have nothing special to offer for biodiversity conservation. AUs in between the modes are essentially interchangeable. They are selected at moderate frequencies because they contribute toward meeting representation levels but to the same degree as other AUs.

The median and mean of irreplaceability scores (24, 34) are larger than those of utility scores (11, 28). When the cost of AUs is equal to area (i.e., irreplaceability), the selection algorithm prefers smaller AUs. A preference for smaller AUs means that more AUs must be selected to meet the coarse filter representation levels. As expected, the total area of best solutions for irreplaceability is less than the total area of best solutions for utility, but more AUs are needed for irreplaceability solutions. Because the algorithm selects more AUs for irreplaceability solutions than for utility solutions, *I* and G are larger for irreplaceability.

7A.2.2 Integrated Analysis

Recall that the data inputs to the selection algorithm consisted of three different layers: terrestrial, freshwater class 1, and freshwater classes 2 and 3. AU boundaries for terrestrial and freshwater class 1 were the same HUC watersheds, but some freshwater class 1 AUs contained no occurrences. Utility and irreplaceability scores were computed for every AU in each layer. To calculate single scores for each HUC, we added the scores for terrestrial and freshwater class 1 AUs. Freshwater class 1 AUs with no occurrence data were never selected by the algorithm. Utility and irreplaceability scores for the corresponding terrestrial AU were normalized to 100. The utility and irreplaceability maps for the integrated analysis are shown in maps 7.3 and 7.4. The maps show the summed scores of terrestrial and freshwater AUs, including the freshwater AUs for which there were no occurrence data.

If all AUs in every layer are viewed as separate AUs, then certain results are very similar to those of the terrestrial only analysis (Table 7A.7, Figure 7A.2). The percentage of AUs with high utility and irreplaceability scores and the distribution of scores are about the same as those from the terrestrial analysis. However, when terrestrial and freshwater scores are combined then the proportion of AUs with high scores is much reduced (Figure 7A.3).

Table 7A.7. Percentage of AUs with selection frequency equal to 100 percent and frequency greater than or equal to 95 percent.

			integrated analysis				
	selection frequency	**terrestrial analysis**	all AUs all layers	terrestrial AUs, terrestrial layer	class 1 AUs; freshwater layer	combined terrestrial/ freshwater; include no data AUs	combined terrestrial/ freshwater; exclude no data AUs
number of AUs		2707	5343	2707	2123	2707	2123
utility	100 %	7.0	7.8	7.2	6.7	1.4	0.6
	≥ 95 %	8.3	8.8	8.1	7.4	2.0	1.2
irreplaceability	100 %	7.1	7.9	7.4	6.5	1.9	1.0
	≥ 95 %	8.5	9.1	8.7	7.4	2.7	1.6

7A.2.3 Utility versus Irreplaceability

By all similarity measures, the utility and irreplaceability maps in the both the terrestrial only and integrated analyses were similar to a statistically significant degree (Table 7A.8). Utility and irreplaceability maps in the terrestrial only analysis were more similar than those in the integrated analysis, but only slightly. The values for weighted Spearman rank correlation show that differences between maps at high scores are less than differences at low scores.

As demonstrated in Table 7A.8, the overall patterns of utility and irreplaceabilty scores are very similar. That is, a side-by-side comparison shows that the maps generally agree. If examined AU by AU, we find that slightly more than 75 percent are different and that slightly more than 40 percent have a significant difference between utility and irreplaceability (Table 7A.9). However, very few significant changes occur at high utility scores. Of all the AUs with significant differences between utility and irreplaceability, only 4 percent have the highest utility scores. Three-quarters of the significant changes are for AUs with utility scores less than or equal to 20.

In the terrestrial analysis, 7 percent of AUs had a utility score of 100, 7.1 percent had an irreplaceability score of 100, and 6.5 percent of AUs had both scores equal to 100. The large overlap indicates that suitability had a small influence on which AUs attained scores equal to 100. In other words, target locations greatly determined which AUs attained a perfect score. Such AUs contained rare targets, targets for which we had very little occurrence data, occurrences of multiple targets, or a large number of occurrences per target.

In the integrated analysis, 1.4 percent of AUs had a utility score of 100, 1.9 percent had an irreplaceability score of 100, and 1.2 percent of AUs had both scores equal to 100. These percentages are much smaller than those for the terrestrial analysis but the degree of overlap between utility and irreplaceability is about the same. The reason for the smaller percentages is that the scores are the combination of terrestrial and freshwater scores, and very few AUs attain high scores for both freshwater and terrestrial. Table 7A.10 shows that there is low degree of similarity between the freshwater and terrestrial results; all similarity measures are much less those in Table 7A.8. However, null hypothesis was accepted for all similarity measures in Table 7A.10, i.e., the terrestrial and freshwater parts of the integrated analysis are similar.

Table 7A.8. Similarity measures for comparison of conservation utility and irreplaceability maps. There was no significant difference between the utility and irreplaceability maps for any of the similarity measures (alpha = 0.05).

	terrestrial only	integrated realms
number of AUs	2707	5343
mean absolute difference	8.9	9.1
Bray-Curtis measure	0.855	0.845
Spearman rank correlation	0.682	0.677
weighted Spearman rank correlation	0.877	0.842

Table 7A.9. Comparison of conservation utility and irreplaceability maps: percent of AUs that are different between the two maps. Significant differences based on log-likelihood ratio method (alpha = 0.05).

	terrestrial only	integrated realms
number of AUs	2707	5343
percent AUs different	77.4	76.2
percent significantly different	44.9	42.6

Table 7A.10. Similarity measures for comparison of terrestrial and freshwater class 1 scores. There were no statistically significant difference between the terrestrial and freshwater maps (alpha = 0.05) for any similarity measure. Percent AUs significantly different based on log-likelihood ratio method.

	Utility	Irreplaceability
number of AUs	2123	2123
mean absolute difference	36.8	35.3
Bray-Curtis measure	0.585	0.643
Spearman rank correlation	0.368	0.321
percent AUs different	76.1	83.8
percent AUs significantly different	59.5	57.1

7A.2.4 Irreplaceability versus Vulnerability Scatterplot

The assessment covered 2442 AUs. Hence, roughly 611 AUs fell into each quadrant of the scatterplot. The quartiles defining the sub-quadrants are given in Table 7A.11. The average number of AUs in each sub-quadrant was 153 but ranged from 112 to 202. The scatterplot is shown in Figure 7A.4 and the same information is shown spatially in Map 7.5.

The scatterplot shows a very high density of AUs in the region below the third quartiles of irreplaceability and vulnerability. In effect, AUs in each of these sub-quadrants are very similar and are not distinct enough to warrant different priorities. AUs density decreases as irreplaceability and vulnerability increase. This separation of AUs suggests real differences in AU priorities.

Four sub-quadrants contain AUs with irreplaceability values in the top quartile. These four quadrants contain 608 AUs – far too many to be useful for prioritization. The 36 cells based on the 99.5, 99, 98, 96, 92, and 84 percentiles for both irreplaceability and vulnerability contain 102 AUs, a more manageable number. How these AUs are distributed among cells is shown in Table 7A.12.

The distribution of AUs relative to iso-Euclidean distance contours is shown in Figure 7A.6 and 7A.7. The distribution of Euclidean distances from the (100, 100) corner is skewed (Figure 7A.5). The peak of the distribution corresponds to sub-quadrant with highest AU density – between the first and second quartiles for both irreplaceability and vulnerability. Many of those AUs closest to the upper right-hand corner of the scatterplot can have relatively low values for irreplaceability and utility because when suitability is incorporated into the optimal site selection algorithm, these AUs are a relatively poorer choice for conserving biodiversity (Table 7A.13). For the same reason, utility is usually lower than irreplaceability for these AUs. AUs closest to the upper left-hand corner of the scatterplot have high values for both irreplaceability and utility (Table 7A.14).

Table 7A.11 Summary statistics for irreplaceability and vulnerability. The variance was excluded because the distributions were highly skewed.

	minimum	1st quartile	median	mean	3rd quartile	maximum
irreplaceability	0	15.0	24.4	31.3	42.5	100
vulnerability	0	7.9	12.5	16.6	22.5	100

Table 7A.12. Irreplaceability versus vulnerability percentile matrix. Matrix shows the number of AUs in each irreplaceability versus vulnerability percentile category. Values for vulnerability and irreplaceability at each percentile are shown in parentheses.

Percentile for Irreplaceability	Percentile for Vulnerability						total
	84 (28.0)	92 (36.7)	96 (41.1)	98 (46.2)	99 (52.0)	99.5 (61.2)	
99.5 (100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
99 (100)	2	3	1	1	0	0	7
98 (95.0)	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
96 (76.5)	4	2	1	1	1	1	10
92 (62.8)	11	7	5	2	0	1	26
84 (53.5)	15	19	10	4	3	5	56
total	35	31	17	8	4	7	102

Table 7A.13 Assessment units within the 0.5 percentile for Euclidean distance from the (100,100) scatterplot corner. AUs ordered by irreplaceability value. Irreplaceability and utility values are from the integrated freshwater and terrestrial analysis.

AU number	AU Name	Irreplaceability	Vulnerability	Euclidean distance	Utility
1902	Orveas Bay	100	51.5	48.5	100
1701	Chemainus River	100	42.6	57.4	100
1383	Qualicum River	100	39.9	60.1	100
1656	Chemainus River	100	39.5	60.5	98.4
2391	Camp Creek	84.4	66.6	36.9	71.0
2394	Chehalis River, lower	81.2	48.9	54.5	75.8
1274	Stamp River	73.6	59.4	48.4	73.8
2473	Hazeldell	62.8	68.2	49.0	57.4
1903	Sooke River	60.0	79.2	45.1	35.2
1303	Qualicum River	58.0	62.8	56.1	55.5
2484	Longview	56.0	94.1	44.4	30.0
2588	Rock Creek/Tualatin River	55.2	90.2	45.9	55.0
2573	Clackamas River	55.0	95.7	45.2	55.0
mean		75.9	64.5	50.2	69.8
standard deviation		18.5	19.5	6.8	23.5

Table 7A.14 Assessment units within the 0.5 percentile for Euclidean distance from the (0,100) scatterplot corner. AUs ordered by irreplaceability value. Irreplaceability and utility values are from the integrated freshwater and terrestrial analysis.

AU number	AU Name	Irreplaceability	Vulnerability	Euclidean distance	Utility
2966	island in BC	100	1.0	1.0	100
1650	island in BC	100	1.0	1.0	100
2957	island in Oregon	100	1.0	1.0	100
1135	Stamp River	100	4.3	4.3	100
239	Marble River	100	1.8	1.8	55
1939	Cape Alava	100	2.5	2.5	100
1709	Tzartus Island	100	3.1	3.1	100
1426	island in BC	100	3.1	3.1	100
2945	Long Island, Willapa Bay	100	3.5	3.5	100
54	Frisherman river	100	3.8	3.8	100
571	Checleset Bay	99.6	4.3	4.4	100
2155	Saghalie Creek	98.6	2.5	2.8	74.6
1681	island in BC	96	1.0	4.1	100
mean		99.6	2.5	2.8	94.6
standard deviation		1.1	1.2	1.2	13.3

7A.3 DISCUSSION

The selection algorithm generates a set of AUs corresponding to a local minimum of the objective function. AUs are included in a solution because they serve to minimize the objective function. Therefore, AUs with high utility or high irreplaceability scores are those that (1) contain one or more rare targets, (2) contain a large number of target occurrences, and (3) have a low relative cost. AUs with scores at or near 100 are those that were selected in every replicate at the lowest representation level. To be chosen in every replicate the AU must be unique. That is, the AU contained target occurrences that were found in no other AU, contained a substantially larger number of occurrences than other AUs, or contained targets and had a substantially lower cost than other AUs.

Table 7A.15 shows the main targets for the selection of some AUs with high utility scores. In some cases the AU had the only occurrence in the ecosection – AUs 2005, 2232, 2440. In nine of these examples, the AU had one of only two occurrences in the entire ecosection, and because the minimum representation level equaled two occurrences per ecosection, these AU had a selection frequency of 100. In three instances – AUs 2123, 2285, 2341 – the AU had relatively high proportions of more than one target. Three of these example AUs had utility scores less than 100. In each case, the optimal selection algorithm had other AUs where the target could be captured. The other AUs contributed far less toward minimizing the objective function, but nevertheless, due to the random search of simulated annealing, these other AUs were selected a very small number of times.

The preceding paragraph explains a surprising result of the analysis. Most AUs in the Olympic National Park, which protect some of the last remaining temperate old-growth rain forests in the United States, had lower utilty and irreplaceability values than AUs in southwestern Washington, which consist mostly of privately-owned, intensively-managed forest with very little old-growth. There are two reasons for this, one proximal and one ultimate. First, the proximal reason is that the target occurrence and suitability index data are rather uniform across the park. Hence, the AUs are essentially interchangeable and very few have a high selection frequency. In contrast, some AUs in southwest Washington stand out as unique because of rare targets or a very high number of target occurrences. Second, the ultimate reason is survey effort. Private forest managers have funded wildlife surveys throughout southwest Washington, in particular for amphibians. This has lead to high data density in southwest Washington; the data density in Olympic National Park is much lower. More surveys in the park might show more heterogeneity among AUs with respect to target occurrences.

A similar but opposite pattern is seen on Vancouver Island. Very few AUs on the island have high utility or irreplaceablity scores; they are essentially interchangeable. They appear to be interchangeable because very few surveys have been done on these lands which are leased by timber companies. One cluster of AUs with high scores is located in Strathcona Provincial Park. In this park a small number of AUs contain alpine and sub-alpine communities found nowhere else on Vancouver Island. These rare communities have been intensively surveyed.

The results on Vancouver Island and in Washington State call into question the reliability of utility and irreplaceability scores. These AU scores were strongly influenced by the uneven spatial distribution of survey effort. No or low survey may be effectively equivalent to false negatives. That is, according to the data, a species does not exist in an AU when it actually does exist there. As a consequence, the utility and irreplaceability scores do not reflect reality, and we may be missing some places important for biodiversity conservation. A low cost method for overcoming the lack of occurrence data is to use species-habitat models to predict species occurrences (Scott et al. 2002). However, there were a number of reasons we did not use predictive models. First, we did not have any reasonably accurate species-specific habitat models. The ones available to us, (e.g., Cassidy et al. 1997), have low spatial precision and untested accuracy. Second, we did not have the resources needed to develop our own models for a large number of verterbrate species. Third, species-specific habitat models have both false negatives and false positives. False positive errors are a major concern. We don't want to select places for conservation where the species of concern don't actually exist. The prevailing opinion in the scientific literature is that false negatives inherent to survey data are likely to be less damaging than the false positives of habitat models. Freitag and Van Jaarsveld (1996) and Araujo and Williams (2000) recommend using only occurrence data because of the potential for false positives in habitat models. Loiselle, B.A (2003) recommends that species-specific habitat models be used cautiously. Given the lack of readily available models of proven accuracy and our incapacity to develop our own models, we believed the most cautious approach was to use occurrence data (with the exception of marbled murrelets on Vancouver Island).

Table 7A.15. Examples of main targets for selection of AUs with high utility scores. Example AUs were randomly selected from Olympic and Willapa Hills Ecosections. Number of occurrences and percentages refer to total amount in ecosection. AU names were taken from the U.S. Geological Service. HUC layer.

AU name	AU number	Utility Score	Number of Targets	Main Target for Selection of AU
Olympic Ecosection				
Big River	1935	100	6	1/2 Makah Copper occurrences
Upper Headwaters Hoh River	2123	96.5	4	1/4 cascades frog occurrences 14% of mesic alpine dwarf-shrubland and meadow
Elwah River, upper	2127	100	10	1/2 Tisch's saxifrage occurrences
Winfield Creek	2136	100	7	1/2 Vaux's swift occurrences
Hoh River, South Fork lower	2139	100	10	1/2 Vaux's swift occurrences
Quinault River, North Fork middle	2193	97	10	1/4 cascades frog occurrences
Elwah River below Lake Mills	2005	100	15	1/1 tall bugbane occurrences
Hamma Hamma River, middle	2205	100	9	1/2 Brewer's cliff-brake occurrences
Quinault River above Lake Quinault	2232	100	13	1/1 frigid shootingstar occurrences
Willapa Hills Ecosection				
Humptulips River, East Fork upper	2263	100	8	100% of mountain hemlock forest
Camp/Duck Creek	2264	100	12	97% of brandt's cormorant nests
Wynocchee River, middle	2285	100	13	4/9 warty jumping slug occurrences 2/8 Burrington jumping slug occurrences 19% of montane riparian woodland and shrubland
Satsop River, West Fork upper	2309	100	6	1/3 harlequin duck occurrences
Humptulips River, East Fork lower	2311	100	6	1/2 northern goshawk occurrences
Wynoochee River below Schafer Creek	2341	100	11	36% montane riparian woodland and shrubland 31% of oak woodland
headwaters, Willapa Bay	2412	100	10	1/2 northern goshawk occurrences
Rock/Jones	2437	99.5	7	1/3 harlequin duck occurrences
South Fork Chehalis	2440	100	8	1/1 Kincaids sulfur lupine occurrences
Stillman Creek	2441	100	11	1/2 Nelson's checker-mallow occurrences 1/2 valley silverspot occurrences
main fork, Grays River	2452	100	12	1/2 frigid shootingstar occurrences

The integrated portfolio combines freshwater, terrestrial, and estuary AUs through a technique known as vertical stacking. Unlike the terrestrial only analysis, the boundary modifier (BM) parameter was greater then zero, and therefore, AUs were selected not only for their biodiversity value and suitability but also for their adjacency to other AUs. With BM greater than zero the algorithm will select larger contiguous areas, which, in theory, is better for biodiversity conservation. On the other hand, the reasons for AU selection (biodiversity value or AU adjacency) are obscured. The scores for freshwater class 1 AUs and terrestrial AUs were combined to yield a single utility score and single irreplaceability score for each AU. One result was that fewer AUs had scores of 100 relative to the terrestrial only analysis. This should help to further prioritze AUs. AUs that score high for both freshwater and terrestrial should be higher priorities for conservation. When combining the scores for freshwater class 1 and terrestrial AUs we weighted them equally. One could argue that terrestrial AUs should be weighted more heavily because most of the terrestrial data are empirical (i.e., occurrences) as opposed to modeled (i.e., freshwater macrohabitat types). The subjective assignment of weights through expert judgment is one shortcoming of our methods that must be addressed through the development of more rigorous methods and the collection of more empirical data.

Utility and irreplaceability scores are different ways to prioritize places for conservation. Irreplaceability has been the most commonly used index (e.g., Andelman and Willig 2002, Noss et al. 2002, Leslie et al. 2003, Stewart et al. 2003), and it assumes that land area is the sole consideration for efficient conservation. Utility incorporates other factors that can effect efficient conservation such as land management status and current condition. Many AUs attained scores of 100 for both utility and irreplaceability. Also, the values for weighted Spearman rank correlation showed that differences between maps at high scores were less than differences at low scores. These results demonstrate that for scores at or near 100 the cost had little influence on selection frequency; occurrence data drove the results. More importantly, it demonstrated that the results are robust. Under two different assumptions about efficiency (area versus. suitability), the highest priority AUs were nearly identical.

Utility and irreplaceability scores were significantly different for many individual AUs at the middle and low end of the utility score range (Figure 7A.5). This is useful information for prioritization. AUs at the low end of utility (or irreplaceabilty) typically are unremarkable in terms of biodiversity value. They contribute habitat or target occurrences, but they are interchangeable with other AUs. For these AUs, prioritizing on the basis of suitability rather than biodiversity value makes most sense. If an AU can be distinguished from other AUs because conservation there will be cheaper or more successful, then that AU should be a higher priority for action. For these AUs, the utility score should be used for prioritization.

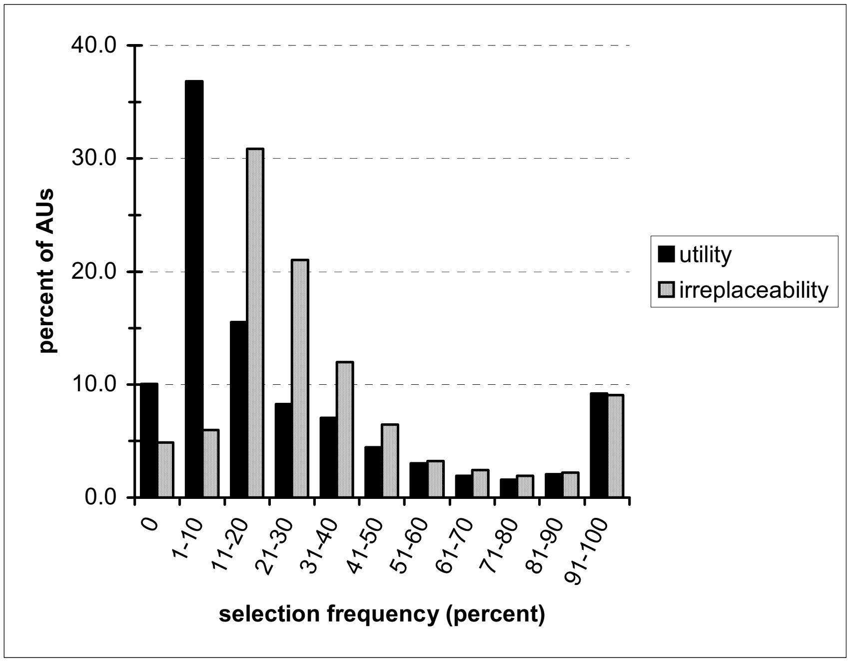


FIG 7A.1: Distribution of AU irreplaceability and utility scores for the terrestrial only analysis.

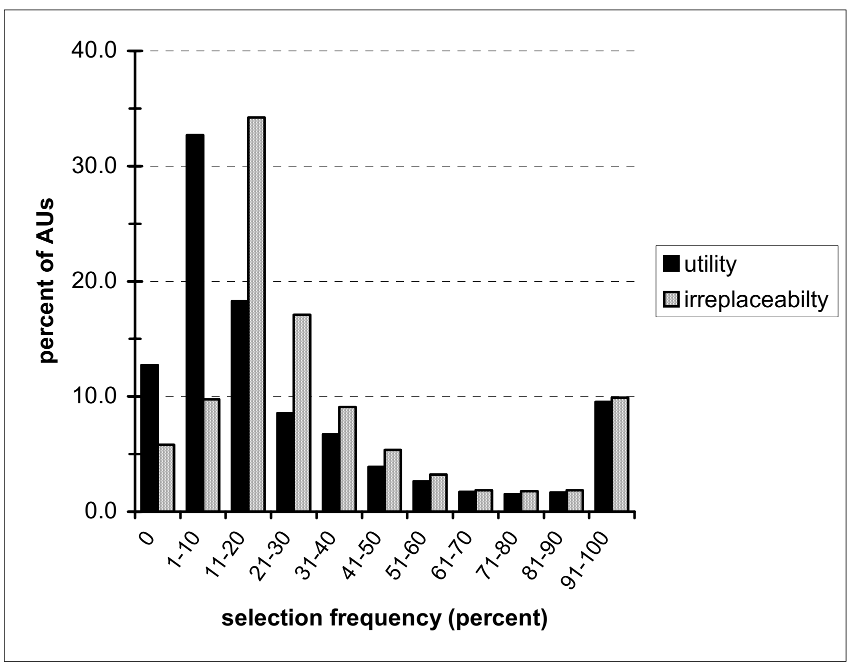


FIG 7A.2: Distribution of AU irreplaceability and utility scores for the integrated analysis. Selection frequencies of overlapping terrestrial and aquatic AUs counted separately.

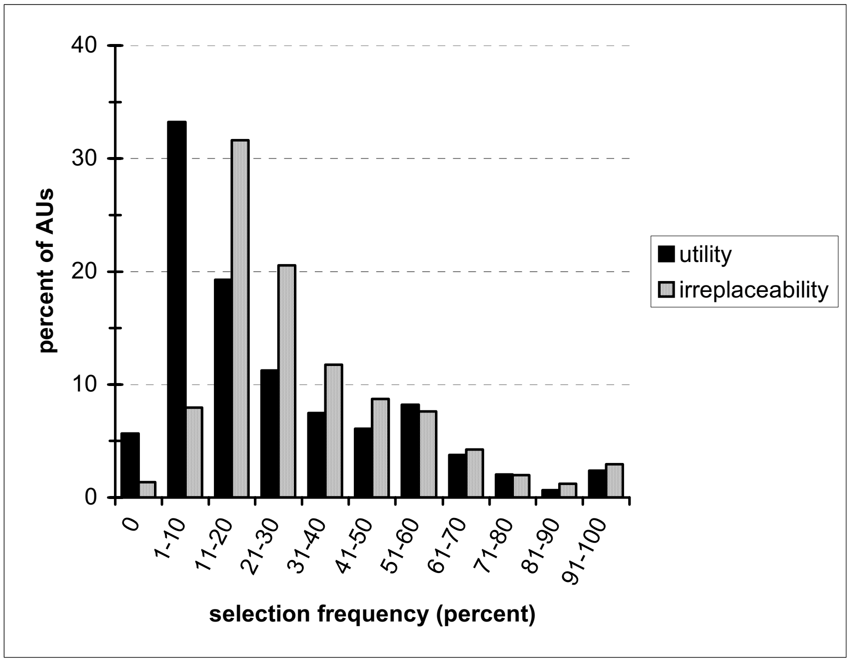


Figure 7A.3: Distribution of AU irreplaceability and utility scores for the integrated analysis. Selection frequencies of overlapping terrestrial and aquatic AUs summed together.

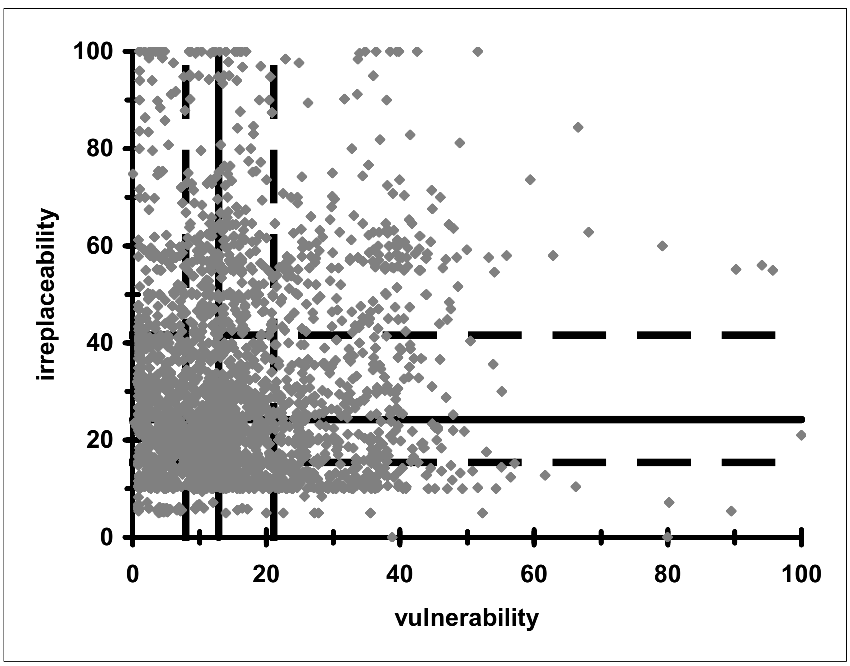


Figure 7A.4. Scatterplot of irreplaceability versus vulnerability. Each point represents a single AU. Plot divided into quadrants using median values (solid lines) and into sixteen sub-quadrants using quartile values (dashed lines). AUs in the upper right-hand sub-quadrant should be considered the highest priority for conservation.

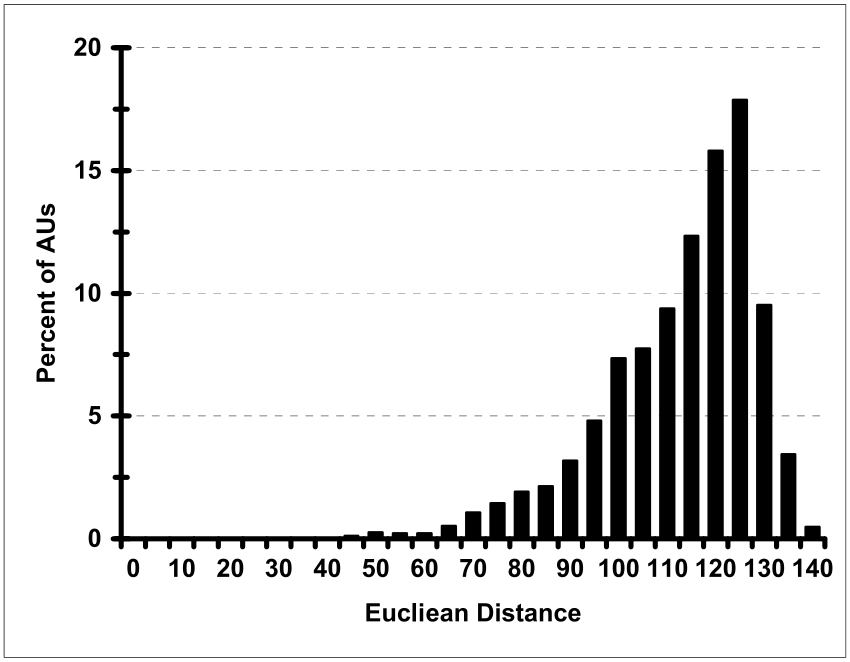


Figure 7A.5. Distribution of distance values calculated from the irreplaceability versus vulnerability plot. Distance calculated from the upper right-hand corner of plot: (vulnerability, irreplaceability) = (100, 100).

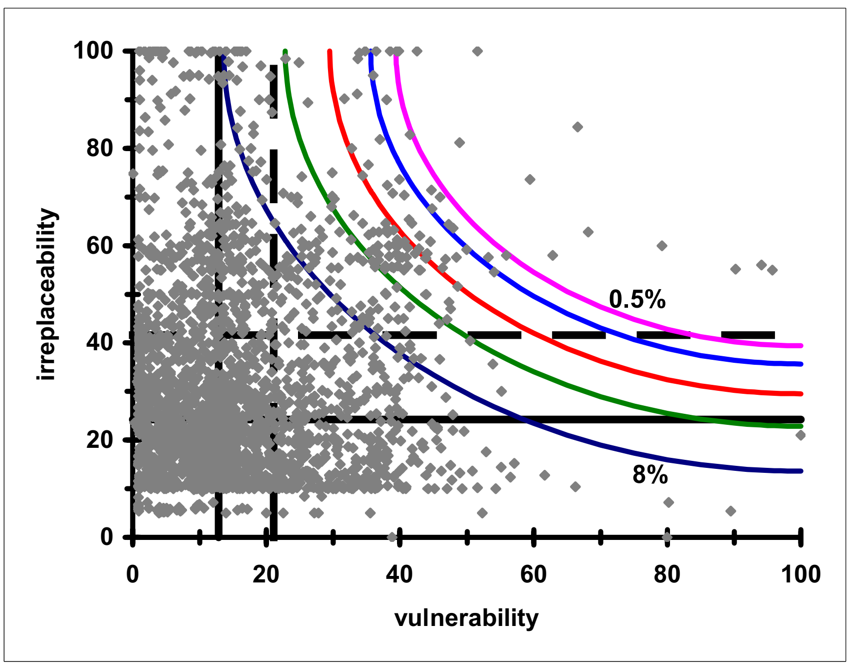


Figure 7A.6. Scatterplot of irreplaceability versus vulnerability showing iso-Euclidean distance contours from the (100, 100) corner. The contours shown are the Euclidean distances that encompass 0.5, 1, 2, 4, and 8 percent of AUs. Plot is also divided into quadrants using median values (solid lines) and sub-quadrants using quartile values, but only the third quartiles are shown (dashed lines). Each point represents a single AU.

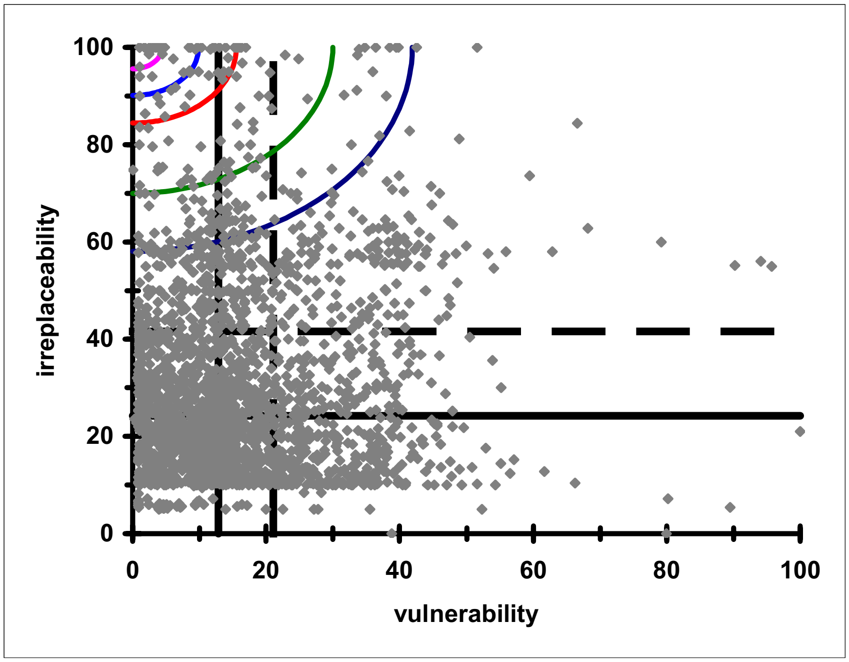


Figure 7A.7. Scatterplot of irreplaceability versus vulnerability showing iso-Euclidean distance contours from the (0, 100) corner. The contours shown are the Euclidean distances that encompass 0.5, 1, 2, 4, and 8 percent of AUs. Plot is also divided into quadrants using median values (solid lines) and sub-quadrants using quartile values, but only the third quartiles are shown (dashed lines). Each point represents a single AU.

Appendix 7B: Sensitivity Analysis for Terrestrial HUCs

7B.1 Introduction

A sensitivity analysis is necessary whenever there is considerable uncertainty regarding modeling assumptions or parameter values. A sensitivity analysis determines what happens to model outputs in response to a systematic change of model inputs (Jorgensen and Bendoricchio 2001, pp. 59-61). Sensitivity analysis serves two main purposes: (1) to measure how much influence each parameter has on the model output; and (2) to evaluate the effects of poor parameter estimates or weak assumptions (Caswell 1989). Through a sensitivity analysis, we can ascertain the robustness of our results and judge how much confidence we should have in our conclusions.

Appendix 6 explains the inputs to the site selection algorithm. The input with the greatest uncertainty is the cost index. The cost index is not a statistical model – variable selection and parameter estimates for the index were based on professional judgment. For this reason, our sensitivity analysis focused on the index. Other assessments have incorporated a cost index or something similar into an optimal site selection algorithm (Davis et al. 1996, Nantel et al. 1998, Stoms et al. 1998, Davis et al. 1999, Lawler et al. 2003). Only Davis et al. (1996) and Stoms et al. (1998) investigated the sensitivity of site selection to changes in their index.

The sensitivity analysis was done only for the terrestrial portion of the conservation utility maps because: (1) the terrestrial data have a greater influence on the portfolio than the freshwater data; (2) terrestrial environments and species have been more thoroughly studied, and therefore, our assumptions about terrestrial biodiversity are more robust than for estuary or freshwater biodiversity; and (3) the terrestrial portfolio has the greatest potential influence on land use planning and policy decisions affecting private lands.

7B.2 Methods

We explored sensitivity to the cost index by altering the index's parameter values, running the selection algorithm with the new index, and then quantifying the resulting changes in the conservation utility map. Recall that the terrestrial cost index equation is a weighted geometric mean:

$$\text{cost} = [\text{suitability}^{a} \bullet \text{HUC area}^{b}]\ \hat{}\ [1/(a+b)] \qquad (1)$$

where a + b = 1, suitability and HUC area are normalized to a maximum value of 1, and

$$\text{suitability} = d \bullet \text{management status} + e \bullet \%\text{converted land} + f \bullet \text{road density} \qquad (2)$$

where d + e + f = 1; and management status, %converted land, and road density are all normalized to a maximum value of 1.

The values for parameters a, b, d, e, f were determined by expert opinion. These values along with the changes used in the sensitivity analysis are given in Table 7B.1. In total, 25 different tests were done. The adjusted parameter value could not exceed 1 and the other parameters were adjusted so that they all still summed to 1. Only the cost index parameters were changed; none of other inputs to the selection algorithm used to produce the original utility map were changed. We changed only a one parameter at a time, and hence, did not investigate interactions between or amongst index parameters. The utility map was generated as explained in Chapter 7.

Table 7B.1. Cost index parameter values and amount of change used for sensitivity analysis.

parameter	original value	incremental changes
a	0.75	± 0.05, ±0.10, ±0.15, ±0.20, ±0.25
b	0.25	± 0.05, ±0.10, ±0.15, ±0.20, ±0.25, +0.50, +0.75
d	0.48	±0.10, ±0.20, ±0.30
e	0.30	±0.10, ±0.20, ±0.30
f	0.22	±0.10, ±0.20, +0.30, -0.22

Resulting changes in the algorithms output were quantified several ways. First, three similarity measures were calculated to compare the conservation utility maps generated: mean absolute difference in utility, Bray-Curtis similarity measure, and Spearman rank correlation (Krebs 1999; pp 379-386). The Bray-Curtis similarity measure normalizes the sum absolute difference to a scale from 0 to 1. Because utility will be used for prioritizing AUs, the rank correlation is particularly informative. Rank correlation told us how the relative AU priorities changed in response to changes in the cost index. Because we were interested in prioritizing AUs, we also calculated and the mean absolute difference in rank. We were especially interested in how the ranks of the most highly ranked AUs (i.e., AUs with highest utility scores) would change. To examine this, we also calculated: (1) a weighted Spearman rank correlation using Savage scores (Zar 1996, pp. 393-395) with highly ranked AUs contributing more heavily to the rank correlation value; and (2) the mean absolute change in rank for only AUs with original rank equal to 1. When calculating rank correlation, AUs that had tied ranks were given the mean of the ranks that would have been assigned had they not been tied (Zar 1996, p. 150). When calculating mean absolute difference in rank, all AUs that had tied ranks were assigned the lowest rank and the next highest rank was assigned to the next AU that was not tied to these AUs. Each similarity measure gives a single number that indicates the degree of change. They can be used to determine which cost index parameter has the most influence on the utility. Parameters with more influence will cause a larger change in the similarity measures.

Second, we determined whether the degree of change caused by altering a cost index parameter was statistically significant. This was done by testing the following hypothesis for mean absolute difference:

> **H_{01}:** difference between map X and map Y is significantly less than the expected difference between the map X and a random map;
> **H_{A1}:** difference between map X and map Y is equal to or significantly greater than the expected difference between the map X and a random map,

and for the Bray-Curtis similarity measure and Spearman rank correlation, this hypothesis:

> **H_{02}:** similarity between the map X and map Y is significantly greater than the expected similarity between the utility map and a random map;
> **H_{A2}:** similarity between the map X and map Y is equal to or significantly less than the expected similarity between the map X and a random map,

where map X and map Y are the original utility map and the altered utility map, respectively.

Both null hypotheses mean that there is no significant difference between the original and altered maps. If the observed similarity measure is significantly less than (or the distance significantly greater than) that expected from chance, then the null hypothesis is false, and we can say that the original and altered maps are different. For Spearman rank correlation, the alternative hypothesis is equivalent to r # 0. The hypotheses were tested using a randomization test (Sokal and Rohlf 1995, pp. 808-810). Random utility maps were generated by reshuffling the utility values among AUs (i.e., random sampling of utility values without replacement). One thousand random utility maps were compared to the real map using the four measures of similarity. The proportion of times that the difference between the original utility map and altered map is smaller (or the similarity is larger) than the difference between the utility map and the 1000 randomly generated maps equals the probability that original map and altered map are significantly different. This is similar to the technique employed by Warman et al. (2004). This was a one-tailed test of significance with ∀ = 0.05. Values for other inputs to the algorithm are given in Table 7B.2.

Third, a contingency table analysis was done to compare the utility values of paired AUs from the original and altered maps. The log-likelihood ratio method (Zar 1996; pp. 502-503) was used to test the following hypotheses:

H_{03}: AU selection is independent on cost index parameter value
H_{A3}: AU selection is dependent on cost index parameter value

Paired AUs were considered to be significantly different for $P <= 0.05$.

Table 7B.2. Values for SITES parameters used in all sensitivity analyses of terrestrial conservation utility map.

Parameter	Function	value
Algorithm	Type of optimization routine	simulated annealing
Replications	Number of times to repeat optimization per representation level	25
Iterations	Number of times to create new combination of AUs	2,000,000
Boundary modifier	Weighting factor for "cost" of AU perimeter. Encourages clusters of AUs	0
Target penalty factor	weighs "cost" of not meeting a target's representation level	automatically set
Representation level	amount of target the algorithm must capture	10 levels, same as Chapter 7
AU status	Initial selection state of each AU	0 for all hexagons
Cost Index	indicates likelihood of successful conservation at AU	equation 1

7B.3 Results

Changes to cost index parameters result in changes in AU utility scores (Figure 7B.1). A linear regression shows a significant ($p < 0.0001$) but weak relationship ($r^2 = 0.20$) between change in cost index and change in utility scores – as the AU cost decreases the utility score increases. A regression which includes only AUs with significant change in AU score (according to the contingency table analysis) shows a stronger relationship – $r^2 = 0.32$. For 15 percent of AUs the relationship between change in utility and change in cost did not follow the general trend. That is, cost increased and utility increased, or cost decreased and utility decreased. This counter-intuitive result occurs because AU selection is based on relative cost. An AU's cost and utility can both decrease if many AUs with the same targets have a much greater cost decrease.

Parameters a and b, which control the influence of AU suitability relative to AU area, had the largest effect on conservation utility values. For all incremental changes, changes to parameter a (and b) resulted in the largest mean absolute difference (Figure 7B.2), the smallest Bray-Curtis measure (Figure 7B.3), and the smallest Spearman rank correlation (Figure 7B.4). Amongst the suitability index parameters (d, e, and f), equal incremental changes in parameter value resulted in about the same result for each similarity measure but changes to e usually had a smaller effect on the original utility map than the same change to d or f

(Figures 7B.2, 7B.3, 7B.4). For all incremental changes to all parameters, the null hypothesis was accepted for all similarity measures. The differences between the original utility map and the altered map were minor for all parameter changes except one: b + 0.75. For this parameter change, the mean absolute difference equaled 23 and the Spearman rank correlation equaled 0.684 but the randomization test accepted the null hypotheses nevertheless.

Spearman rank correlations between the original and altered utility maps were greater than 0.925 for all parameter changes except one: b + 0.75 (Figure 7B.4). Greater than 0.925 is an extremely high correlation, and the weighted Spearman rank correlation shows that correlations were even higher among AUs with high rank (Table 7B.3).

Upon examining distributions for mean absolute difference in utility, the results for the similarity measures were not surprising (Figure 7B.5). Each was a steep exponential distribution. Changes in parameter a of ±0.25 caused no utility score change in over half of AUs (53% for -0.25, 61% for +0.25), and over 75% of AUs changed utility by ±2.0 or less (77% for -0.25, 81% for +0.25). Even for the largest change in a (-0.75), 68% of the AUs changed utility by 10 or less.

Table 7B.3. Comparison of Spearman rank correlation and weighted Spearman rank correlation for a subset of suitability index parameter changes. For parameters d, e, and f, changes of smaller magnitude resulted in larger values for rank correlation.

parameter change	parameter values	Spearman rank correlation	weighted Spearman rank correlation
b - 0.25	a = 1, b = 0	0.965	0.980
b + 0.25	a = 0.5, b = 0.5	0.964	0.988
b + 0.50	a = 0.25, b= 0.75	0.927	0.970
b +0.75	a = 0, b = 1	0.684	0.878
d + 0.3	d= 0.78, e= 0.127, f= 0.093	0.985	0.992
e + 0.3	d= 0.274, e= 0.60, f= 0.126	0.984	0.992
f + 0.3	d= 0.295, e= 0.185, f= 0.52	0.982	0.990
d - 0.3	d= 0.18, e= 0.473, f= 0.347	0.973	0.986
e - 0.3	d= 0.686, e= 0, f= 0.314	0.989	0.996
f - 0.3	d= 0.615, e= 0.385, f= 0	0.986	0.993

According to the similarity measures there was little overall difference between the original and altered utility maps. However, many individual AUs did change and some showed statistically significant changes in utility (Figure 7B.6). A plus or minus 0.25 change in parameters a or b caused 47% of AUs (n=2707) to change utility scores, but only 7.8 percent of AUs had a statistically significant change. When b was changed by 0.75 (a=0, b=1), over three-quarters of AUs change utility score and nearly half (45.8%) had a statistically significant change. Utility scores were much less sensitive to changes in parameters d, e, and f (Figure 7B.7). For the biggest changes in d, e, and f (±0.3), between 33.4 and 39.0 AUs changed utility score, but only between 1.2 and 6.4 percent had significant changes. Utility scores were least sensitive to changes in e.

Since utility will be used to prioritize AUs for conservation, the sensitivity of AU rank to changes in the cost index is especially important. We restricted this analysis to AUs that were highly ranked. For AUs with rank greater than 100 (lowest possible rank was 197), changes to a and b produced symmetric results in mean absolute change in rank for changes up to ±0.20 (Figure 7B.8). That is, equal incremental changes in a and b produced nearly the same mean absolute change in rank. Changes to parameters a or b caused bigger changes in rank than those caused by d, e, or f. Amongst parameters d, e, and f, no parameter consistently caused the biggest or smallest mean absolute change in rank, and the relationship between changes in parameter values and change in rank were nonlinear. A -0.3 change to d caused the biggest change in mean absolute rank amongst all changes to d, e, and f. In contrast, the mean absolute change in rank was smaller for a 0.3 change in d than for 0.3 changes to e and f.

For AUs with the rank equal to 1 (i.e., utility = 100), equal changes to a and b produced asymmetric results, i.e, the response was nonlinear (Figure 7B.9). Increasing the influence of area and decreasing the influence of suitability (i.e., increasing b, decreasing a) had little effect on mean absolute change in rank up to a change of 0.25, but decreasing the influence of area and increasing had a much greater effect on rank. Changes to d, e, and f resulted in small changes in rank. Mean absolute change in rank was less than 1.0 for all changes except one: -0.3 change to d, which resulted in a value of 1.2. Increases in a (or decreases in b) resulted in mean absolute changes in rank that were 2 to 3 times greater than those produced by comparable changes to d, e, or f. However, most of the change in rank caused by increases in a were due to a small number of AUs undergoing large changes in rank. For instance, a 2.1 mean absolute change in rank was produced by a change in only 11 of 189 AUs (5.8%). In fact, very few AUs with rank equal to 1 changed rank in response to changes in any of the parameters (Figure 7B.10). The greatest number of top-ranked AUs that changed was 15 of 189 (7.9%) in response to a 0.25 increase in a (0.25 decrease in b).

Changes in utility due to changes in the cost index can also be examined spatially. Maps 1 and 2 show changes in utility in response to changing parameter a (and b) plus and minus 0.25, respectively. As expected, changes to AU utility are of opposite sign on maps 1 and 2 in most cases (55%). The objective function of the selection algorithm has two terms – one dealing with AU cost and one dealing with target representation. The map depicts AU sensitivity to the former term. Many AUs (28%) had no change in utility on either map. These AUs are insensitive to this degree of change in a, and, in effect, the targets are the main drivers for selection of these AUs. In Washington, AUs that change utility are mainly concentrated in the Olympic Peninsula. There are two reasons for this, one proximal and one ultimate. First, the proximal reason is that the target occurrence and suitability index data are rather uniform across the park. Changes in relative utility are mostly due to changing the relative importance of the suitability and area factors in the cost index. Second, the ultimate reason is occurrence data. Ecological distinctions among AUs are based mostly on occurrence data, but the data density in Olympic National Park is rather low. In short, for these AUs the cost term of the objective function is dominating the target representation term. Similar but opposite reasoning explain why some AUs did not change utility scores to this degree of a change in parameter a (and b).

The sensitivity of rank to changes in cost is nonlinear. A closer look at the relationship between cost, utility, rank, and target occurrences for a subset of AUs (Table 7B.4) reveals the basis for the nonlinear relationship. Some AUs do not change utility or rank regardless of the degree of change in cost. In some cases, such AUs had the only occurrence in the ecosection (AUs 2005, 2232 in Table 7B.4). In four of the examples, the AU had one of only two occurrences in the entire ecosection, and because the minimum representation level equaled two occurrences per ecosection, these AU had a selection frequency of 100. In another example – AU 2285 – the AU had relatively high proportions of more than one target. Some AUs can be highly sensitive to changes in cost. For instance, the normalized cost of AU 2098 changed by 0.4 but its rank went from 61 to 6 (375 AUs had a rank higher than 61, 207 AUs had a rank higher than 6). In contrast, other AUs were insensitive to changes in cost. The normalized cost of AU 2200 changed by 34.4 but its rank changed by 1, from 58 to 59. Some AUs have low cost and relatively rare targets but still have a low rank (e.g., AU 2089). Again, this is due to its cost relative to AUs with an intersecting subset of targets and also the value of its total biological contents relative to other AUs with an intersecting subset of targets. For a small number of AUs (15 percent), changes in cost and utility had the same sign (e.g., AUs 2098 and 2122). Again, this happens because AUs with an intersecting subset of targets had larger increases in cost.

The sensitivity of rank to changes in cost is nonlinear but operation of the algorithm is not counter-intuitive. As already demonstrated in (Figure 7B.1), the examples in Table 7B.4 show that changes in cost and utility are most often inversely related. Rank nearly always changes in the same direction as utility. AUs with moderate normalized cost and moderately rare targets have moderate rank (AU 2435). AUs with very little biological value had low rank regardless of cost (AUs 2122 and 2455), and AUs with rare targets have high rank regardless of cost (e.g., AUs 1935, 2309, 2452).

7B.4 Discussion

The basic conclusion of the sensitivity analysis is that AU utility and rank change in response to changes in the suitability index. Similarity measures that compare "before" and "after" utility maps of the entire ecoregion indicate that the overall map is relatively insensitive to changes in suitability index parameters. That is, the average change over all AUs is small. However, the utility and rank of many AUs do change and some exhibit significant changes. The number of AUs that change depends of which index parameter is changed and the amount of change to that parameter. Of the five index parameters, a and b (which are complementary) have the biggest effect on utility.

We investigated the sensitivity of the utility map to changes in the cost index because of our uncertainty about the index. The variable selection and parameter estimates for the index were based on professional judgment. The results of the sensitivity analysis have two implications for conservation planning. First, highest priority AUs (about ranks 1 through 10; the top 218 AUs) are rather robust to changes in the suitability index. Therefore, regardless of the uncertainties in the cost index, we can be confident about the most highly ranked AUs. These AUs were selected mainly for their relative biological value, not relative cost. For similar reasons, the lowest ranked AUs (rank less than about 100), tend to be robust to changes in the cost index – they maintain a low rank because they have little relative biological value. Second, the utility of moderately ranked AUs (rank less than 10 and greater than 100; about 319 AUs), is sensitive to changes in the cost index. When choosing among AUs of moderate rank we must explore how our assumptions about cost and suitability affect rank.

The results of the sensitivity analysis put extra emphasis on the proper use of SITES or any optimal site selection algorithm. AU priorities are influenced by the cost index, but the cost index relies heavily on subjective judgments. Software like SITES is often referred to as "decision support tools." Such tools can best support decisions by enabling us to explore the effect of various assumptions and differing opinions. Both Davis et al. (1996) and Stoms et al. (1998) did the equivalent of a sensitivity analysis for their suitability indices. However, they referred to their different indices as "model variations" or "alternatives"; an implicit recognition that different sets of assumptions had equal validity. To address uncertainties in cost indices, AU priorities, especially for moderately ranked AUs, should be derived from several different analyses using different indices. This will enhance the robustness of analytical results and lead to more confident decision making.

The other major source of uncertainty in this assessment was the biological data – both the ecological systems map and the target occurrence data. The potential consequences for optimal site selection of incomplete (Freitag and Van Jaarsfeld 1998, Gaston and Rodrigues 2003, Gladstone and Davis 2003) or inaccurate (Flather et al. 1997, Polasky et al. 2000) biological data have been investigated. Not surprisingly, each study found that inaccurate data will substantially alter the results of site selection. However, Gaston and Rodrigues found that incomplete species surveys, that is, surveys with low or zero survey effort in portions of a region, may not substantially alter the results of site selection. This is because biologists bias surveys toward places where they think species will be found and such places tend to have peaks in species abundance. While we are not completely certain about the occurrence data, it is the best information we have. Survey data have errors, but recent data (less than about 5 years old) are more likely to have false negatives than false positives. False negatives are preferred over false positives, because we don't want to select places for conservation where targets don't actually exist (Freitag and Van Jaarsveld 1996, Araujo and Williams 2000). In short, we have to work with the occurrence data we have, and unlike the cost index, we cannot readily alter the occurrence data in a way that will give us greater confidence in AU prioritization.

Table 7B.4. Examples of change in cost, change in utility scores, and targets for some AUs. Change in cost index parameter was b+0.75 (a=0, b=1). Example AUs were randomly selected from Olympic and Willapa Hills Ecosections. Number of occurrences and percentages refer to total amount in ecosection. AU names were taken from the U.S. Geological Service. HUC layer. * means statistically significant change (∀ = 0.05). Lowest rank for original utility map (a=0.75, b= 0.25) was 197.

AU name	AU number	original cost, normalized	change in normalized cost	original utility score	change in utility score	original rank	new rank	number of targets	Main Targets for Selection of AU
Big River	1935	47.1	-16.0	100	0	1	1	6	1/2 Makah Copper occurrences
Satsop River, West Fork upper	2309	37.3	-15.8	100	0	1	1	6	1/3 harlequin duck occurrences
main fork, Grays River	2452	36.6	-14.4	100	0	1	1	12	1/2 frigid shootingstar occurrences
Wynocchee River, middle	2285	25.7	22.8	100	0	1	1	13	4/9 warty jumping slug occurrences 2/8 Burrington jumping slug occurrences 19% of montane riparian woodland and shrubland
Hoh River, South Fork lower	2139	9.0	26.0	100	0	1	1	10	1/2 Vaux's swift occurrences
Quinault River above Lake Quinault	2232	6.0	26.1	100	0	1	1	13	1/1 frigid shootingstar occurrences
Elwah River below Lake Mills	2005	5.6	27.7	100	0	1	1	15	1/1 tall bugbane occurrences
Goodman Creek	2102	21.7	36.0	100	0	1	1	19	1/2 mineral spring occurrences
Upper Headwaters Hoh River	2123	4.3	26.0	96.5	-10*	9	29	4	1/4 cascades frog occurrences 14% of mesic alpine dwarf-shrubland and meadow
Elwah River below Lillian Creek	2073	3.8	9.8	95	-27.5*	12	61	9	1/16 northern goshawk occurrences
Dosewallips River, middle	2160	7.6	22.3	86.5	-26*	30	78	13	1/16 northern goshawk occurrences 1/35 warty jumping slug occurrences 1/59 harlequin duck occurrences
Slide Creek	2089	3.3	6.7	75	-5	51	58	11	1/8 Boisduval's blue butterfly occurrences 10% of coastal herbaceous bald and bluff
Coal Creek	2006	22.8	13.2	70	-20*	58	104	19	5/28 peregrine falcon occurrences
Tacoma Creek	2200	10.9	34.3	70	-0.5	58	59	13	1/8 Alaska plantain occurrences 4/51 Cope's giant salamander occurrences
Bungalow / Skookum Creek	2098	6.1	0.4	69	29*	61	6	9	1/16 northern goshawk occurrences 2% of coastal herbaceous bald and bluff

Table 7B.4 (continued). Examples of change in cost, change in utility scores, and targets for some AUs. Change in cost index parameter was b+0.75 (a=0, b=1). Example AUs were randomly selected from Olympic and Willapa Hills Ecosections. Number of occurrences and percentages refer to total amount in ecosection. AU names were taken from the U.S. Geological Service. HUC layer. * means statistically significant change (∀ = 0.05). Lowest rank for original utility map (a=0.75, b= 0.25) was 197.

AU name	AU number	original Cost, normalized	change in normalized cost	original utility score	change in utility score	original rank	new rank	number of targets	Main Targets for Selection of AU
Lake Crescent frontal	1976	8.1	38.8	66	-16.5*	66	104	13	8% of riparian woodland and shrubland 3/76 Olympic torrent salamander
Upper Willapa River	2435	49.8	32.6	61	-4.5	73	88	15	5/26 queen-of-the-forest occurrences 7/63 Columbia torrent salamander occurrences 5/52 Dunn's salamander occurrences
Potlatch Creek	2287	27.2	-16.8	53.5	5	87	83	2	1/19 of mineral spring occurrences
Village/Beach Creek	1906	42.8	-33.3	50	34.5*	96	31	10	1/16 northern goshawk occurrences 1/59 harlequin duck occurrences
Quillayute river	2091	14.0	-3.8	46	15.5*	106	75	8	11% of tidal salt march
Elk Creek	2213	15.3	3.6	44.5	-21.5*	110	171	5	13% of tidal salt marsh
Fir Creek	2296	7.9	-4.2	41	33*	119	51	5	1/35 warty jumping slug occurrences
Smith Creek	2414	73.7	18.4	40	-20*	121	178	7	1/21 great blue heron colony occurrences
Twin Peak Creek	2225	6.4	-4.3	37	19*	129	90	6	1/34 Burrington jumping slug
Alder Creek	2124	16.2	32.5	31	-1	143	153	12	4/76 Olympic torrent salamander occurrences 2/51 Cope's giant salamander occurrences 1/34 Burrington jumping slug occurrences
McDonald Creek	2202	12.2	-9.0	30.5	52.5*	145	34	6	1/35 warty jumping slug occurrences
Pysht River	1936	36.3	39.1	25	-5	158	178	10	1/59 harlequin duck occurrences 12% of tidal salt march
headwaters Bogachiel River	2097	4.6	33.5	21	-9*	168	198	6	no obvious main target
Goldie River	2122	4.6	33.9	12	6.5*	191	182	7	no obvious main target
Salmon Creek	2455	42.6	-33.3	0	18.5*	197	182	1	1/176 bald eagle occurrences

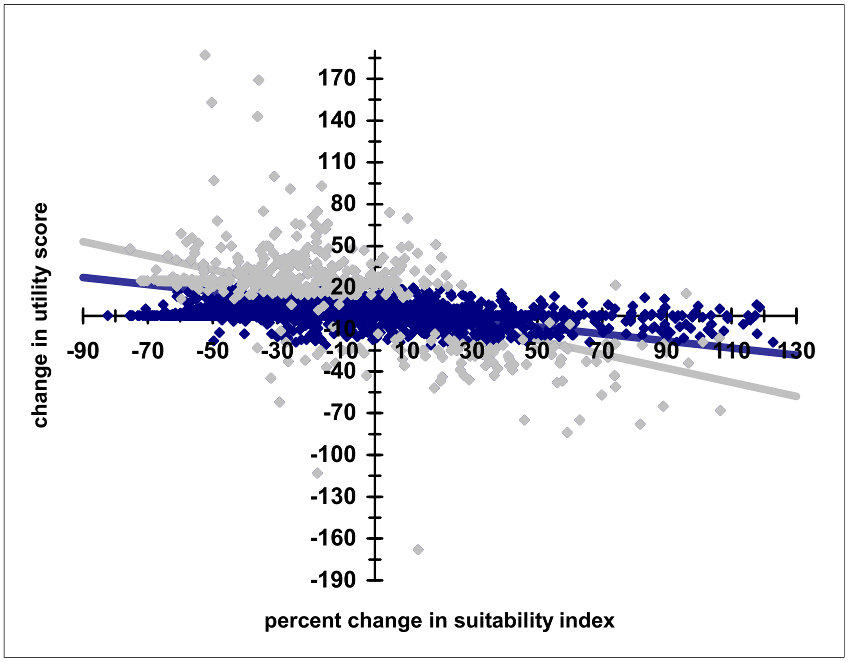


Figure 7B.1 Relationship between percent change in cost index and change in utility score for a =0.25, b=0.75. One point for each AU; 2707 total points. Light gray points correspond to AUs with significant change in utility score. Dark line: regression for AUs with change in utility score (r^2=0.20, p<0.0001). Light line: regression for AUs with significant change in utility score (r^2=0.32, p < 0.0001)

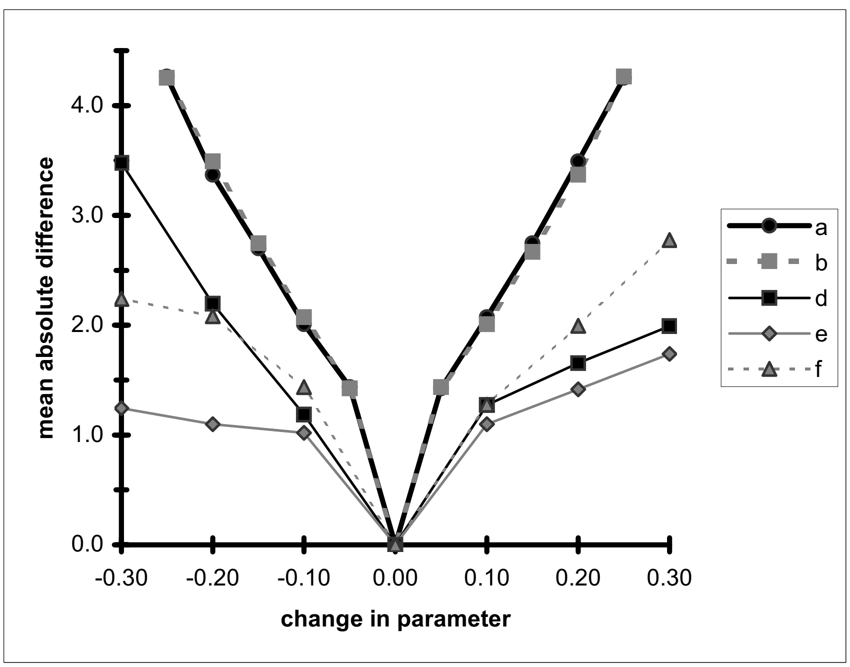


Figure 7B.2 Mean absolute difference between original utility map and map resulting from changes to cost index parameters. Since a+b =1, change to parameter a equals the opposite change in b.

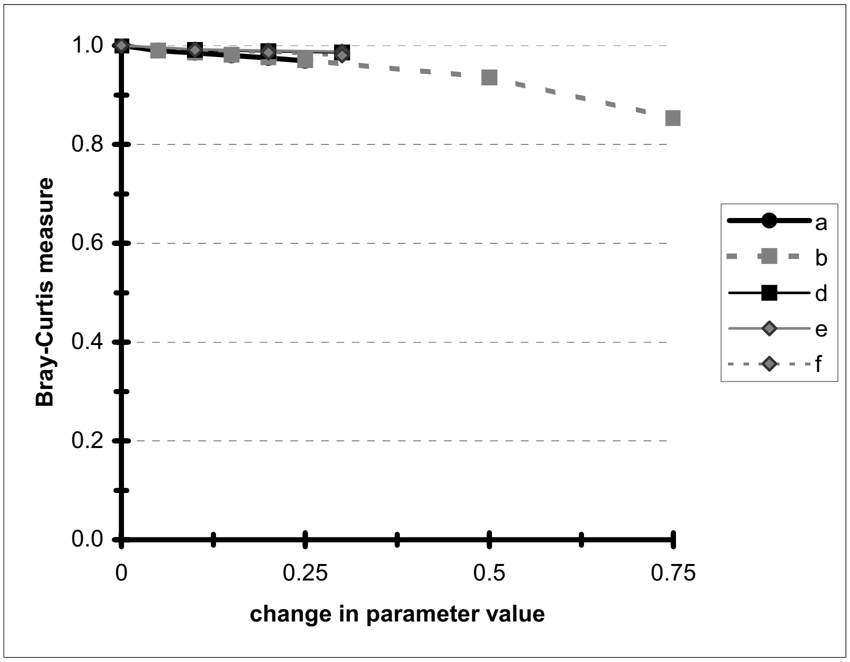


Figure 7B.3 Comparison using Bray-Curtis measure of similarity of original utility map and map resulting from changes to cost index parameters. Bray-Curtis values for d, e, and f are nearly the same. Since a+b =1, a change to parameter a equals the opposite change in b.

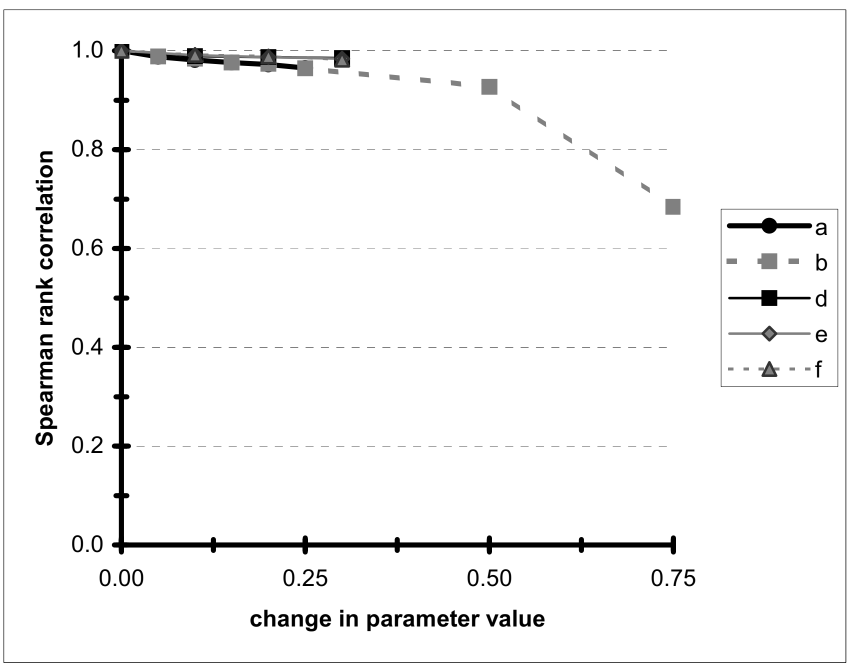


Figure 7B.4. Comparison using Spearman rank correlation of original utility map and map resulting from changes to cost index parameters. Spearman rank correlation values for d, e, and f are nearly the same. Since a+b =1, change to parameter a equals the opposite change in b.

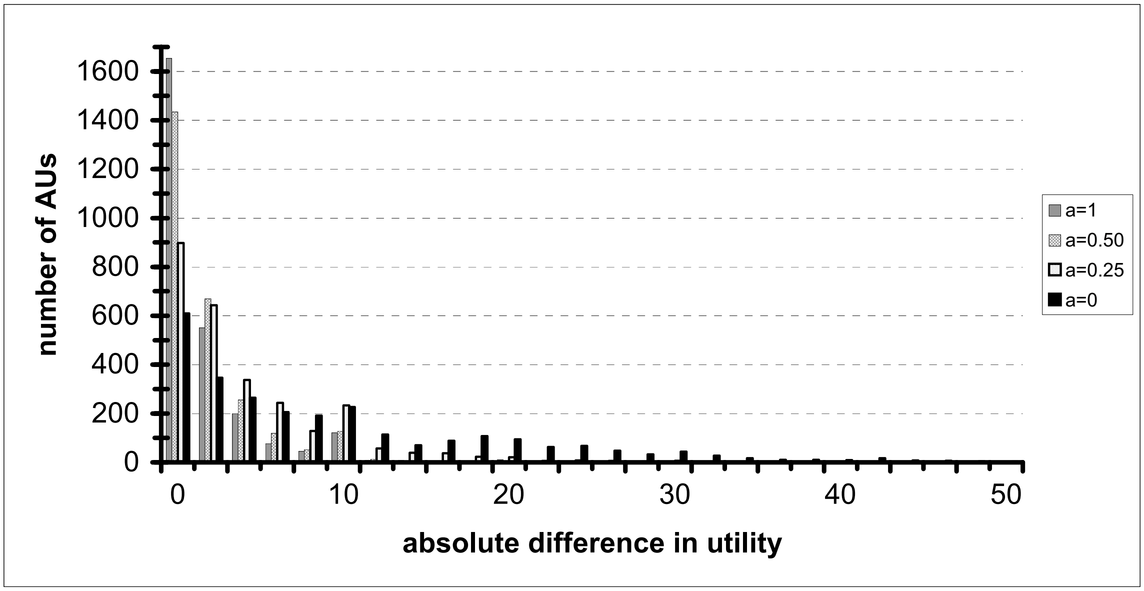


Figure 7B.5. Distribution of values for absolute difference in utility for four values of cost index parameter a. Original parameter value was a =0.75. Total number of AUs equals 2707. Since a+b =1, change to parameter a equals the opposite change in b.

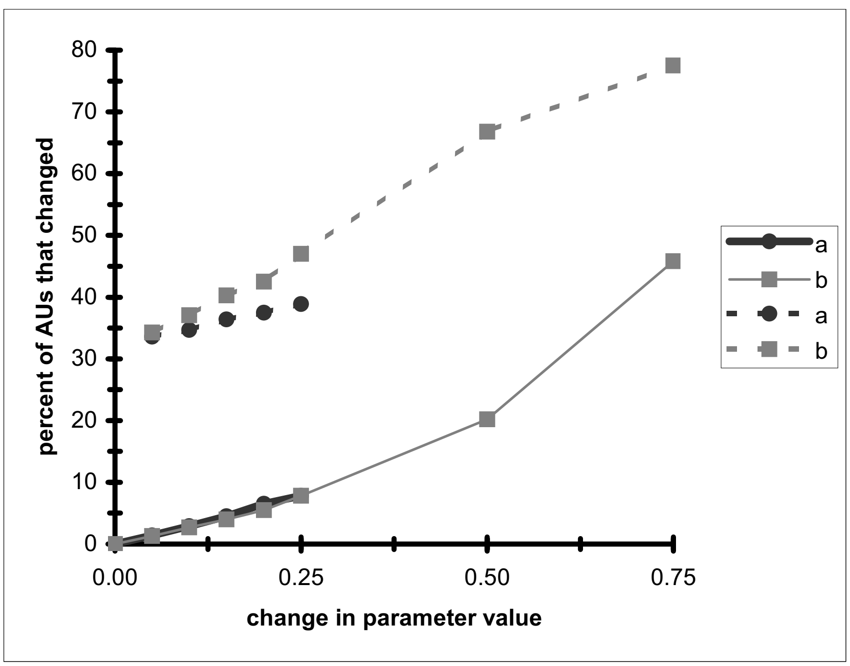


Figure 7B.6. Percent of all AUs with changed utility values as a result of changing cost index parameters a and b. dashed lines: percent of AUs that changed; solid lines: percent of AUs with significant change. Since a+b =1, change to parameter a equals the opposite change in b.

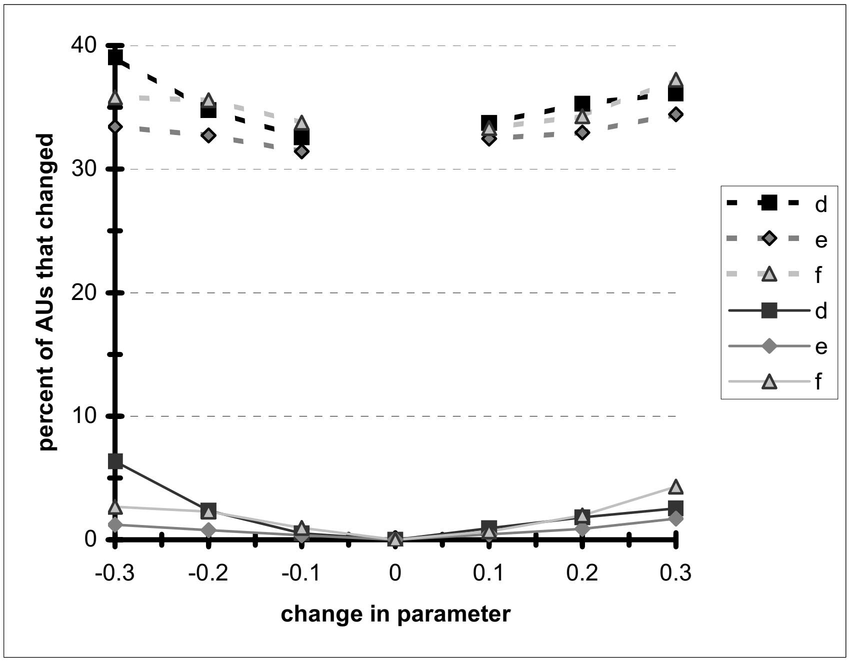


Figure 7B.7. Percent of all AUs with changed utility values as a result of changing cost index parameters d, e, and f. dashed lines: percent of AUs that changed; solid lines: percent of AUs with significant change.

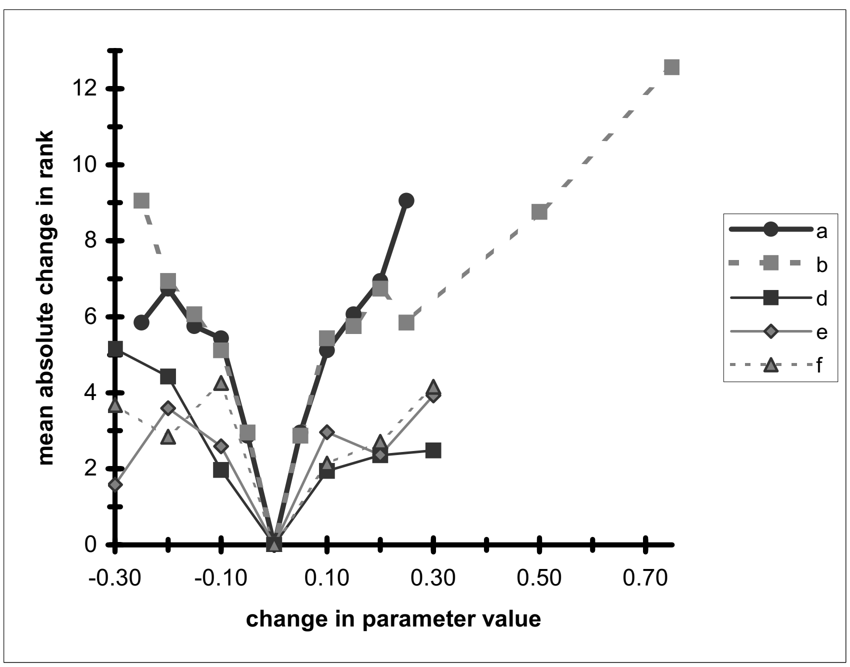


Figure 7B.8. Mean absolute change in rank in response to changing each cost index parameter; only AUs with rank equal to or greater than 100 (537 AUs; lowest possible rank was 197). Since a+b =1, change to parameter a equals the opposite change in b.

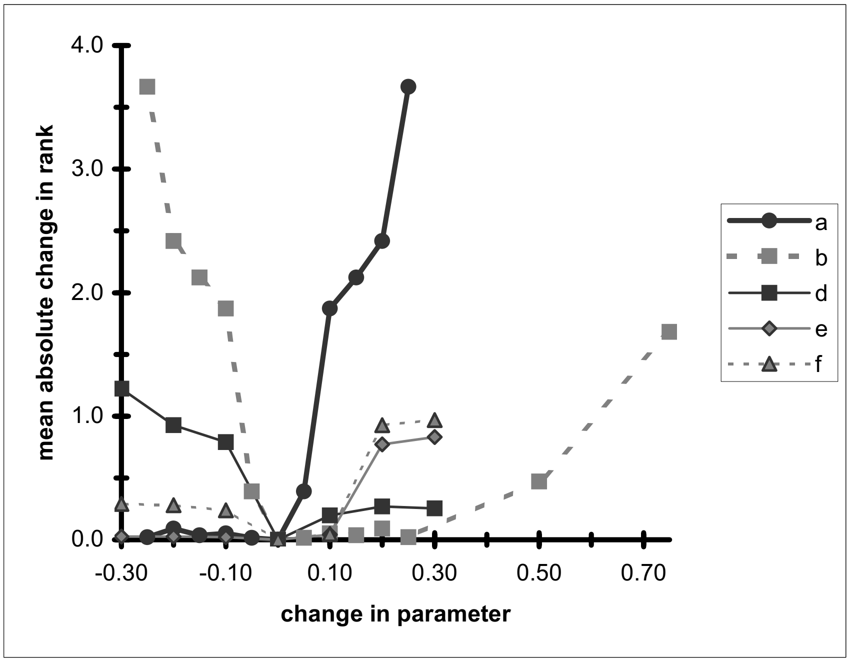


Figure 7B.9. Mean absolute change in rank in response to changing each cost index parameter; only AUs with original rank equal to 1 (utility score equal to 100). 189 AUs had original rank equal to 1. Since a+b =1, change to parameter a equals the opposite change in b.

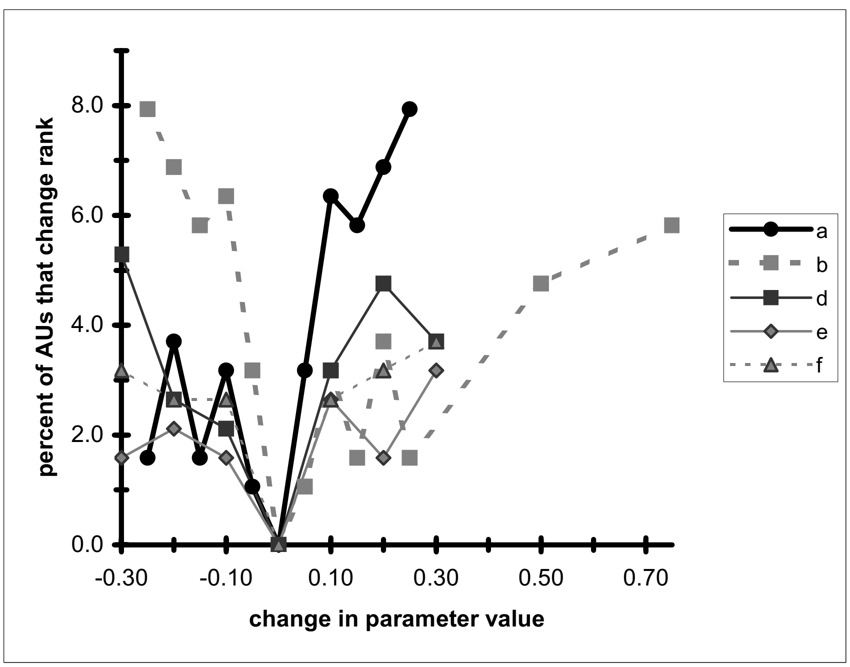


Figure 7B.10. Percent of AUs that changed rank in response to changing each cost index parameter; only AUs with original rank equal to 1 (utility score equal to 100). 189 AUs had original rank equal to 1. Since a+b =1, change to parameter a equals the opposite change in b.

Appendix 8A: Automated Integration of Aquatic and Terrestrial Site Selection

8A.1 Introduction

Efficiency has emerged as one of the fundamental principles in conservation planning. As planning has evolved, a wider variety of targets (i.e., species and vegetation/habitat types) have been brought into the process. Whereas the earliest conservation plans focused only on imperiled species, later plans have focused on all known species and/or vegetation types, both terrestrial and aquatic. To deal with this complexity, some sort of automated site selection algorithm like SITES or MARXAN is commonly used to create a map of conservation priority areas (Andelman et al. 1999, Ball et al. 2000, Possingham et al. 2000).

One challenges to conservation planning is how to efficiently protect both aquatic and terrestrial targets into a single suite of conservation areas. Some plans have analyzed terrestrial and aquatic species and systems separately then attempted to merge the results through expert judgments. Others have analyzed both target types together in one layer of assessment units (AUs) and allowed the computer to find an optimal solution. A third approach is to merely overlay the outputs of a terrestrial and aquatic assessment. These three approaches have serious shortcomings. The expert integration may be feasible for small areas, but large-scale planning efforts often cover millions of hectares. It is simply impossible for humans to synthesize enough information to ensure efficient outcomes. Analyzing both aquatic and terrestrial realms with the one-layer approach pushes some portion of the solution into unsuitable sites for some targets. Site selection algorithms look at the world through the lens of a suitability index which incorporates a combination of factors such as road density, percent land conversion or monetary value. An index crafted for an aquatic species will have little relevance for upland terrestrial systems. Similarly, an index crafted for both realms will tend to mask impacts specific to a single realm. The simple overlay of the independent assessments is perhaps the most robust solution, but often leads to a massive conservation portfolio. As identifying areas where it makes good sense to work on both aquatic and terrestrial systems at the same time is not an explicit criterion, any opportunities for efficiency will be overlooked.

For the PNW Coast Ecoregional Assessment we used a technique that allows planners to analyze different target types simultaneously by using multiple layers of AUs crafted to match the natural boundaries of the targets being assessed with suitability indices incorporating impacts specific to those targets. This technique, vertical integration, enables planners to identify a conservation portfolio which capture the best locales for each target group, while simultaneously looking for efficiencies by seeking overlap in areas where multiple target types may be effectively conserved at once.

8A.1.1 The Vertical Integration Concept

SITES require that all species and ecological system information for a planning area be attributed to wall-to-wall coverages of AUs, usually small-scale watersheds or hexagons of several thousand hectares. A computer then examines millions of AU combinations, and chooses the best combination from among them that meet the goals at the smallest cost. The best output of the site selection algorithm then becomes the departure point for human planners to review and modify to craft a final conservation portfolio. This cost is the combination of the sum of the suitability index for all the selected AUs and the sum of penalties for not achieving desired goal levels combined with the sum of the boundary length, a measure of the outer perimeter of all selected AUs. Boundary length is proportional to fragmentation. A conservation portfolio comprised of many small, isolated patches will have a larger boundary length than one comprised of fewer, large patches.

One concern of conservation area planning is preserve fragmentation. In order to address this concern, automated assessments utilize the length of the conservation area perimeter to apply a penalty for fragmentation. Groupings of contiguous AUs have a shorter total perimeter, as the edge/area ratio is smaller than in a conservation area comprised of isolated AUs (Figure 8A.1). SITES utilize a "boundary modifier" parameter to control the degree of clustering. This works by altering the penalty for fragmentation. As the computer examines possible AU combinations, the tendency to prefer solutions with contiguous groupings of AUs increases as the boundary modifier is increased.

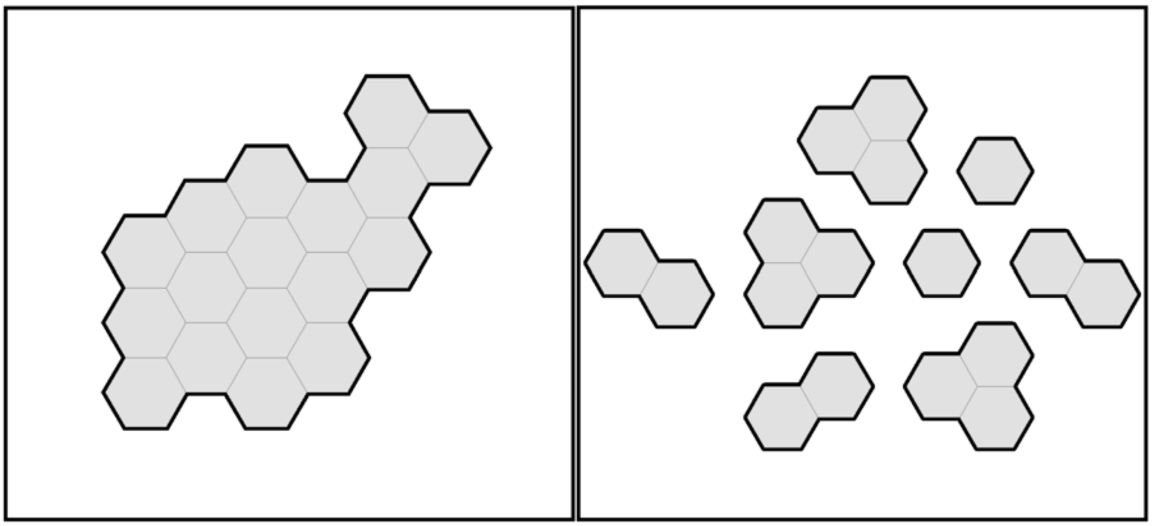


Figure 8A.1: Both of these selections of AUs have the same area. The right hand grouping has a perimeter more than twice as long as the left grouping.

In vertical integration, the boundary relations between AUs are used to allow the model to recognize that two or more polygons stacked upon each other are also adjacent. In these situations the model attempts to minimize the length of the total solution boundary by clustering vertically through a stack of AUs (Figure 8A.2). If the boundary modifier is set to 0, the solution will pick the minimum number of AUs from each layer to meet the goals with no regard for adjacency. As the boundary modifier is increased, the importance of clustering, horizontally as well as vertically, is increased. This 3-dimensional approach mimics GIS analysis though no spatial analysis is involved in the selection algorithms.

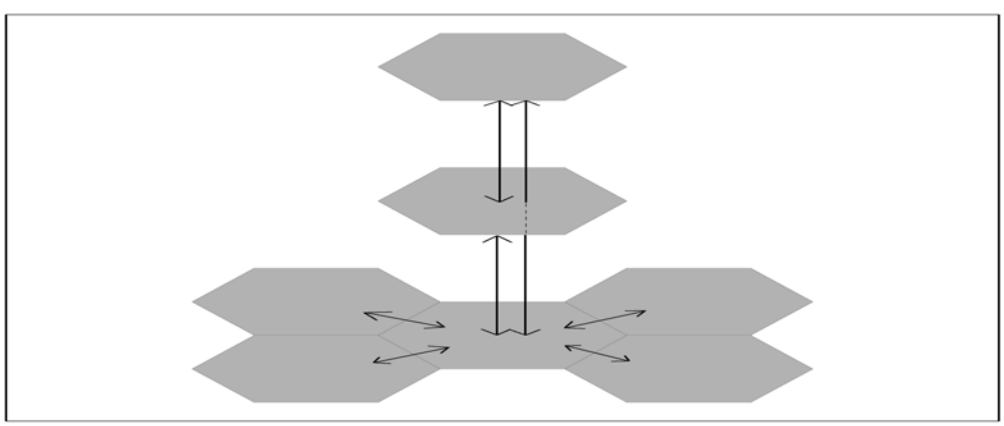


Figure 8A.2: A schematic demonstrating the boundary relations between stacked and horizontally adjacent AUs. Each AU must relate to all other AUs above or below it, and in some cases, from side to side.

A major advantage of vertical integration is that it frees planners from using the same AU polygons for all targets. It is often quite useful to use polygons which more closely match the natural expression of a target type. Aquatic systems, for example, are often classified as nesting polygons of increasing watershed size. Tributary and headwater drainages (Class 1) nest within small river drainages (Class 2), which in turn nest within large river drainages (Class 3). These classes of watershed can all be represented by polygons depicting their full contributing area. Their nesting is utilized with the vertical analysis so that each polygon is aware of all the polygons contributing to it, or which it contributes to. This larger, landscape scale context is a key advantage of this technique. The selection of the larger watersheds is greatly influenced by their attraction to basins with a greater selected proportion of their constituent tributaries. Techniques which rely on only one layer of AUs will often only select isolated reaches with no regard for their relation to the larger stream network.

Multiple AU layers allow specific, relevant information for each target group to be factored into the suitability index. In the one-layer approach, a single suitability value was expected to account for all conditions which may impact any target group. This works well for pristine or heavily degraded AUs with similar degrees of impact to all targets, but fails where impacts are specific to one target group. A fish hatchery, for example, may threaten a wild salmon stock but present no danger at all to a ridgeline plant species. In the one-layer approach several AUs can have similar suitability values, but each may be inappropriate for one target group while well suited for conservation of another. With vertical integration the aquatic suitability index can factor in the hatchery while the terrestrial index is free to ignore it.

The majority of AUs for any target group are interchangeable in that many different combinations of AUs can meet similar proportions of goals at similar costs. Vertical integration attempts to maximize the overlap between layers, allowing the site selection algorithm to actively seek efficiencies while maintaining the discrimination to avoid sites where conditions are unsuitable for a specific target group. The outputs from a vertically integrated solution offer more specific information about the conservation portfolio. Where does it make sense to capture all targets or to capture target groups individually?

8A.1.2 The Mechanics of Vertical Integration

SITES utilizes a file that contains the lengths of shared boundaries between adjacent AUs to determine how to cluster AUs into conservation areas. This file is the key to the proper functioning of vertical integration. Let's examine the simplest vertical integration, two spatially identical AU layers: one for aquatic and another for terrestrial targets. The length of each boundary between all adjacent terrestrial AUs is measured. These relations are then stored in the boundary relations file. The aquatic AUs will then be related to the terrestrial AUs they overlap. In this case the aquatic and terrestrial AUs are spatially identical; the length of their shared boundaries could be measured as the area of the polygons, or set at some synthetic value. We will initially set all of the aquatic-terrestrial boundaries at the mean of the terrestrial to terrestrial boundaries, so the model will generally be as likely to clump upwards through the stack as from side to side within a layer. These relations will also be stored to the boundary relations file. Two components will be part of the complete boundary relations file; the traditional boundary relations between the terrestrial AUs, and the relations of the aquatic AUs to the terrestrial AUs they overlap.

An iteration of SITES begins with any "locked in" AUs that should be part of any conservation area, and a partial random selection of additional AUs. All selected AUs will then be scored for how well they meet target goals, the total cost of the solution, and total length of boundary. All exposed boundaries of selected AUs are included in the boundary length score. In vertical integration, those exposed boundaries will also include the values relating a selected AU with other non-selected AUs above or below it. For example, we are using 2 layers of AUs stacked in our analysis. If a terrestrial AU and the aquatic unit above it are both selected, there will be no penalty in the vertical plane, while a terrestrial unit selected without any corresponding aquatic AU would accrue a penalty. Similarly, the aquatic AUs would accumulate penalties for the unselected terrestrial AUs beneath them. Solutions which maximize the overlap between AU layers will be favored by the algorithm. However, the algorithm is not forced to select overlapping AUs in all cases. If the costs of an AU are prohibitive, or if the conservation targets in an AU are no longer required to meet goals, the algorithm can choose to forgo its selection even when the unit above or below it has been selected.

The boundary modifier parameter determines the strength of association between layers. If the weighting is set to 0, AUs required to meet the goals at a low cost are selected without regard for adjacency. At low weightings the effects of clustering will begin to be seen. A high weighting will clump so tightly that virtually every selected terrestrial AU will correspond with a selected aquatic unit, and the patch size of the terrestrial conservation areas will increase dramatically. It is important to remember that as the weighting increases more extraneous AUs will be selected merely to reduce the exposed boundary of the conservation area. Iterative runs, with increasing boundary penalty weightings, will allow the planning team to select the level at which clustering is appropriately balanced with the size of the total conservation area.

8A.2 Methods

Targets were broken into several groups, terrestrial, estuarine, freshwater aquatics (3 size classes), and near-shore marine. Assessment units were crafted for each group and separate suitability indices were calculated for each. Each target group was analyzed in a stand-alone fashion to see what the ideal automated solution might be for that group. All target groups were then run in a vertically integrated analysis, the solutions decomposed into their constituent layers and compared back to their original stand-alone runs to gauge the sacrifices made by any target group to accommodate integration with the others. Iterative runs also allowed us to weight the groups appropriately (by scaling their suitability and boundary values) so no one target group was dominating the outcomes. The final conservation portfolio met goals for virtually every target, with all targets having an influence in the outcome.

The terrestrial group was attributed to small-scale watersheds approximately 2,500 ha in size. These were chosen because they cover the full extent of the ecoregion and make ecological sense to many of our partners and reviewers.

The aquatic group was represented by three classes of nesting polygonal watersheds, tributary and headwater drainages less than 100 km² (Class 1), small river drainages between 100 - 1000 km² (Class 2), and large river drainages more than 1000 km² (Class 3). These three classes of watershed were all represented by polygons depicting their full contributing area. The Class 3 polygons contain the Class 1 and 2 polygons contributing to them, and the Class 2 polygons encompass the Class 1 polygons which contribute to them. Some watersheds do not drain into others, for example, when a small coastal creek flows directly into the ocean. For the vast majority of watersheds, however, this nesting was a key to the analysis as each polygon was made aware of all the polygons contributing to it, or which it contributed to.

The near-shore marine AUs were line segments corresponding to reaches of shore-zone habitat; unique combinations of substrate, wave exposure, and biotic assemblage. Their length of overlap (in meters) with the terrestrial or estuarine polygon they were nearest was used as the length of shared boundary in the boundary file.

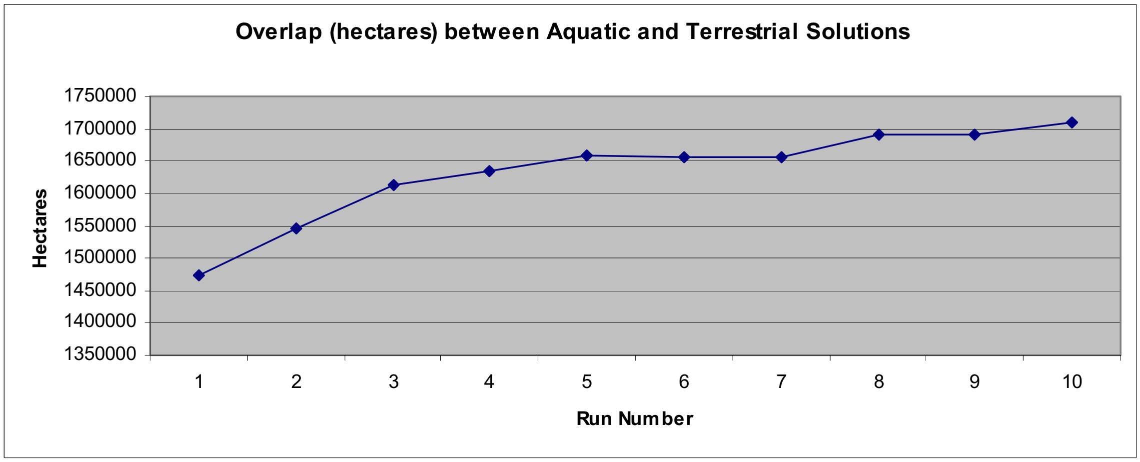
Estuaries were represented by polygons. In the US portion of the ecoregion, those polygons were defined by salinity zones and estuarine vegetation. On Vancouver Island they were merely polygonal depictions of the extent of each estuary. Vancouver Island estuaries tend to be quite small, as they often occur at the heads of narrow fjords, and are fed by smaller streams. To give our model the context to discriminate between these estuaries the sum of the shore-zone habitats intersecting each was attributed to the polygons.

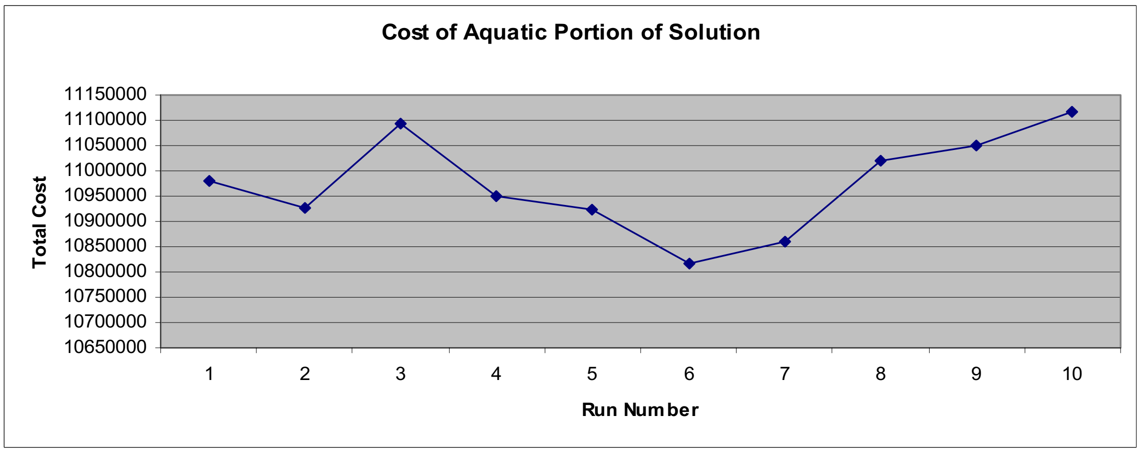
Each of these planning unit layers had suitability information tailored specifically for the targets within them. Each group was run in a stand-alone analysis, with the "best" output of each (10 runs, 5,000,000 iterations each, boundary modifier 0.1) saved as the benchmark to gauge future solutions during the integration process.

All target layers were combined into one analysis using the "vertical integration" technique. We had earlier determined that a boundary modifier of 0.1 was optimal to achieve appropriately sized clumps in our terrestrial solution without many extraneous AUs. However, we wished to ensure that the overlap between layers was maximized in the integrated solution without sweeping lots of extraneous AUs into the solution.

Increasing the boundary modifier would unfortunately have that effect. Instead, we held the boundary modifier at 0.1, and increased the boundary values between layers in the boundary relations file. The initial boundaries between layers were set at the overlap of AU polygons in hectares. Boundary values between the terrestrial and aquatic assessment unit layers were set at 10,000 for run 1 and increased by 20% for each successive run. As the values increased, the overlap between layers also increased to reduce the exposed boundary of the stacked layers. This iterative process was repeated until the costs of one of the constituent solution layers began to spike (Figure 8A.3). The run previous to that spike, in this case the fourth iteration, was then used to identify the integrated conservation area. As the values of the boundaries between layers increased, the area of overlap between layers also increased, while the costs of the solutions remained fairly flat. The solutions were shifting to allow targets, for which multiple combinations of planning units at similar costs could meet goals, to accommodate integration. As a comparison, all targets were attributed to a single layer of AUs for a traditional one-layer analysis. Suitability values for these AUs were set at the average of the corresponding terrestrial and aquatic AU's suitability scores. All other weightings and settings were held constant. The outputs for both scenarios were compared for the Olympic sub-section of the PNWC assessment. This subsection was chosen at it had the tightest coincidence between the aquatic and terrestrial sub-sectional boundaries (Figure 8A.4).

SITES only sees the cost of the total solution, but decomposing the vertical solution into its constituent layers allows the tracking of the costs of all layers in the solution (Figure 8A.3). The costs of the solutions remain fairly flat until the point at which the increased boundaries between layers begin to have a greater influence in the objective function than the suitability values of the assessment units. In this case run 6 represents a local minima with the costs of the aquatic and terrestrial solutions as low or lower than in the stand-alone runs for those realms, followed by rapidly increasing costs as the boundary values begin to overwhelm costs in the Objective function. The overlap between layers will continue to increase as long as the boundary values between layers do, but after run 6 those gains in overlap are more than offset by the increase of the costs of the solution, representing the increasing proportion of sub-optimal assessment units in the solutions to maximize overlap. Run 6 was chosen as the starting point for integration.





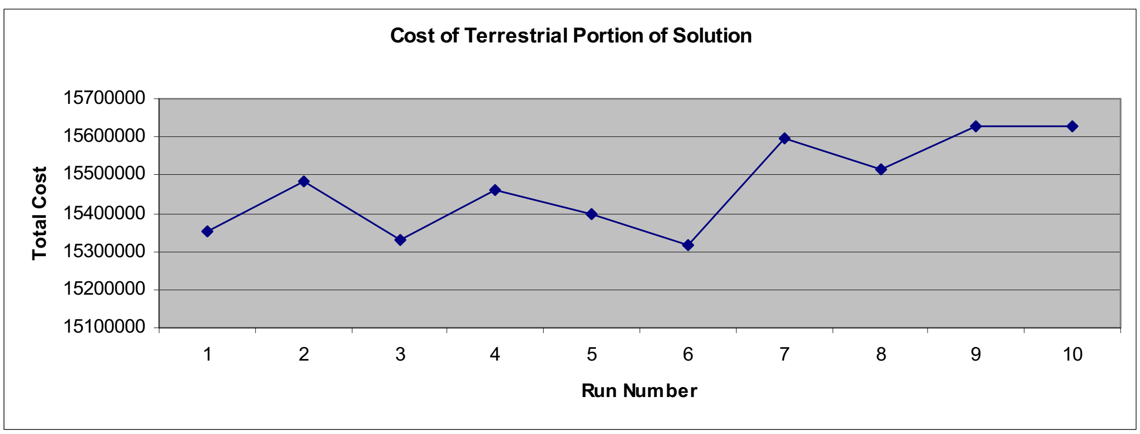


Figure 3: Change in "cost" for terrestrial and aquatic portions of "best" solution and increase in overlap of terrestrial and aquatic portions as BM is increased.

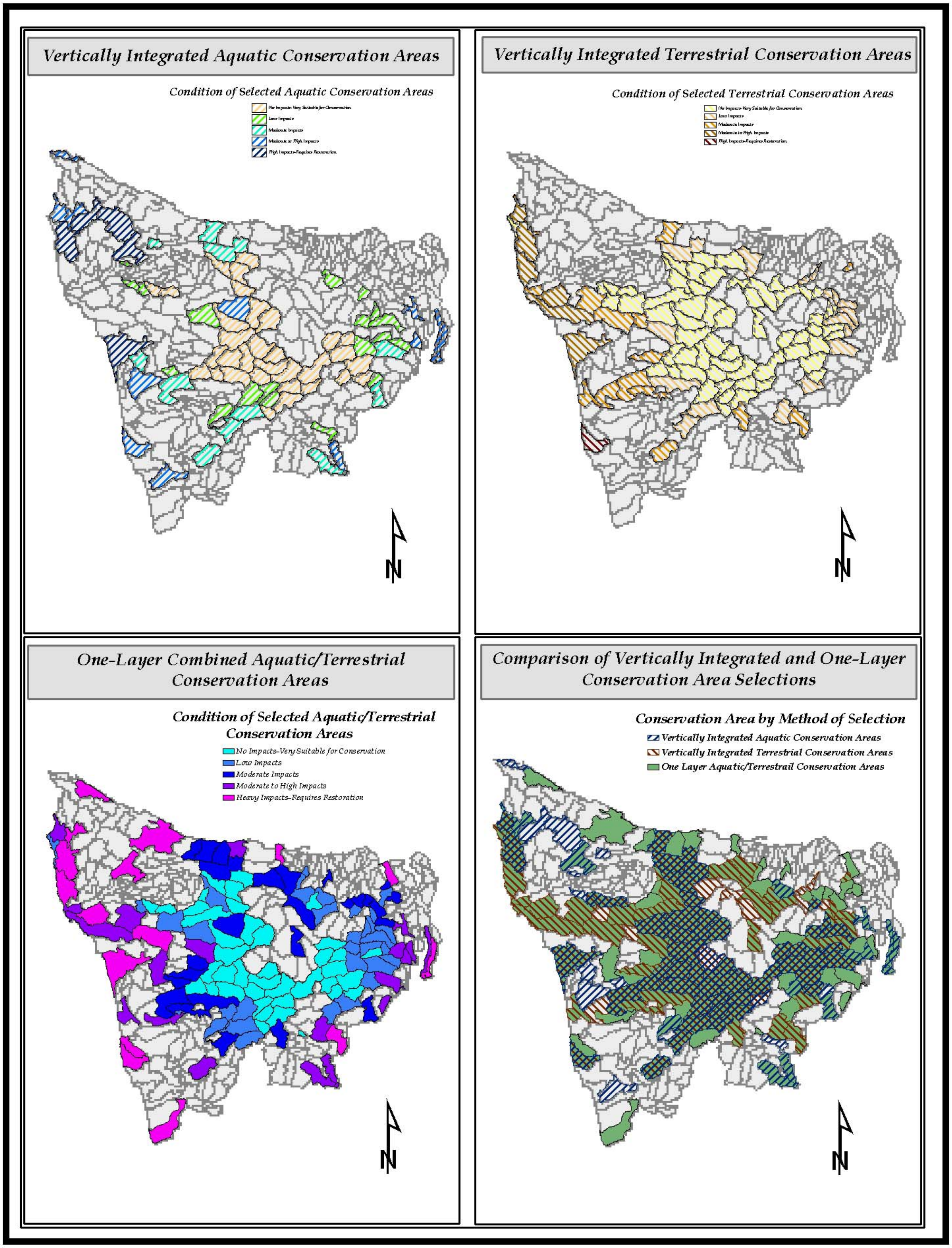


Figure 8A.4: Comparison between vertically-integrated and one-layer automated site selection methods. Area shown is Olympic Peninsula in the Pacific Northwest Coast Ecoreigon.

The goals were generally met well by both analyses (Table 8C.1). The combined footprint of the vertically integrated terrestrial and aquatic conservations area within the Olympic Peninsula sub-region was 521,677 ha. The footprint for the one-layer conservation area was 558,202 ha, 7% larger (Figure 8A.4). A better comparison of the performance of the different analysis may be the Elwa River. The vast majority of the Elwa River drainage is within Olympic National Park. The uplands surrounding the river are in exquisite condition with large tracts of old growth forest. Unfortunately, one of the largest dams in the PNWC sits low in the watershed, providing hydropower for the region. 25,000 ha of the Elwa watershed were selected by the one-layer methodology, applying all of the aquatic systems they contained towards the goals. In the vertically integrated approach none of the Elwa appears in the aquatic solution, but large portions are in the terrestrial portion of the solution. This is a classic example of the blindness of a suitability index crafted for all targets to appropriately assess impacts for an individual target group.

8A.3 Discussion

Vertical integration, since its inception 2 years ago, has been used by several planning teams in the United States and Canada. Aquatic planning teams, most specifically, have found it beneficial because it has solved the problem of connectivity. In the one-layer approach, no AU is aware of any other AU it does not touch. The one-layer approach is inherently unable to link many contributing watersheds together to form continuous aquatic conservation areas. Because the vertical integration technique, when used with nesting watersheds, creates relationships between larger size classes and all of their smaller contributing watersheds, it is able to build these connections. There are, however, some considerations a team must be aware of when attempting to utilize this technique.

An automated portfolio is a mathematical solution for a conservation area design problem. Planners must realize that any automated output only represents the solution with the smallest value of the objective function. The numeric value of the objective function is largely a dynamic tension between the sums of the suitability scores and sums of the boundary penalties. If either factor is weighted too heavily it will dominate the outcome. Therefore, planners are urged to look at the tabular outputs of their analysis, specifically the component values of the objective function. If, for example, a solution has nearly perfect overlap between selected terrestrial and aquatic AUs, the boundary values in the objective function will probably far exceed the suitability scores. In this case, the team may also notice the aquatic targets are also far exceeding their goals.

Similarly, AU layers with greatest relative costs will have the largest impact on the value of the objective function, and therefore have the greatest influence on the conservation area design. Therefore, when designing your analysis layers which contain the most robust information, or layers of special conservation interest, may be weighted more heavily to allow them more influence in the outcome. The actual influence a layer has can somewhat be gauged by the cost shift of the other AU layers when compared against their stand-alone runs. In the PNWC analysis, for example, we didn't want the shore-zone segments to have a very large influence on the conservation area design. Costs were scaled down relative to the terrestrial and aquatic AUs. During the integrated runs, the costs of the aquatic and terrestrial components of the vertical solution showed no significant difference compared to the stand-alone runs for those layers. The shore-zone portion of the vertical solution, on the other hand, showed an average 23% increase in costs compared to its stand-alone counterpart. The shore-zone component of the vertical solution was being forced into less favorable areas to accommodate integration with the aquatic and terrestrial layers.

The geometries of AUs can also greatly influence the outcome. Hexagons, for example, cluster much more easily, and at lower boundary modifier levels, than irregularly shaped AUs like watersheds. It is important that planners build the terrestrial AU boundaries and experiment with ranges of boundary modifiers and suitability values that will produce reasonable outcomes. Boundary relations and suitability values for other layers may then be based upon the ranges established in the terrestrial analysis. For aquatic analysis it is beneficial to utilize synthetic values for boundary lengths. Because any watershed of a type counts toward goals as much as any other watershed of that same type, area need not be a factor in the boundary relations. Basing aquatic boundary values upon the mean of the terrestrial boundary lengths produces a more robust integrated solution. For example, if the mean of the terrestrial boundaries is 3000, any Class 1 to terrestrial AU, Class1 to Class 2, or Class 1 to Class 3 boundary relation should be set near 3000, Class 2 to Class 3 relations perhaps twice as much. In the stand-alone aquatic solutions, the suitability values can then be scaled up or down until they are appropriately balanced against the boundary values of the objective function. Class 2 and 3 suitability values need not necessarily be the sums of their constituent Class 1s, they can be scaled independently such that the average Class 2 is twice the cost of the average Class1, and the average of the Class 3s three times the cost of the average Class 1. Iterative runs, with careful scrutiny of the objective function constituents and goal attainment of the solutions, will assist the planner in achieving the appropriate balance.

Linear features, like the shore-zone habitats used in the PNWC analysis, can also be used as layer in a vertical analysis. As line features have no true area, boundary relations should be proportional to the length of the segment's intersection with other AU layers, and scaled to be appropriately balanced against those other layers.

An early criticism, partially based upon fears that vertically integrated solutions would be less efficient, was that if targets are split between multiple AU layers, the algorithm would only receive credit for that portion of the targets in the selected AUs. In other words, if an area is selected only for terrestrial targets, and conservation resources will be applied to those targets, wouldn't the aquatic resources there also benefit, and therefore shouldn't they be counted towards goals as well? As our Elwa example demonstrates, it is not necessarily advantageous to count all targets which occur on the landscape every time an AU is selected. In fact, this is a chief failing of the one-layer methodology; areas are often selected for one group of targets that may be unsuitable for another group. Additionally, the specificity of the vertical outputs is very useful information. The overlap between terrestrial and aquatic solutions is the area where it does make sense to work on both target groups. AUs which appear in only one portion of a solution may have management and conservation strategies applied to them which are specific to those targets. In a world where human and financial resources are tight, tailoring conservation solutions efficiently and appropriately is paramount.

Stand alone analysis for terrestrial and aquatic realms are valuable exercises in themselves. They reveal patterns of biodiversity, possible conservation opportunities for targets, and help identify threats to those same resources. If AUs and target data are built with integration in mind, the boundary relations between AU layers is the only additional data required for integration. All other tables can be cut and pasted together with no additional modification. This is much easier than having to rebuild all data from scratch to fit all targets into a single AU layer.

Finally, it should be noted that any automated output is only as good as the information the algorithm was given. Data is a snapshot in time, often a snapshot taken 10 years ago. Peer review of any automated output is critical if we wish the conservation area design to truly meet the needs of the targets over time.

Table 8C.1. Comparison of goal attainment between vertically integrated, and one layer site selection model for the PNWC

Conservation Target	Amount Available	Goal	Proportion of Goal Captured by "One-Layer"	Proportion of Goal Captured by "Vertical Integration"
Astragalus australis var olympicus	9	5	140.000	140.000
Astragalus microcystis	2	2	100.000	100.000
Carex pluriflora	3	3	100.000	100.000
Cimicifuga elata	1	1	100.000	100.000
Dodecatheon austrofrigidum	1	1	100.000	100.000
Pellaea breweri	2	2	100.000	100.000
Plantago macrocarpa	8	7	114.286	114.286
Saxifraga tischii	2	2	100.000	100.000
Sparganium fluctuans	2	1	200.000	200.000
Synthyris pinnatifida var lanugino	19	17	105.882	105.882
Accipiter gentilis	16	9	111.111	144.444
Ardea herodias fannini	2	1	100.000	100.000
Brachyramphus marmoratus	670	338	126.627	111.243
Dicamptodon copei	51	8	412.500	450.000
Euphydryas chalcedona perdiccas	15	13	107.692	100.000
Falco peregrinus	28	13	146.154	146.154
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	197	67	179.104	150.746
Hemphillia burringtoni	31	10	150.000	100.000
Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa	33	5	300.000	240.000
Histrionicus histrionicus	51	4	800.000	800.000
Icaricia icarioides blackmorei	8	6	116.667	133.333
Incisalia mossii mossii	2	1	200.000	200.000
Lycaena mariposa charlottensis	2	1	100.000	200.000
Oeneis chryxus valerata	10	8	125.000	112.500
Parnassius smintheus olympianus	13	13	100.000	100.000
Plebejus acmon spangelatus	2	1	200.000	200.000
Plethodon vandykei	20	9	166.667	144.444
Progne subis	3	1	200.000	200.000
Rana cascadae	4	4	100.000	100.000
Rhyacotriton olympicus	76	24	225.000	237.500
Speyeria zerene bremnerii	5	4	125.000	125.000
Strix occidentalis caurina	232	119	125.210	113.445
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha	122941	36882	173.998	73.431
Oncorhynchus keta pop ?	155532	77766	40.469	34.914
Oncorhynchus keta pop ?	228952	68686	58.846	43.953
Oncorhynchus keta pop 4	2279730	683919	11.577	12.091
Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?	698498	209549	81.268	47.260
Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?	1953219	585966	130.269	135.326
Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1	4698839	1409652	1.266	2.072
Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?	1155963	346789	146.647	157.535
Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?	452456	135737	125.869	78.464
Oncorhynchus nerka	34400	34400	81.728	93.534
Oncorhynchus nerka	6107	6107	99.995	99.995
Oncorhynchus nerka	84075	84075	100.000	100.000
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	3092704	927811	51.340	56.318
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	1042244	312673	122.810	145.621
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	486454	145936	158.147	182.357
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	199922	99961	96.824	72.409
Salvelinus confluentus	135223	67611	160.153	168.345
North Pacific Coastal Herbaceous Bald And Bluff	23	3	600.000	500.000
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-shrubland And Meadow	22749	2275	718.683	648.902
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest	295795	88739	124.509	133.719
North Pacific Maritime Dry-mesic Doug Fir-western Hemlock Forest	195965	58790	170.906	135.374
North Pacific Maritime Wet-mesic Doug Fir-western Hemlock Forest	241841	72552	148.667	136.164
North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland And Shrubland	3	3	100.000	66.667
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest	125003	25001	320.145	316.606
North Pacific Western Hemlock-silver Fir Forest	196807	39361	312.743	285.359
Coast Tributaries - Outwash, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient	32	11	63.636	54.545
Coastal Upland - Glacial Till, Low Elevation, Low Gradient	42	14	107.143	135.714
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient	40	13	69.231	100.000
Olympics - Sandstones, High Elevation, High Gradient	12	4	275.000	300.000
Olympics - Sandstones, Mid Elevation, High Gradient	31	10	190.000	150.000
Puget Lowlands - Outwash, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient	9	5	60.000	40.000
Haliaeetus leucocephalus wintering area	1	1	100.000	100.000

Appendix 8B Peer Review Comments and Comment Disposition

Date	Planning unit	State/ Prov.	Targets	Suggest-ed edits to SITES	Action taken on 7 June SITES run	Comment on 7 June SITES run	Action taken on 28 June SITES run	Comment on 28 June SITES run	Comments
12/18/2003	1517	BC	Chinook, Chum, Coho, Cuthroat, Dolly Varden, Winter Steelhead	A	A		Y		Nanaimo River, Identified as priority
12/18/2003	1526	BC	Chinook, Chum, Coho, Cuthroat, Dolly Varden, Winter Steelhead	A	A		Y		Nanaimo River, Identified as priority
12/18/2003	1597	BC	Ecological Systems	D	D		Y		Lots of logging
12/18/2003	1637	BC	Ecological Systems	D	Y		Y		Lots of logging
12/18/2003	1649	BC	Ecological Systems	D	D		Y		Lots of logging
12/18/2003	1673	BC	Ecological Systems	D	Y		Y		Lots of logging
12/18/2003	1729	BC	Chinook, Chum, Coho, Cuthroat, Dolly Varden, Winter Steelhead	A	A		Y		Stream from Lake Cowichan one of the most important salmon streams on Vani.
12/18/2003	1755	BC	Chinook, Chum, Coho, Cuthroat, Dolly Varden, Winter Steelhead	A	A		Y		Stream from Lake Cowichan one of the most important salmon streams on Vani.
4/6/2004	1928	WA		D	Y		Y		– *Sekiu River*
4/6/2004	1936	WA		D	D		Y		– *Physt River*
4/6/2004	1937	WA		A	Y		Y		– *Umbrella Creek* : very important tributary to Lake Ozette; spawning area for endangered Lake Ozette sockeye; headwaters are in NHP community EO's for wetlands and bogs; would expand effective area of coastal strip at a key site; public land survey records show the area had some of the highest basal area and biomass recordings known (with a significant portion from grand fir).
3/24/2004	1940	WA	old growth	A?	N		N		old growth species - spow, mamu, harle, amphibs, bats, etc.
4/4/2004	1944	WA		A	N		N		Taylor's checkerspot
4/4/2004	1944	WA		A?	N		N	should be point site	occurrence of rare plant community FERO-CEAR-KOMA

Date	Planning unit	State/ Prov.	Targets	Suggest-ed edits to SITES	Action taken on 7 June SITES run	Comment on 7 June SITES run	Action taken on 28 June SITES run	Comment on 28 June SITES run	Comments
4/6/2004	1950	WA		A	A		A		– *Crooked Creek* – similar to Umbrella Creek in its significance to the Lake Ozette area; also contains old-growth forest stands and nesting marbled murrelets.
1/27/2004	1951	WA	Pacific brant, chinook & chum salmon,Taylor's Checkermallow	A	N		N	not in ecoregion	Dungeness River, 7 listed or candidate fed. T&E sp. (including Taylor's checkerspot, bull trout)
4/6/2004	1959	WA		D	N		N		– *Lake Pleasant*
1/27/2004	1965	WA	Pacific brant, chinook & chum salmon,Taylor's Checkermallow	A	N		N	not in ecoregion	Dungeness River, 7 listed or candidate fed. T&E sp. (including Taylor's checkerspot, bull trout)
4/6/2004	1992	WA		D	Y		Y		– *DNR block near Forks*
4/6/2004	1998	WA		D	Y		Y		– *West Fork Dickey Creek*
1/27/2004	2003	WA	Pacific brant, chinook & chum salmon,Taylor's Checkermallow	A	N		N		Dungeness River, 7 listed or candidate fed. T&E sp. (including Taylor's checkerspot, bull trout)
3/24/2004	2023	WA	old growth	A?	N		N		old growth species - spow, mamu, harle, amphibs, bats, etc.
1/27/2004	2030	WA	Pacific brant, chinook & chum salmon	A	N		AC2	added as class 2 # 17157	Dungeness River, 7 listed or candidate fed. T&E sp. (including Taylor's checkerspot, bull trout)
3/24/2004	2032	WA	Salmon	A?	A				
5/19/2004	2038	WA	special wetland	A	N		N		Pat's Prairie; Section 29, T29N, R4W
1/27/2004	2043	WA		G		OUT		OUT	Snow & Salmon Cr. restoration sites
4/6/2004	2059	WA		A	A		A		– *South Fork Calahwah River* : one of the most significant population areas for spotted owls on the Olympic Peninsula; owls have the highest population persistence here in models over time; contains USFS roadless area; partly within ONP.
3/24/2004	2059	WA	old growth	A?	A		A		old growth species - spow, mamu, harle, amphibs, bats, etc.
3/24/2004	2064	WA	Salmon	A?	A				
1/27/2004	2068	WA	Pacific brant, chinook & chum salmon	A	N		AC2	added as class 2 # 17157	Dungeness River, 7 listed or candidate fed. T&E sp. (including Taylor's checkerspot, bull trout)

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1/27/2004	2069	WA	Pacific brant, chinook & chum salmon	A	N		AC2	added as class 2 # 17157	Dungeness River, 7 listed or candidate fed. T&E sp. (including Taylor's checkerspot, bull trout)
3/24/2004	2070	WA	Salmon	A?	A				
3/24/2004	2072	WA	Salmon	A	N				Elk Creek as extremely high quality salmon habitat
3/24/2004	2072	WA	old growth	A?	N				old growth species - spow, mamu, harle, amphibs, bats, etc.
4/6/2004	2074	WA		A	A		A		– *South Fork Calahwah River* : one of the most significant population areas for spotted owls on the Olympic Peninsula; owls have the highest population persistence here in models over time; contains USFS roadless area; partly within ONP.
4/6/2004	2076	WA		A	A		A		– *South Fork Calahwah River* : one of the most significant population areas for spotted owls on the Olympic Peninsula; owls have the highest population persistence here in models over time; contains USFS roadless area; partly within ONP.
3/24/2004	2076	WA	old growth	A?	A		A		old growth species - spow, mamu, harle, amphibs, bats, etc.
4/6/2004	2080	WA		A	Y		Y		– *South Fork Calahwah River* : one of the most significant population areas for spotted owls on the Olympic Peninsula; owls have the highest population persistence here in models over time; contains USFS roadless area; partly within ONP.
3/24/2004	2080	WA	old growth	A?	Y		Y		old growth species - spow, mamu, harle, amphibs, bats, etc.
4/4/2004	2084	WA		A	N		N		southend, continuation of oldgrowth from 2101, 2084
4/6/2004	2084	WA		A	N		N		– *Maxfield Creek* : area of significant importance for potential connectivity between Olympic Mountains and coastal strip; riddled with NHP community EO's (old-growth forest types, wetlands, bogs), murrelets, and owls; adjacent to important Goodman Creek block of DNR land.
4/6/2004	2085	WA		A	N		Y		– *South Fork Calahwah River* : one of the most significant population areas for spotted owls on the Olympic Peninsula; owls have the highest population persistence here in models over time; contains USFS roadless area; partly within ONP.

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4/6/2004	2085	WA		A	Y		Y		– *South Fork Calahwah River* : one of the most significant population areas for spotted owls on the Olympic Peninsula; owls have the highest population persistence here in models over time; contains USFS roadless area; partly within ONP.
3/24/2004	2085	WA	old growth	A?	Y		Y		old growth species - spow, mamu, harle, amphibs, bats, etc.
3/24/2004	2085	WA	old growth	A?	Y		Y		old growth species - spow, mamu, harle, amphibs, bats, etc.
4/4/2004	2087	WA		A	N		N		old-growth cedar/skunkcabbage, coastal plain oldgrowth
4/6/2004	2087	WA		A	N		N		– *Maxfield Creek* : area of significant importance for potential connectivity between Olympic Mountains and coastal strip; riddled with NHP community EO's (old-growth forest types, wetlands, bogs), murrelets, and owls; adjacent to important Goodman Creek block of DNR land.
5/12/2004	2087	OR		D	Y		Y		Bogachiel River - in bad shape - big hatchery
5/12/2004	2091	WA	salmon	A	A				Quillayute River
4/6/2004	2092	WA		A	N		Y		– *South Fork Calahwah River* : one of the most significant population areas for spotted owls on the Olympic Peninsula; owls have the highest population persistence here in models over time; contains USFS roadless area; partly within ONP.
4/6/2004	2092	WA		A	Y		Y		– *South Fork Calahwah River* : one of the most significant population areas for spotted owls on the Olympic Peninsula; owls have the highest population persistence here in models over time; contains USFS roadless area; partly within ONP.
3/24/2004	2092	WA	old growth	A?	Y		Y		old growth species - spow, mamu, harle, amphibs, bats, etc.
4/4/2004	2101	WA		A	Y		Y		oldgrowth from 2101, 2084
5/19/2004	2141	WA	special wetland	A	Y		Y		Devils Lake; Section 36, T27N, R2W, Natural Resource Conservation Area
4/4/2004	2153	WA		A	Y		Y		Rare plant associations with G2 forest types

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4/6/2004	2189	WA		A	N		N		– *Queets/Stillwater* divide: addition to important low-elevation old-growth forest area; significant area for persistence of marbled murrelets and owls on the peninsula; mostly state lands; populations of rare plant (*Erythronium revolutum*).
4/4/2004	2210	WA		A	Y		Y		small patch rare plant community FERO-CEAR-KOMA
4/6/2004	2238	WA		A	A		A		– *Quinalt Indian Reservation* (North Boundary) – Some of the largest low-elevation old-growth forest stands remaining outside ONP; contain regionally significant marbled murrelet populations; contains rare plant (Erythronium revolutum) populations; large parcels are currently targeted for a land exchange with the USFS or purchase through LWCF.
5/19/2004	2244	WA	special wetland	A	Y		Y		Lilliwaup Swamp; Section 12, T23N, R4W, DNR Special Management Area
4/6/2004	2245	WA		A	A		A		– *Quinalt Indian Reservation* (North Boundary) – Some of the largest low-elevation old-growth forest stands remaining outside ONP; contain regionally significant marbled murrelet populations; contains rare plant (Erythronium revolutum) populations; large parcels are currently targeted for a land exchange with the USFS or purchase through LWCF.
4/6/2004	2248	WA		A	A		A		– *Quinalt Indian Reservation* (North Boundary) – Some of the largest low-elevation old-growth forest stands remaining outside ONP; contain regionally significant marbled murrelet populations; contains rare plant (Erythronium revolutum) populations; large parcels are currently targeted for a land exchange with the USFS or purchase through LWCF.
4/6/2004	2295	WA		D	Y		Y		– *Hwy 101 near Humptulips*
4/6/2004	2311	WA		D	Y		Y		– *Upper Humptulips River area*

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4/6/2004	2327	WA		A	Y		A		– *Copalis River* : has connectivity to the upper basin which was selected; is already selected for salmon; contains the Carlisle Bog Natural Area Preserve; contains significant County property; contains Olympic muddminnow population; is centrally located within a significant ecoregional landscape (coastal plain); contains unique forest types; was selected by WAFO as a 3-5 year action area.
4/4/2004	2370	WA		A	A		N	Add Protected Point Site	Carlise Bog NAP- DNR, Copalis Preserve TNC
4/4/2004	2394	WA		A?	Y		A		Chehalis Surge Plain NAP or is it part of aquatic "site"?
1/27/2004	2395	WA		G				OUT	restoration site
4/4/2004	2403	WA		A	N		N	added estuary (3161)	Largest high quality esturary in WA, Elk River NAP
4/6/2004	2410	WA		D	Y		Y		– *North River*
3/23/2004	2414	WA	mamu	I		OUT		OUT	known occ. Site
	2417	WA		D	Y		Y		**Final Recommendations:** Add 2444, 2435, 2459, 2460, and remove 2417, 2428, 2437, 2467.
4/4/2004	2428	WA		A?	N		N	Add Protected Point Site	Bone Niawaukum NAPs part of Willapa Site?
	2428	WA		D	Y		D		**Final Recommendations:** Add 2444, 2435, 2459, 2460, and remove 2417, 2428, 2437, 2467.
	2435	WA		A	Y		A		2435 still has 250 acre og remnant on both sides of Ellis Ck, midstream (sect 28). Several rare plant comms in the headwaters.
2/17/2004	2436	WA		A	Y		Y		Long, narrow system with strips of habitat: Long Beach Peninsula 1) Dunes along the ocean dominated by non-native grasses. Mostly degraded, except for a few small patches. Threats: 2A & 2B along oean beaches, 3F, 4C, 4E ongoing problem in marshes, 7A entire unit, 8A major problem along ocean.

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	2436	WA	wetlands	A	Y		Y		2) Freshwater wetlands important for aquifer recharge & and in some areas (esp. Hines Marsh & Loomis Lake complex) exhibit sheet flow of water during high flow periods. Partially degraded and important.Washington State Parks owns several 100 acres in the Loomis Lake system.
4/6/2004	2437	WA		D	D		Y		– *East Fork Chehalis River*
	2437	WA		D	D		Y		**Final Recommendations:** Add 2444, 2435, 2459, 2460, and remove 2417, 2428, 2437, 2467.
4/4/2004	2440	WA		A	Y		Y		Rare plant concentration Boistfort, only location in ecoregion of **G2**
3/23/2004	2443	WA	mamu	I				OUT	known occ. Site
	2444	WA		A	N		N		2444 contains several rare oak woodland types and ~ 30 acres late seral DF.
4/6/2004	2447	WA		A	A		Y		– *Naselle River* : watershed is already selected for salmon; contains many rare plant EO's; contains well known old-growth forest patch on Weyco land; provides connectivity to surrounding selected Huc's; one of the best condition waterhsheds in the Willapa Hills.
3/23/2004	2448	WA	mamu	A?	A		Y		DNR MAMU reserve
1/27/2004	2456	WA	?	A	A		AC2	add as class 2 fw #17006	Grays River WA
1/27/2004	2456	WA	listed salmon populations	A	A		AC2	add as class 2 fw #17006	Grey's River important restoration site
4/6/2004	2457	WA		A	A		A		– *Bear River* : watershed is already selected for salmon and identified as highest quality salmon stream in Willapa Bay; landscape connectivity to surrounding selected Huc's including Ellsworth Creek; contains significant portion of the Willapa NWR; the city dam and reservoir in this watershed are largely insignificant on a watershed scale.
2/17/2004	2457	WA		G	A		A		Indian Creek dam has a fish ladder and only a small part of the Bear River watershed affected. (2457)
3/23/2004	2457	WA	mamu	I	A		A		known occ. Site
3/23/2004	2458	WA	mamu	I		OUT		OUT	Ellsworth - known occupied site

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	2459	WA		A	A		Y		**Final Recommendations:** Add 2444, 2435, 2459, 2460, and remove 2417, 2428, 2437, 2467.
	2459	WA		G	A		Y		2459 similar to 2460 wo noblr fir.
	2460	WA		A	N		N		**Final Recommendations:** Add 2444, 2435, 2459, 2460, and remove 2417, 2428, 2437, 2467.
	2460	WA		G	N			OUT	2460 has a lot of late seral removed. Still contains 10 acre occ of old growth Noble Fir.Rubeckia occidentalis occurs with its natural comm and upland bogs. Marsh marigold, Poa laxiflora.
2/17/2004	2464	WA		A	N		Y		West of Skamokawa.These 3 units have meadow to oak savannahs or douglas fir woodland sites with a collection of herbaceous vascular plants that reflect the High diversity of the Columbia River Gorge. Locally botanists call them "Lower Gorge plant communities".
	2467	WA		D	D		Y		**Final Recommendations:** Add 2444, 2435, 2459, 2460, and remove 2417, 2428, 2437, 2467.
4/6/2004	2468	WA		D	D		Y		*– East of Elochoman Creek*
1/27/2004	2474	WA		G		IN		OUT	Germany Creek hatchery
5/12/2004	2496	OR	salmon	A	Y		Y		Fishhawk Creek (Nehalem) productive
1/27/2004	2497	OR	Saddle Mountain	A	Y		Y		Positive feedback that this is a good site.
9/30/2003	2508	OR	Chinnok, Coho, Steelhead.	G				OUT	Decent for inland stream
1/27/2004	2509	OR	Saddle Mountain	A	Y		Y		Positive feedback that this is a good site.
9/30/2003	2512	OR	Chinnok, Coho, Steelhead.	G				OUT	Decent for inland stream
5/12/2004	2521	OR	salmon	A	N		N		Humbug Creek (Nehalem) productive
2/17/2004	2524	OR		A	Y		Y		Columbia City
5/12/2004	2532	OR	salmon	A	N	in as Class 2	N	in as Class 2	Rock Creek (Nehalem) productive
5/12/2004	2534	OR	salmon	A	N	in as Class 2	N	in as Class 2	Rock Creek (Nehalem) productive
5/12/2004	2535	OR	salmon	A	N	in as Class 2	N	in as Class 2	Rock Creek (Nehalem) productive
5/12/2004	2536	OR	salmon	A	Y		Y		Lost Creek (Nehalem) productive

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2/17/2004	2538	OR		A	N		N	outside ecoregion	St. Helens. Landscape context: In some areas these are directly associated with forest areas, grading fomr meadow to savannah/woodland to forest.Threat: 1D, 2A, 2D, 7A, 8A. 2A & 2D are major problems in St. Helens area.
5/12/2004	2545	OR	salmon	A	A		N	in as Class 2	Wolf Creek (Nehalem) productive
9/30/2003	2545	OR	Chum, Chinnok, Coho, Steelhead	A	A		N	in as Class 2	Wolf Creek, trib of Nehalem River, good producer
9/30/2003	2546	OR	Chinook, Coho, Steelhead	A	N		N		North Fork Salmonberry, Better than South Fork, local priority for steelhead particularly
5/12/2004	2547	OR	salmon	A	A		N		Wolf Creek (Nehalem) productive
9/30/2003	2547	OR	Chum, Chinnok, Coho, Steelhead	A	A		N		Wolf Creek, Priority multi-species site. trib of Nehalem River, good producer
9/30/2003	2569	OR		A	N		N		Miami River, Priority multi-species site.
9/30/2003	2576	OR	salmon	A	N		N		Miami River, Priority multi-species site.
9/30/2003	2584	OR	coho, chum, steelhead	A	Y		Y		Little North Fk Wilson River. 75% of chum in Tillamook system found in stream. Best North Coast Stream
2/17/2004	2585	OR		A	A		A		Bay Ocean Spit adjacent to Tillamook Bay. Coastal sand spit with spruce / shorepine forest, open dunes, tide flats, freshwater lake.Habitat in good condition, but has significant public use (hiking, hunting, horseback riding).Mostly owned by Tillamook County, zoned recreation management.Faces significant development pressure.Area is extremely important for shorebirds and migratory birds. Landscape context: Connected to ocean beach & Tillamook Bay, close to Cape Mears S.P. & NWR.Current conservation work: Area recognized as and "Important Bird Area".Threats: 2A, 2B, 5C, 6A.
1/29/2004	2585	OR	historic snowy plover critical habitat & recovery plan	A	A		A		BayOcean Spit Site should be terrestrial as well as salmon. Contact Fred Seavey USFWS 541-867-4558 x 239 for more info about site.
9/30/2003	2586	OR	salmon	A	N		N		Cedar or Clear Creek, tribs of Wilson River. Priority for Wilson R

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1/27/2004	2596	OR	Salmon	D	N		N		Only 1 creek (Whiskey), with a hatchery - doesn't make sense for salmon.
1/27/2004	2596	OR	Salmon	D	N		N		Doesn't make sense. Only 1 creek, has hatchery.
1/27/2004	2602	OR	Coho	A	N		N		Is better for Coho - good production!
9/30/2003	2612	OR	Coho, Chinook, Steelhead	A	A	Class 2 FW	AC2	Add as class 2 fw #17320	Nestucca River, Good stream, diverse
1/27/2004	2613	OR	Salmon	D	N		N		Doesn't make sense. Upper Nestucca would be better.
1/27/2004	2613	OR	Salmon	D?	N		N		2626 makes more sense than 2613 from a fisheries perspective.
	2613	OR		A	Y		Y		Sand Lake Estuary & Watershed. Contains rearing and migration habitat for coho, chum, chinook, steelhead & coastal cutthroat trout.Habitat is largely intact at western edges and si in agricultural use at eastern edge.Esturary should be identified as important salmon streams the same as Sand Lake tributaries.
	2613	OR	Coho Salmon, bald eagle	A	Y		Y		Sand Lake Estuary & Watershed. Relatively pristine estuary and adjacent undeveloped snad spit and state park - salt marsh and freshwater marsh.Landscape context: Part of estuary affected by tidal constriction at tidegate.Current conservation work: OWEB recently purchased land that was turned into a state park.Undeveloped sand spit faces pressure to develop as golf course. As one of Oregon's least developed estuaries, preservation of spit and surrounding areas would preserve ecological integrity.Threats: 2C (golf course, clubhouse, sewage), 3F, 3G, 4F (fertilizer & pesticides), 6A (golf course), 9A
1/29/2004	2613	OR	snowy plover recovery plan, bald eagles	I	Y		Y		Sand Lake Estuary Site should be shown as an estuary as well as terrestrial; she sent John Christy's inventory of the Whalen Island State Nat. Area from May 2001 as well
9/30/2003	2615	OR	Coho, Chinook, Steelhead	A	A	Class 2 FW	AC2	add as class 2 fw # 17320	Nestucca River,

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9/30/2003	2618	OR	coho, chinook, steelhead	A	y		Y		Nestucca River, diverse fisheries
9/30/2003	2619	OR	Coho, Chinook, Steelhead	A	A	Class 2 FW	AC2	add as class 2 fw # 17320	Nestucca River,
9/30/2003	2621	OR	coho, chinook, steelhead	A	A	Class 2 FW	AC2	add as class 2 fw # 17320	Nestucca River, diverse fisheries
9/30/2003	2623	OR	coho, chinook, steelhead	A	A	Class 2 FW	AC2	add as class 2 fw # 17320	Nestucca River, diverse fisheries
9/30/2003	2626	OR	coho, chinook, steelhead	A	Y		Y		Nestucca River, diverse fisheries
1/27/2004	2626	OR	Salmon	A?	Y		Y		2626 makes more sense than 2613 from a fisheries perspective.
1/27/2004	2628	OR	Silverspot Butterfly, Fawn Lily, Warty Jumping Slug	G		IN		IN	Three River Subbasin--part of Nestucca River Basin. Silverspot Butterfly: Successfully managed site in ridgetop of this HUC.Fawn Lily: Talk to W/FS experts to determine if there is enough difference to make it a target. Warty Jumping Slug: High numbers of identified sites are likely to be associated with alder in uplands and the "young plantations" both of which are unlikely to be retained by FS. Landscape context. This is a highly altered landscape - more so than any other HUC around it. Three man-caused fires within 100-year period.Threats to this site (Nestucca River) table, Threat Code #8, Biological. Not a natural condition & not likely sustainable.
1/27/2004	2635	OR		A	A		N		Addition comment. From overall terrestrial species standpoint, Little Nestucca HUCs might be a better selection.
9/30/2003	2635	OR		D	N		Y		Little Nestucca River, hatchery impacts
1/27/2004	2640	OR		A	N		N		Addition comment. From overall terrestrial species standpoint, Little Nestucca HUCs might be a better selection.
9/30/2003	2640	OR		D	Y		Y		Little Nestucca River, hatchery impacts

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	2649	OR		D	N		N		Site Description: Heavily impacted by Salmon River Hatchery; better choice with more diversity would be HUC 2664 - Drift Creek of Siletz.
1/27/2004	2649	OR	Salmon	A	Y		Y		Positive feedback that these were picked.
	2650	OR		D	N		N		Site Description: Heavily impacted by Salmon River Hatchery; better choice with more diversity would be HUC 2664 - Drift Creek of Siletz.
1/27/2004	2650	OR		M	Y		N	Make sure ACEC is in.	Lost Prairie ACEC. Frittilaria camchatka should be a target - disjunct pop.
1/27/2004	2650	OR	Salmon	A	Y		N	OUT	Positive feedback that these were picked.
1/27/2004	2650	OR	Chum	I	Y		N	OUT	No Chum here, or at least very poor habitat.
1/27/2004	2663	OR		A	N		N		Upper N & S Forks of Siletz: great habitat for everything.Plum Creek, Boise Cascade
1/27/2004	2664	OR	coho	A	Y		Y		Drift Creek-Siletz. Landscape context. Would be a better selection for aquatic species than Salmon River 5th field.Coho - some of best intact habitat in this portion of the Oregon Coast Range. Current observation work. This HUC is a high priority for fish habitat improvement in Siuslaw National Forest.Threats to this site table, Other. Add aquaculture.
1/27/2004	2665	OR	eelgrass and fisheries	A		OUT	N	estuary # 3256 is in	Lower Siletz, eelgrass beds - important habitat for salmon
1/27/2004	2670	OR		A	N		N		Upper N & S Forks of Siletz: great habitat for everything.Plum Creek, Boise Cascade
11/19/2003	2677	OR	salmon, Queen of the Forest	G		IN		IN	why is this one picked??? Only private, surrounded by private.
9/30/2003	2706	OR	salmon	A	Y				Drift Creek (Alsea drainage), important fishery
9/30/2003	2713	OR	salmon	A	Y		Y		Drift Creek (Alsea drainage), important fishery
1/27/2004	2718	OR	Summer Steelhead	A	N		N	estuary is in	Alsea River. Waterfowl Wintering
1/27/2004	2720	OR	Summer Steelhead	A	Y		A		Alsea River. Waterfowl Wintering
1/27/2004	2721	OR	Summer Steelhead	A	Y		Y		Alsea River. Waterfowl Wintering
9/30/2003	2767	OR	multi-species	A	Y		N		Smith River, Healthy Stocks
9/30/2003	2777	OR	Smith River, multi-species	A	N	in as Class 2	N		Healthy Stocks
9/16/2003	2790	OR	all	I				IN	Wassen Creek LSR, check management status

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1/27/2004	2794	OR		G		IN		IN	Dean Creek. restoration site
9/16/2003	2794	OR	habitat	I		IN		IN	Deans Creek ACEC, check on island in Umpqua River
9/15/2003	2805	OR	anadromous fish	A	Y		Y		Coos, Millicoma, Tenmile lake tribs. strongholds for coho, steelhead, searun cutthroat. Elliot Forest streams
9/15/2003	2809	OR	anadromous fish	A	Y		Y		Coos, Millicoma, Tenmile lake tribs. strongholds for coho, steelhead, searun cutthroat. Elliot Forest streams
9/15/2003	2811	OR	anadromous fish	A	Y		Y		Coos, Millicoma, Tenmile lake tribs. strongholds for coho, steelhead, searun cutthroat. Elliot Forest streams
9/15/2003	2817	OR	anadromous fish	A	N		N		Coos, Millicoma, Tenmile lake tribs. strongholds for coho, steelhead, searun cutthroat. Elliot Forest streams
9/15/2003	2817	OR	anadromous fish	G	N		N		no anadromous fish above barrier in 2817, Millicoma R., good resident cutthroat above barrier
9/15/2003	2817	OR	Chum and coho salmon	G	N		N		spawning in Marlow Creek
5/27/2004	2819	OR	snpl	A	A		A		CBNS - need to add - best plover nesting area in the ecoregion.
1/29/2004	2819	OR	snowy plover	A	A		A		CoosBayNorthSpit - Should be terrestrial as well as salmon; most productive site for snowy plovers currently, critical habitat in ESA and ID in recovery plan. Contact Kerrie Palermo, BLM for more info on site (kerrie_palermo@or.blm.org)
9/15/2003	2825	OR	coho, resident cutthroat	A	N		N		East Fk Millicoma, good habitat and pops
9/15/2003	2827	OR	anadromous fish	A	N	in as Class 3	Y		Coos, Millicoma, Tenmile lake tribs. strongholds for coho, steelhead, searun cutthroat. Elliot Forest streams
	2832	OR	shorebirds	A	Y		Y		Sue thought this is probably an important area we didn't capture - just N. end of pu.
9/16/2003	2840	OR	old growth forest	A	Y		Y		Tioga Creek
9/16/2003	2842	OR	anadromous fish	A	N		N		N Fk Coquille, add for fish
1/27/2004	2848	OR	lg concentration of wintering waterfowl	A	N		N		Coquille River mile 1-30 all privately owned and mged as pasture; oppt.: Mike Kiser, Bandon Dunes interested in picking up land for conservation.

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9/15/2003	2848	OR	marsh	G	N		N		Beaver Slough above Coquille, OR
1/27/2004	2848	OR		A	N		N		Coquille River
9/16/2003	2849	OR	old growth forest	A	Y		Y		good habitat, in draft portfolio
1/27/2004	2850	OR	lg concentration of wintering waterfowl	A	A		A		Coquille River mile 1-30 all privately owned and mged as pasture; oppt.: Mike Kiser, Bandon Dunes interested in picking up land for conservation.
9/15/2003	2850	OR	anadromous fish	A	A		A		Lampa Creek, good pops, habitat restoration begun
1/27/2004	2850	OR		A	A		A		Coquille River
1/27/2004	2851	OR	lg concentration of wintering waterfowl	A	Y		Y		Coquille River mile 1-30 all privately owned and mged as pasture; oppt.: Mike Kiser, Bandon Dunes interested in picking up land for conservation.
1/27/2004	2851	OR		A	Y		Y		Coquille River
9/16/2003	2857	OR	anadromous fish	A	N		N		N Fk Coquille, add for fish
1/27/2004	2860	OR	lg concentration of wintering waterfowl	A	N		N		Coquille River mile 1-30 all privately owned and mged as pasture; oppt.: Mike Kiser, Bandon Dunes interested in picking up land for conservation.
1/27/2004	2860	OR		A	N		N		Coquille River
9/15/2003	2862	OR	anadromous fish	A	Y		Y		Lower Coquille-Bear Creek. Diverse fish pops, in portfolio
1/29/2004	2864	OR	snowy plover, pink sand verbena	A	Y		Y		Bandon Site should be in portfolio; snowy plover recovery plan (wintering, breeding, foraging), re-introducing sand verbena, restored 50 ac beach habitat
9/15/2003	2865	OR	anadromous fish	G		OUT	N		Middle Fk Coquille. In portfolio, many species present. Big Creek.
9/15/2003	2868	OR	coho and steelhead	A	N	OUT	A		Upper Rock Creek, not in portfolio but has good pops. Searun cutts possible
9/15/2003	2869	OR	coho	G		OUT	N		Catching Creek, S Fk Coquille
9/15/2003	2870	OR	coho, steelhead	A	N	OUT	N		could be added, good producers
9/15/2003	2872	OR	coho, steelhead	A	N	OUT	N		could be added, good producers
1/29/2004	2873	OR	snowy plover, pink sand verbena, W. lily	A	N		A		Site should be in portfolio; snowy plover recovery plan (wintering, breeding, foraging), re-introducing sand verbena, restored 50 ac beach habitat, sm. Western lily pop. recently discovered
1/27/2004	2873	OR	Snowy Plover	A	N		A		New River, 4 Mile Creek. Why not lower bay?
9/15/2003	2876	OR		G		OUT		OUT	barrier restricts anadromous but resident trout above it.

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9/15/2003	2876	OR	steelhead, coho	G		OUT		OUT	no hatchery plants in Middle Fk Coquille. High gradient stream
1/27/2004	2877	OR	Snowy Plover	A	Y		Y		New River, 4 Mile Creek. Why not lower bay?
9/30/2003	2883	OR	Floras Creek	A	N	in as CLASS 2	N		Very important
11/19/2003	2887	OR	various	D	N		N		these 'sheds are not in good shape - why are they picked?
9/30/2003	2888	OR	South Fork Coquille	A	N		AC2	add in as class 2 fw # 17348	Good resident trout.
9/30/2003	2891	OR	coho, salmon	A	N		A		Upper S Fk Coquille, above Powers
9/15/2003	2891	OR	rainbow trout	A	N		A		rare occurrences, found above S Fk Coquille Falls
9/30/2003	2895	OR	The Sixes, multi-species	A	Y		Y		Very important
11/19/2003	2896	OR	various	D	N		N		these 'sheds are not in good shape - why are they picked?
9/30/2003	2896	OR	The Sixes, multi-species	A	Y		Y		Very important
9/30/2003	2900	OR	coho, salmon	A	Y		Y		Upper S Fk Coquille, above Powers
9/30/2003	2901	OR	Elk Creek	A	N		N		Good resident trout.
9/30/2003	2922	OR	coho	A	Y		Y		Lobster Creek, strong coho producer
9/30/2003	2925	OR	coho	A	N		N		Lobster Creek, strong coho producer
9/30/2003	2934	OR	The Sixes, multi-species	A	Y		Y		Very important
9/16/2003	2934	OR	oak habitat	A	Y		Y		in portfolio, above Hunter creek drainage
9/30/2003	2936	OR	The Sixes, multi-species	A	Y		Y		Very important
9/16/2003	2936	OR	oak habitat	A	Y		Y		in portfolio, above Hunter creek drainage
1/27/2004	2945	WA	shorebirds, waterfowl	A	Y		Y		South Willapa Bay, intertidal mud flats important for shorebirds & waterfowl. Kevin Kilpatric, USFWS, wants map.
1/27/2004	2977	OR	Queen of the Forest	D			Y	OUT	Is this a good enough reason for this site to be picked?
4/4/2004	3158	WA		A	A		Y		Migratory birds, shorebird concentration Bowerman Basin
1/27/2004	3158	WA		A	A		Y		Grays Harbor should be included for shorebirds - Hemisphere IBA

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4/4/2004	3161	WA		A	A		A		Largest high quality esturary in WA, Elk River NAP
1/27/2004	3168	WA	shorebirds, waterfowl	A	A		A		South Willapa Bay, intertidal mud flats important for shorebirds & waterfowl
	3174	OR/WA	Caspian Terns	A	A		Y		make sure East Sand Island is in portfolio for nest shore and seabirds. No goals were set for Caspian Terns (old nesting sites in WA).
	3252	OR		A	Y		Y		Sand Lake Estuary & Watershed. Contains rearing and migration habitat for coho, chum, chinook, steelhead & coastal cutthroat trout.Habitat is largely intact at western edges and si in agricultural use at eastern edge.Esturary should be identified as important salmon streams the same as Sand Lake tributaries.
	3252	OR	Coho Salmon, bald eagle	A	Y		Y		Sand Lake Estuary & Watershed. Relatively pristine estuary and adjacent undeveloped snad spit and state park - salt marsh and freshwater marsh.Landscape context: Part of estuary affected by tidal constriction at tidegate.Current conservation work: OWEB recently purchased land that was turned into a state park.Undeveloped sand spit faces pressure to develop as golf course. As one of Oregon's least developed estuaries, preservation of spit and surrounding areas would preserve ecological integrity.Threats: 2C (golf course, clubhouse, sewage), 3F, 3G, 4F (fertilizer & pesticides), 6A (golf course), 9A
1/27/2004	3258	OR	eelgrass and fisheries	A	Y		Y		Upper Yaquina Bay/estuary
1/27/2004	3258	OR	eelgrass and fisheries	A	Y		Y		Upper Yaquina Bay/estuary
1/27/2004	3278	OR	lots of eelgrass, historically Brants	A	Y		Y		Coos Bay estuary
	3278	OR	shorebirds	A	Y		Y		Sue thought this is probably an important area we didn't capture - esp. int/ with 2832
9/15/2003	17392	OR	Class3, estuary	A			Y		Coos River, add to connect Millicoma and S Fk Coos River to estuary - within 2827

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1/27/2004	2037, estuary pu	WA		G				Out of Ecoregion	Squim, native clam
5/12/2004	2046, others upstream	WA	salmon	A				OUT	Dickey River
5/12/2004	2064, others upstream	WA	salmon	A				?	Calawah River
5/12/2004	2070, others upstream	WA	summer coho	A				?	Soleduck River, rare summer coho run,
1/27/2004	2471	WA		G				IN	Elochoman River, restoration site
1/27/2004	2460	WA		G				IN AS CLASS 2	Elochoman River, restoration site
1/27/2004	2476	WA		G				IN	Elochoman River, restoration site
1/27/2004	2628, 2596, others	OR	Hatcheries	I					fish listed as being released is not correct. 2628 - Cedar Creek does not release Chum. 2596 - hatchery here does release Chum.
9/16/2003	2812, 2806, 2810	OR	all	I					check ownership, Lake Creek off Umpqua River
9/15/2003	2845, 2834	OR	fall chinook, steelhead, coho	G				IN AS CLASS 2	S Fk Coos River, Tioga & Williams Creeks. Major producer of anadromous fish
9/15/2003	2861, 2855	OR	anadromous fish	G					East Fk Coquille, barrier restricts anadromous, good resident fish
11/19/2003	2962, 2963?	OR		I					Don't see Grand Rhonde ownership on map
4/5/2004	3308-3313?	BC		A					West of Tofino, the Estuaries are identified with a RI of Very High for shorebirds, dabbling ducks, and geese in GIS data from Zach and CWS.
9/15/2003	all	OR	anadromous fish	G					restoration aimed at chinook and coho salmon

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2/17/2004	All estuaries on Oregon coast.	OR		G					All estuaries on OR coast should be recognized as top conservation priorities because:1) They are rare - small portion of coastline.2) They are essential landscape features for connectivity between terrestrial, aquatic, and marine ecosystems.3) They are exceptionally productive areas for a wide diversity of species.4) They are essential transition areas for salmon - key component of salmon life history.
1/27/2004	Alsea and Siletz	OR	Salmon	A					no areas identified in portfolio - need some! The model has centered on coastal hucs.
11/19/2003	Camp Rilea	OR		I					this shows up as GAP1 - should it be?
2/24/2004	Columbia Est.Islands - Crimms, Wallace, Fisher, Lord	OR/WA	CWTD	I					concerned that data was only for USFWS refuge
	Columbia Estuary	OR/WA		A					Columbia River Estuary up to RM 46. This is the zone of salt influence, above RMU 46 is freshwater influence.Many dollars are being spent on salmonoids and estuaries to learn about the linkage fo life histories of juvenile salmonoids.
9/15/2003	Coos River	OR	Fall Chinook	G					Coos River. strong run. Use large estuary but system is gravel poor upstream due to splash dams
9/15/2003	Coos River	OR	Chum salmon	I					few present due to lack of gravels in lower river
9/15/2003	Coquille River	OR	anadromous fish	G					minor estuary, needs rearing habitat, lots of gravels present upstream
9/15/2003	Coquille River	OR		G					check BLM ownership
1/27/2004	Coquille, Netarts.	OR		G					

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1/27/2004	Deer Creek WA	WA		A					
4/6/2004	Dungenes s River	WA		A					*Dungeness River system* – important for salmon; one of the highest environmental gradients in the ecoregion; significant headwaters with numerous rare and endemic plants; significant estuary and spit system at its mouth; focus for conservationists working to protect its lowland riparian areas; slected by WAFO as a 3-5 year action area.
4/6/2004	Elwha River	WA		A					*Elwha River system* – very important area for salmon recovery and the largest valley system in the Olympic Mountains; probably discounted in suitability index because of the dams; dams are slated to go; heavy focus for conservationists.
1/27/2004	Grays Harbor,	WA		G					
1/27/2004	Humptulip River	WA		A					All
1/27/2004	Jimmy-Come-Lately Creek, WA	WA		A					salmon
1/27/2004	Lost Prairie	OR	*Fritillaria kamchatensis*	G					
1/27/2004	Mid-coast	OR	Coho	G					Contacts: Paul Burns and John Yogerhorst.
	Nehalem	OR	Summer Chinook	A G					Nehalem is only remaining run of summer chinook salmon.
9/16/2003	OR Dunes NRA	OR		I					management status check
1/27/2004	OR Islands NWR	OR		A					USFWS concept plan for waterfowl.
11/19/2003	Saddle Mtn.	OR		G					General interest here - what is GAP status?

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1/27/2004	Salmon River	OR		G					Salmon River Hatchery shows Summer & Winter Steelhead produced but trucked to other watersheds - unreliable.
1/27/2004	Snow Creek, WA	WA	White Sturgeon	A					good site for salmon
4/12/2004	various		urban areas	M					need to address this either in site delination (blockout urban areas in the landuse or UGBs, or by explanation in the report
5/27/2004	various		mamu	A					need to check final portfolio against mamu concentrations
5/27/2004	various		spow	A					need to check final portfolio against spow concentrations
4/12/2004	various		ridgeline targets (butterflies, WT Ptarmigan)	G					need to address this either in site delination or explanation in the report
1/27/2004	Willapa Bay,	WA		G					Threats to this site table, Other: add 10A, Aquaculture - oyster industry.
3/24/2004	Willapa Hills	WA	herps	G					Concern that sampling is uneven - suggests dropping all animal data.
	Wilson, Trask Nestucca Rivers	OR	Spring Chinook	A G					These 3 rivers contain remaining stocks of spring chinook salmon on North Oregon Coast. Spring chinook are lumped into the fall chinook ESU although they should not be.
1/27/2004	Yaquina	OR		A					Stable over time.
1/27/2004	Yaquina	OR	Coho	A					Still real strong for Coho. Siuslaw Watershed Council and Mid-coast W.C.: rapid biological assessment. Mid-coast W.C. has website.
1/27/2004	Yaquina & Siletz,	OR		G					Comment: Submerged aquatic vegetation habitat types may not be represented on map.
1/27/2004				M					Questioned why 2 designations for FWS ownership - shouldn't it all be refuges?
2/17/2004		OR		G					John Day estuary full of house boats. DEQ in talks to modify water quality regs for them, but houseboaters fighting. Young's Bay has a terminal hatchery for Chinook. CEDC Fisheries runs the hatchery. Native fish returning to streams through Young's Bay must navigate fisherman catching Chinook.

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2/17/2004		OR		G					Warrenton has water rights in excess of 100% of Lewis and Clark river flow. Summer flows are a trickle.
		OR		G					Soil and Water Cons Service has a comprehensive weed database (GIS) for Clatsop county.
5/12/2004		OR	Summer Steelhead	A					Rogue, good runs
5/12/2004		OR	Summer Steelhead, spring chinook	A					Umpqua, strong runs
5/12/2004		OR	Summer Steelhead	A					Siletz, robust runs
5/12/2004		OR		D					Necanicum River
5/12/2004		OR		D					Salmon River, less important than other streams
5/12/2004		OR		A					Nestucca River, better stream for inclusion
1/27/2004		OR	Marbled Murrelet	I					Contact Marcia Hines,ODF, statewide wildlife biologist, re: habitat management areas.
2/25/2004		WA	late seral	G					concerned that late seral may not be best represented. Need data from Simpson on amphibs. Also need better Oly mudminnow data.
		WA		G					Higher diversity along Willapa and Grays divide, we have too much selected near Willapa Bay.
9/30/2003		OR	salmon	G					Siuslaw River, check with Charlie Dewberry, Ecotrust
11/19/2003		OR		I					Also, what is GAP1 area south of here - Fort Stevens?
			ecological systems	G					3) Strips of old 2nd growth or old growth timber usually Sitka Spruce, but also including Douglas Fir. Only a few timbered blocks remain, are very important now as coastal forest habitat.Current conservation work: Columbia Land Trust is working to aquire foestlands & protet marshes, lakes, & swamps.
11/19/2003		OR		I					Also don't see Siletz Tribal lands further south.
9/16/2003			bats	G					need more snags
9/16/2003		OR	Black oystercatcher	I					call Liz Kelly, ODFW 867-4558. More threatened

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9/16/2003		OR	bandtailed pigeons	I					Kip Wright and Kerry concerned. Disappearing due to fire suppression and habitat loss
10/8/2003				G					Not much real review of assessment.
1/27/2004		OR		I					Coquille Tribal lands not represented on map
1/27/2004				M					All areas of landscapes have ecological value - reflect this on an eco-regional map rating or prioritizing watershed sub-basins on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being best system with biodiversity, and 5 being lowest.
1/27/2004				M					This type assessment/prioritization map would provide opportunity to observe patterns of landscape health, patterns of opportunity for preservation and restoration, and areas of landscape where conservation attention should be focused.
1/27/2004		OR		M					Comment: Look at watershed basin assessment and prioritization mapping we did at the Siuslaw Watershed Council in 2002-2003.
				G					Was more of a presentation of our methods.
1/27/2004				G					
1/27/2004				G					Salmon habitat is too clumped - it is not correleated with highe species diversity and productivity.
6/15/2004	3262	OR		I		I			Probably no Umpqua OR Chub in 3262
6/15/2004	2673			D		D	D	make sure TNC preserve is in as protected site	2656 and 2666 are better than 2673 (except for Fanno Meadow)
6/15/2004						G			USFS just purchased upper Alsea Estuary lands of about 1000 ac.
6/15/2004						G			Stan Vetterling of the Siletz tribe has lamprey data.
6/15/2004	2708					A	Y		Mary's Peak needs to be in - highest point in OR Cascades, etc.

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6/15/2004						G			Red Fir in AUs is probably wrong (as of 6/30, TNC fixed this error).
6/30/2004	2616					D	D		is in portfolio as a class 2 in Nestucca Drainage - not a lot of highly ranked terrestrial targets
6/30/2004	2632					D	D		Has a Willamette Class 1 system - not need for PNW Coast
6/30/2004	3260					A	A		Beaver Creek Estuary is of high value

Appendix 8C PNW Coast Ecoregion Portfolio Conservation Areas

CONSERVATION AREA NAME	STATE	SIZE (HA)	SITE INTEGRATION	REALMS
Adam and Eve River (Marine)	British Columbia	1200	Marine Site	Marine Only
Adam River	British Columbia	89	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Alsea Bay-Drift Creek	Oregon	8697	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic, Marine
Alsea-Five Rivers	Oregon	35273	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Beaver Creek Marsh	Oregon	10403	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Beverly Beach State Park	Oregon	66	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Black River (Freshwater)	Washington	14589	Freshwater Site (class 2)	Large-Scale Aquatic
Blind Slough Swamp	Oregon	9797	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Bobby Creek RNA	Oregon	776	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Boiler Bay State Scenic Viewpoint	Oregon	20	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Boistfort	Washington	25957	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Bojo Point (Marine)	British Columbia	2800	Marine Site	Marine Only
Brads Creek ACEC	Oregon	67	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Broken Group	British Columbia	3175	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Brooks Peninsula	British Columbia	81141	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Campbell River (Freshwater)	British Columbia	2270	Freshwater Site (class 2)	Large-Scale Aquatic
Campbell-Quadra	British Columbia	16709	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Cape Arago-South Slough	Oregon	16009	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Cape Blanco-Elk River	Oregon	44238	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Cape Elizabeth	Washington	5120	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Cape Falcon-Lower Nehalem	Oregon	23754	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Cape Ferrelo	Oregon	9422	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Cape Lookout-Sandlake	Oregon	13121	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Cape Scott-Port Hardy	British Columbia	118523	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Cape Sebastian-Hunter Creek	Oregon	9262	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic, Marine
Capital State Forest	Washington	15262	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Cascade Head-Salmon River	Oregon	19975	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Castle Rock	Washington	11601	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Chehalis River	Washington	30987	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Chemainus-Cowichan	British Columbia	59489	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Chetco River (Klamath Mtns)	Oregon	400	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
China Wall ACEC	Oregon	82	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Chinook River BLM Site	Washington	43	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic

CONSERVATION AREA NAME	STATE	SIZE (HA)	SITE INTEGRATION	REALMS
Clallam Bay - Clallam River (Marine)	Washington	2400	Marine Site	Marine Only
Clatskanie River	Washington	8872	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Clatsop Plains-Necanicum River	Oregon	17649	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Clayoquot-Alberni	British Columbia	176444	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Clearwater River	Washington	21433	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Cloquallum River	Washington	8418	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Coer d'Alene Creek (Marine)	British Columbia	400	Marine Site	Marine Only
Columbia Mainstem Islands	Oregon/Washington	2903	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Columbia Refuge Islands	Oregon/Washington	6253	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Columbia River Estuary	Oregon/Washington	19170	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Columbia River Mainstem	Oregon/Washington	34216	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Coos Mtn	Oregon	13135	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Coos-Millacoma Rivers	Oregon	62395	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Copalis River	Washington	12155	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Copalis River (TNC)	Washington	112	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Copalis Rock NWR	Washington	12	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Cougar Creek ACEC	Oregon	117	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Cowichan River (Freshwater)	British Columbia	1778	Freshwater Site (class 2)	Large-Scale Aquatic
Cummins-Rock Creek	Oregon	22034	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Deep Creek - West Twin River (Marine)	Washington	1200	Marine Site	Marine Only
Devils Punch Bowl State Natural Area	Oregon	24	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Doty Hills	Washington	25439	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Duckabush River	Washington	5100	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Dungeness River (Freshwater)	Washington	2377	Freshwater Site (class 2)	Large-Scale Aquatic
East Fork Hoquiam River	Washington	5880	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
East Fork Humptulips River	Washington	11285	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Elk Creek (Umpqua)	Oregon	11192	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Ellsworth Creek	Washington	13829	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Elochoman River	Washington	19502	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Fanno Meadows (Conservation Easement)	Oregon	241	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Flattery Rocks NWR	Washington	446	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Flynn Creek RNA	Oregon	257	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Fogarty Creek State Recreation Area	Oregon	69	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Forest Park	Oregon	1443	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic

CONSERVATION AREA NAME	STATE	SIZE (HA)	SITE INTEGRATION	REALMS
Gold River-Nootka	British Columbia	156675	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Golden Bar ACEC	Oregon	30	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Goodman Creek	Washington	9052	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Grays Harbor	Washington	29166	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Grays River	Washington	11077	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Hamma Hamma River	Washington	8894	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Hesquiat	British Columbia	57522	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Hoh River	Washington	23842	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Hoko River (Marine)	Washington	1600	Marine Site	Marine
Hult Marsh ACEC	Oregon	72	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Humbug Mtn-Nesika Beach	Oregon	11563	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Juan de Fuca	British Columbia	15504	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Keogh River (Marine)	British Columbia	2400	Marine Site	Marine
Lake Crescent	Washington	8406	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Long Beach Peninsula	Washington	8762	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Lost Creek ACEC	Oregon	35	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Lost Prairie ACEC	Oregon	25	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Lower Coquille River	Oregon	21111	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Lower Rogue River	Oregon	21428	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Lower Umpqua River	Oregon	18245	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic, Marine
Luckiamute River	Oregon	17111	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Martin Creek ACEC	Oregon	66	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Marys Peak	Oregon	8826	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Marys River	Oregon	15069	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Mill Creek	Oregon	13885	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Milton Creek	Oregon	8017	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Mt. Townsend	Washington	1114	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Myrtle Island RNA	Oregon	9	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Nacelle River	Washington	19881	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Naka Creek (Marine)	British Columbia	400	Marine Site	Marine
Nanaimo River	British Columbia	40934	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Nestucca River	Oregon	31765	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic, Marine
New River	Oregon	21324	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic, Marine
Nimpkish-Tahsish	British Columbia	126260	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine

CONSERVATION AREA NAME	STATE	SIZE (HA)	SITE INTEGRATION	REALMS
Nimpkish-Zeballos	British Columbia	33546	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Nitinat-Carmanah-Walbran	British Columbia	93396	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
North Fork Coquille River ACEC	Oregon	126	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
North Fork Siletz River	Oregon	21475	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
North Fork/Hunter Creek ACEC	Oregon	762	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
North River Headwaters	Washington	8078	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Olympic National Park	Washington	420223	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Olympic NP-Coastal Unit / Ozette Lake	Washington	34399	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Oregon Islands NWR	Oregon	163	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Point Grenville - Grenville Bay (Marine)	Washington	800	Marine Site	Marine
Pysht River (Marine)	Washington	800	Marine Site	Marine
Quilcene River-Dabob Bay	Washington	5371	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Quillayute Needles NWR	Washington	80	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Quillayute-Sol Duc River	Washington	6754	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Quinault River	Washington	12482	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Rock Creek (Coquille)	Oregon	7414	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Rocky Creek State Wayside	Oregon	24	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Saddle Mountain	Oregon	16870	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Salmon River	British Columbia	45965	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Salmon River (Queets)	Washington	6921	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Salmon River plus (Marine)	British Columbia	4800	Marine Site	Marine Only
Satsop Watershed	Washington	12270	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Scappoose Creek	Oregon	15226	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Scott Islands (Marine)	British Columbia	1600	Marine Site	Marine Only
Seal and Sail Rocks (Marine)	Washington	400	Marine Site	Marine Only
Sequim Bay	Washington	4839	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Shelton-South Sound	Washington	4201	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Shipwreck Point NAP	Washington	202	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Siletz Bay-Drift Creek	Oregon	10363	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic, Marine
Siuslaw River	Oregon	157099	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Skamokowa	Washington	8214	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Skokomish River	Washington	7058	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Smith River (OR)	Oregon	46253	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Somas (Marine)	British Columbia	1600	Marine Site	Marine Only

CONSERVATION AREA NAME	STATE	SIZE (HA)	SITE INTEGRATION	REALMS
Sooke	British Columbia	6384	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
South Beach State Park	Oregon	573	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
South Fork Coos River	Oregon	25384	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic, Marine
South Fork Coquille River	Oregon	26463	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic, Marine
South Yamhill River	Oregon	9446	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Strathcona	British Columbia	320854	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Sutton Lake	Oregon	5799	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Tahkenitch-Siltcoos Lakes	Oregon	32851	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic, Marine
Tenmile Lake	Oregon	25012	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Tillamook Bay-Kilchis River	Oregon	30007	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic, Marine
Trask Mountain	Oregon	11997	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	British Columbia	79892	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Tsitika-Nimpkish	British Columbia	46389	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Twin Rocks (Marine)	Oregon	400	Marine Site	Marine Only
Umpqua Lighthouse State Park	Oregon	65	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Umpqua River tributaries	Oregon	16432	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Upper Nehalem River	Oregon	56150	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Waadah Island - Neah Bay (Marine)	Washington	1600	Marine Site	Marine Only
Waatch Point - Waatch River (Marine)	Washington	1600	Marine Site	Marine Only
West Koitiah Point (Marine)	Washington	800	Marine Site	Marine Only
Whale Creek (Marine)	Washington	400	Marine Site	Marine Only
Willapa Bay	Washington	48453	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine
Willapa Hills	Washington	21731	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Wilson River	Oregon	12097	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Wreck Creek (Marine)	Washington	400	Marine Site	Marine Only
Wynoochee River	Washington	30804	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic
Yachats River	Oregon	11464	Integrated Site	Terrestrial,Small & Large Scale Aquatic, Marine
Yaquina Bay	Oregon	1620	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic
Yaquina Head ONA/ACEC	Oregon	41	Integrated Site	Terrestrial, Small-Scale Aquatic, Marine

Appendix 8D: Summaries of Portfolio Sites in the Pacific Northwest Ecoregion

December 2006

Column Notes:

a) G Rank: global rank of species conservation target as determined by NatureServe.
b) Abundance: amount of target present at portfolio site.
c) % of Total Known: amount of target known at site expressed as a percent of the total amount of the target in the ecoregion.
d) Relative Abundance: an area-weighted measure of local target abundance. RA is the percent of abundance of the target in the ecoregion that is found within the site divided by the percent of area of the ecoregion represented by the site. An RA > 1.0 indicates that the abundance of the target is high for an area of this size in this ecoregion. RA < 1.0 indicates that while the target is present at the site, it can be found at higher abundance at other locations in the ecoregion.
e) Contribution to Goal: percent of the conservation goal for the target that is captured at the portfolio site.
f) Ecoregion Goal: overall ecoregional conservation goal for the target.
g) % of Goal Captured by Portfolio: percent of the ecoregional conservation goal for the target that is captured in all portfolio sites in this ecoregion. 100% or above denotes that the conservation goal for the target was fully met in the conservation portfolio.

Adam and Eve River (Marine)

British Columbia

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	1,200	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	2,964	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Marine							
Plant Communities							
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		46 ha	0.2 %	17.2	0.8 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore		4293 m	0.3 %	21.1	1.0 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh Shore		326 m	0.1 %	4.3	0.2 %	164,143 m	118 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Shoreline							
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		1052 m	0.2 %	11.9	0.5 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)		687 m	0.1 %	6.6	0.3 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		2395 m	1.2 %	90.0	4.1 %	58,215 m	98 %
Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		385 m	1.0 %	72.1	3.3 %	11,673 m	104 %

Adam River

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	3 %
Area:	89	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	19 %	Private	%
	220	ac	Undeveloped	44 %	GAP 3	19 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	56 %	GAP 4	3 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Species								
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		8 ha	0.0 %	4.2	0.0 %	147,425 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		2 ha	0.0 %	0.5	0.0 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Marine								
Plant Communities								
Kelp Estuary			365 m	1.4 %	1420.4	4.8 %	7,567 m	214 %
Kelp Shore			1110 m	0.1 %	73.3	0.2 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			4677 m	0.3 %	311.3	1.1 %	442,357 m	228 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			4677 m	0.6 %	575.1	2.0 %	239,478 m	223 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			6 m	0.0 %	0.9	0.0 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)			1838 m	0.2 %	239.3	0.8 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			715 m	0.4 %	361.5	1.2 %	58,215 m	98 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)			199 m	0.4 %	347.1	1.2 %	16,881 m	144 %
Freshwater								
Species								

Adam River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fishes								
Chinook Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		1428 m	0.2 %	4337.9	0.8 %	184,827 m	154 %
Chum Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		1428 m	0.3 %	4804.0	0.9 %	166,896 m	78 %
Coho Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		1428 m	0.1 %	1453.2	0.3 %	551,718 m	122 %
Cutthroat Trout, East Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		1428 m	0.2 %	2122.0	0.4 %	377,832 m	69 %
Dolly Varden, East Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	1428 m	0.5 %	5220.9	0.9 %	153,568 m	123 %
Pink Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		1428 m	0.5 %	9429.2	1.7 %	85,030 m	56 %
Sockeye Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		1428 m	0.5 %	9226.7	1.6 %	86,896 m	177 %
Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		1428 m	0.1 %	1816.7	0.3 %	441,335 m	133 %
Freshwater Macrohabitats								
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			113 m	0.0 %	492.1	0.1 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			526 m	0.1 %	3115.4	0.6 %	94,768 m	220 %

Alsea Bay-Drift Creek

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	26 %	National	81 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	8,697	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	13 %
	21,482	ac	Undeveloped	95 %	GAP 3	54 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	4 %	GAP 4	13 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			1479 ha	0.2 %	6.2	0.8 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			971 ha	0.1 %	2.3	0.3 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			5195 ha	0.2 %	5.5	0.7 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		6 occ	0.3 %	5.6	0.7 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	6 occ	0.6 %	9.8	1.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Plant Communities								
Mineral Spring			1 occ	1.6 %	41.2	5.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Brown Pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*	G4	1 occ	14.3 %		%	occ	%
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		1 occ	0.3 %	3.2	1.1 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		1 occ	0.3 %	2.6	0.9 %	116 occ	171 %
Shorebird Concentration Area			1 occ	4.3 %	18.9	6.3 %	16 occ	119 %
Plant Communities								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Algal Beds (ha)		83 ha	0.7 %	7.4	2.5 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)		76 ha	11.5 %	115.6	38.3 %	198 ha	258 %
Eelgrass Estuary		11609 m	2.1 %	20.6	6.8 %	169,841 m	224 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Salvir Disspi Trimar)	*Salvir - disspi - trimar - (jaucar)*	4 occ	5.9 %	54.9	18.2 %	22 occ	250 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		403 ha	3.8 %	38.4	12.7 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		21875 m	1.5 %	14.9	4.9 %	442,357 m	228 %
Seagrass (ha)		70 ha	0.2 %	2.1	0.7 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Cobble/Gravel (ha)		9 ha	5.2 %	52.0	17.2 %	55 ha	282 %
Flat (ha)		64 ha	6.9 %	69.6	23.1 %	279 ha	116 %
Mud (ha)		1 ha	0.1 %	1.5	0.5 %	155 ha	244 %
Mud Flat (ha)		56 ha	0.2 %	1.8	0.6 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)		454 ha	2.5 %	24.9	8.3 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)		16 ha	0.1 %	0.6	0.2 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)		141 ha	1.4 %	13.8	4.6 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Sand/Mud (ha)		173 ha	4.2 %	41.8	13.9 %	1,250 ha	246 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)		29 ha	0.3 %	3.4	1.1 %	2,550 ha	256 %
Shoreline							
Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		269 m	0.4 %	4.2	1.4 %	19,507 m	226 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		308 m	1.9 %	18.9	6.2 %	4,933 m	278 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)		1096 m	0.7 %	7.3	2.4 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		18045 m	3.7 %	37.6	12.5 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		2366 m	2.4 %	23.8	7.9 %	30,025 m	194 %
Rock With Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		572 m	100.0 %	1003.1	332.5 %	172 m	333 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		3604 m	3.6 %	36.7	12.2 %	29,625 m	198 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)		887 m	1.7 %	16.9	5.6 %	15,799 m	247 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Very Exposed (Embayment)		22 m	2.2 %	22.1	7.3 %	304 m	334 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		4073 m	7.2 %	72.7	24.1 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		1992 m	20.2 %	202.8	67.2 %	2,963 m	231 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		546 m	0.6 %	5.7	1.9 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		1040 m	4.1 %	41.2	13.7 %	7,615 m	309 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		3010 m	1.1 %	11.3	3.7 %	80,427 m	122 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Alsea Bay-Drift Creek

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	3621 m	0.2 %	28.9	0.5 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	55060 m	0.6 %	70.5	1.2 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	46838 m	1.1 %	202.8	3.5 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	56883 m	0.7 %	131.7	2.3 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Coast Range small rivers - sedimentary, low to mid elevation		1 occ	4.5 %	822.9	14.3 %	7 occ	129 %

Alsea-Five Rivers

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	82 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	35,273	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	18 %
	87,125	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	82 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	18 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			1 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			244 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3110 ha	0.3 %	1.8	0.9 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			31900 ha	1.2 %	8.4	4.1 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	1 occ	1.0 %	29.0	14.3 %	7 occ	671 %
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		77 occ	4.4 %	17.8	8.8 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	15 occ	1.5 %	6.1	3.0 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Pacific Sideband(Ssp. Canyonville)	*Monadenia fidelis*		3 occ	60.0 %	122.0	60.0 %	5 occ	60 %
Nonvascular Plants								
Lichen Treepelt (Erioderma)	*Erioderma sorediatum*		1 occ	16.7 %	16.9	8.3 %	12 occ	42 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								

Alsea-Five Rivers

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	26608 m	1.1 %	52.3	3.7 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	226611 m	2.5 %	71.6	5.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	121173 m	2.7 %	129.4	9.1 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	221452 m	2.7 %	126.5	8.9 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Inland Headwaters - Sediment		3 occ	5.1 %	236.7	16.7 %	18 occ	106 %

Beaver Creek Marsh

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	40 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	10,403	ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	1 %	National Other:	%	Private	58 %
	25,696	ac	Undeveloped	97 %	GAP 3	41 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	58 %	State/Provin	2 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			7335 ha	1.1 %	25.9	3.8 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			417 ha	0.0 %	0.8	0.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2488 ha	0.1 %	2.2	0.3 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	3 occ	3.1 %	295.4	42.9 %	7 occ	671 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.8	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.8	0.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Nonvascular Plants								
Lichen Treepelt (Erioderma)	*Erioderma sorediatum*		1 occ	16.7 %	57.4	8.3 %	12 occ	42 %
Vascular Plants								
Pink Sandverbena	*Abronia umbellata ssp breviflora*		1 occ	10.0 %	30.0	4.3 %	23 occ	30 %
Seaside Gilia	*Gilia millefoliata*		1 occ	33.3 %	53.0	7.7 %	13 occ	23 %
Plant Communities								
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Ledgla / Carobn / Sphagn)	*Ledgla / carobn / sphagn*		1 occ	8.3 %	114.9	16.7 %	6 occ	117 %

Beaver Creek Marsh

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Marine							
Plant Communities							
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Desces Junbal Tidal)	*Desces - junbal tidal*	2 occ	25.0 %	252.2	100.0 %	2 occ	100 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		41 ha	0.4 %	3.3	1.3 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Organics/fines (ha)		42 ha	0.2 %	1.9	0.8 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Unconsolidated (ha)		10 ha	3.4 %	28.4	11.3 %	91 ha	121 %
Shoreline							
Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		1261 m	1.2 %	9.8	3.9 %	32,500 m	106 %
Gravel Beach Very Protected (Embayment)		1020 m	55.4 %	466.1	184.8 %	552 m	334 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		4164 m	4.2 %	35.0	13.9 %	30,025 m	194 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		43 m	0.0 %	0.3	0.1 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		582 m	0.2 %	1.8	0.7 %	80,427 m	122 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	58971 m	0.7 %	63.2	1.3 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	18792 m	0.4 %	68.0	1.4 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	56112 m	0.7 %	108.6	2.3 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Range Headwaters - Sediment		1 occ	8.3 %	1204.0	25.0 %	4 occ	200 %
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Sediment		1 occ	6.3 %	963.2	20.0 %	5 occ	220 %

Beverly Beach State Park

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	66	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	162	ac	Undeveloped	92 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	5 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	100 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			57 ha	0.0 %	31.7	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2 ha	0.0 %	0.7	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4 ha	0.0 %	0.5	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		1326 m	0.0 %	225.2	0.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		1326 m	0.0 %	407.2	0.1 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

Black River (Freshwater)

Washington

Freshwater Site (cl			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	0 %	Indigenous:	0 %
Area:	14,589	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	0 %	Private	0 %
	36,035	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	0 %	NGO	0 %
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	0 %	State/Provin	0 %		
							Local:	0 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Freshwater							
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Chehalis Headwater Small Rivers - Outwash, Low Elevation, Low Gradient		1 occ	100.0 %		%	occ	%

Blind Slough Swamp

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	9,797	ha	Agriculture	14 %	GAP 1	3 %	National	%	Indigenous:	%
	24,198	ac	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	1 %	National Other:	%	Private	43 %
			Undeveloped	85 %	GAP 3	54 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	3 %
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	42 %	State/Provin	54 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Klamath-Siskiyou Lower Montane Serpentine Mixed Conifer Woodland			5 occ	41.7 %	609.9	83.3 %	6 occ	117 %
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			14 ha	0.4 %	29.3	4.0 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			4335 ha	0.7 %	16.2	2.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			304 ha	0.0 %	0.6	0.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1312 ha	0.1 %	1.2	0.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Oak Woodland			62 ha	57.2 %	2054.0	280.6 %	22 ha	305 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			643 ha	0.0 %	1.5	0.2 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			29 ha	0.0 %	0.6	0.1 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	1.7	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Plant Communities								
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Caraqud)	*Caraqud*		1 occ	100.0 %	244.0	33.3 %	3 occ	33 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 3*		19770 m	5.8 %	593.6	11.6 %	170,194 m	133 %

Blind Slough Swamp

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*	33808 m	0.7 %	120.0	2.3 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	6118 m	1.1 %	117.5	2.3 %	266,114 m	86 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	23031 m	0.7 %	115.7	2.3 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Lower Columbia Tributary Small Rivers - Sedimentary		1 occ	50.0 %	5109.8	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Columbia Estuary Tributaries - Sedimentary, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient		1 occ	5.6 %	1022.0	20.0 %	5 occ	160 %

Bobby Creek RNA

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	776	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	1,916	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	%	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			20 ha	0.6 %	540.3	5.8 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			146 ha	0.0 %	3.9	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			643 ha	0.3 %	157.0	1.7 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Clouded Salamander	*Aneides ferreus*	G3	2 occ	12.5 %	2641.1	28.6 %	7 occ	86 %
Southern Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton variegatus*	G3	1 occ	2.4 %	711.1	7.7 %	13 occ	192 %
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*		1 occ	2.0 %	1320.6	14.3 %	7 occ	343 %
Birds								
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	2 occ	0.2 %	36.8	0.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		736 m	0.0 %	10.6	0.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		2464 m	0.0 %	64.0	0.1 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

Boiler Bay State Scenic Viewpoint

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover			GAP Management Status			Land Ownership					
			Agriculture		%	GAP 1		%	National		%	Indigenous:		%
Area:	20	ha	Developed		%	GAP 2	100	%	National Other:		%	Private		%
	50	ac	Undeveloped	83	%	GAP 3		%	National USFS:		%	NGO		%
			Water	12	%	GAP 4		%	State/Provin	100	%			
									Local:		%			

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial							
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems							
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		13 ha	0.0 %	22.9	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %

Boistfort
Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	9 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	25,957	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	100 %
	64,113	ac	Undeveloped	90 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	100 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			14497 ha	1.3 %	11.6	4.2 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			9263 ha	0.4 %	3.3	1.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			26 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*		6 occ	7.3 %	66.3	24.0 %	25 occ	188 %
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*		5 occ	5.7 %	106.2	38.5 %	13 occ	415 %
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	G4	7 occ	10.9 %	276.2	100.0 %	7 occ	586 %
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*		3 occ	5.9 %	118.4	42.9 %	7 occ	343 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	0.7	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Invertebrates								
Valley Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*		1 occ	8.3 %	21.2	7.7 %	13 occ	85 %
Vascular Plants								
Kincaid's Sulfur Lupine	*Lupinus sulphureus var kincaidii*	T2	3 occ	11.1 %	63.7	23.1 %	13 occ	77 %
Nelson's Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea nelsoniana*	g2	1 occ	2.3 %	92.1	33.3 %	3 occ	267 %
Tall Bugbane	*Cimicifuga elata*		3 occ	6.0 %	118.4	42.9 %	7 occ	257 %
Thin-Leaved Peavine	*Lathyrus holochlorus*		1 occ	14.3 %	39.5	14.3 %	7 occ	14 %

Boistfort

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		69768 m	1.5 %	93.4	4.8 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		81592 m	1.7 %	109.3	5.7 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		24196 m	0.8 %	49.5	2.6 %	943,067 m	129 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		4706 m	0.1 %	9.6	0.5 %	943,067 m	129 %
Pacific Lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	G5	1 occ	3.0 %		%	occ	%
Pacific Lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	G5	1 occ	3.0 %		%	occ	%
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		27629 m	2.7 %	170.4	8.8 %	312,652 m	187 %
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		10447 m	1.0 %	64.4	3.3 %	312,652 m	187 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		58326 m	1.7 %	110.5	5.7 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		63943 m	1.9 %	121.2	6.3 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient			2 occ	5.0 %	321.4	16.7 %	12 occ	133 %
Willapa Headwaters - Mid Elevations, High Gradients			1 occ	3.3 %	214.2	11.1 %	9 occ	133 %
Willapa Headwaters - Sandstones, Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate/Low Gradient			1 occ	2.6 %	175.3	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %

Bojo Point (Marine)

British Columbia

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	2,800	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	6,916	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine							
Species							
Fishes							
Herring Spawning High Cover		3623 m	1.3 %	40.3	4.3 %	84,336 m	169 %
Invertebrates							
Mussels and barnacles		1717 m	0.2 %	4.8	0.5 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities							
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		1220 ha	6.3 %	195.6	20.9 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore		3843 m	0.3 %	8.1	0.9 %	445,946 m	142 %
Surfgrass Shore		3930 m	0.3 %	10.1	1.1 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Shoreline							
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		87 m	0.0 %	0.8	0.1 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rocky intertidal habitat (Outer Coast)		470 m	0.0 %	1.5	0.2 %	294,655 m	123 %

Brads Creek ACEC

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	67	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	166	ac	Undeveloped	99 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			2 ha	0.1 %	579.8	0.5 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			24 ha	0.0 %	7.4	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			39 ha	0.0 %	5.4	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	127.2	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 occ	0.1 %	121.3	0.1 %	880 occ	116 %

Broken Group
British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	3,175	ha	Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	8 %
	7,843	ac	Developed	%	GAP 2	40 %	National Other:	62 %	Private	5 %
			Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	22 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	14 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			1530 ha	0.3 %	21.3	0.9 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			27 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			394 ha	0.0 %	2.7	0.1 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			46 ha	0.1 %	13.6	0.6 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		72 occ	3.8 %	193.8	8.6 %	839 occ	90 %
Bald Eagle Wintering Area	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus wintering area*		1 occ	7.1 %	161.3	7.1 %	14 occ	29 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	147,425 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		16 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Surf Scoter	*Melanitta perspicillata*	G5	4 occ	57.1 %	3010.9	133.3 %	3 occ	133 %
Vascular Plants								
Hairy Goldfields	*Lasthenia maritima*		1 occ	50.0 %	173.7	7.7 %	13 occ	15 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		5 occ	1.4 %	38.3	4.6 %	108 occ	159 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*	4 occ	1.3 %	34.8	4.2 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	1 occ	0.3 %	7.1	0.9 %	116 occ	171 %
Fishes							
Herring Spawning High Cover		20389 m	7.3 %	199.8	24.2 %	84,336 m	169 %
Herring Spawning Low Cover		13957 m	1.9 %	51.1	6.2 %	225,517 m	146 %
Plant Communities							
Eelgrass (Ha)		44 ha	3.0 %	82.4	10.0 %	443 ha	120 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		589 ha	3.0 %	83.3	10.1 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Intertidal Habitat							
Rocky intertidal habitat (Embayment)		886 m	5.1 %	139.9	16.9 %	5,233 m	199 %
Shoreline							
Gravel Beach (Embayment)		467 m	7.6 %	210.0	25.4 %	1,837 m	333 %
Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		3115 m	28.4 %	783.5	94.8 %	3,285 m	158 %
Gravel Flat (Outer Coast)		779 m	19.0 %	523.2	63.3 %	1,231 m	63 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)		14515 m	9.6 %	265.4	32.1 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines (Outer Coast)		5001 m	10.2 %	281.1	34.0 %	14,702 m	34 %
Rock Platform (Embayment)		449 m	99.9 %	2746.4	332.3 %	135 m	333 %
Rock Platform (Outer Coast)		9797 m	7.8 %	214.7	26.0 %	37,705 m	65 %
Rock With Gravel Beach (Embayment)		860 m	42.6 %	1172.9	141.9 %	606 m	142 %
Rock with Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		34557 m	33.2 %	915.5	110.8 %	31,193 m	113 %
Rock With Sand And Gravel Beach (Embayment)		1427 m	100.0 %	2755.6	333.4 %	428 m	333 %
Rock with Sand and Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		14509 m	14.8 %	407.4	49.3 %	29,435 m	65 %
Rock with Sand Beach (Outer Coast)		1113 m	10.3 %	284.6	34.4 %	3,231 m	195 %
Rocky intertidal habitat (Outer Coast)		24729 m	2.5 %	69.4	8.4 %	294,655 m	123 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		101172 m	26.0 %	714.8	86.5 %	116,959 m	119 %
Sand and Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		5821 m	16.1 %	443.5	53.7 %	10,847 m	58 %
Sand And Gravel Flat (Embayment)		9738 m	51.9 %	1430.9	173.1 %	5,624 m	173 %
Sand and Gravel Flat (Outer Coast)		10184 m	14.7 %	403.9	48.9 %	20,837 m	57 %
Sand Beach (Outer Coast)		3344 m	5.2 %	142.1	17.2 %	19,455 m	89 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	1065 m	0.1 %	60.6	0.4 %	276,806 m	176 %
Chum Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*	3070 m	0.3 %	177.0	1.1 %	273,258 m	144 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	3070 m	0.1 %	71.8	0.5 %	673,874 m	155 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Cutthroat Trout, West Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		1065 m	0.1 %	43.8	0.3 %	382,902 m	102 %
Dolly Varden, West Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	984 m	0.5 %	151.1	1.0 %	102,560 m	148 %
Pink Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		82 m	0.0 %	11.3	0.1 %	114,095 m	160 %
Sockeye Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		984 m	0.1 %	70.4	0.4 %	220,095 m	191 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		1976 m	0.1 %	51.1	0.3 %	609,198 m	168 %
Freshwater Macrohabitats								
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			2281 m	0.2 %	283.8	1.8 %	126,642 m	294 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			67 m	0.0 %	20.1	0.1 %	52,799 m	132 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			1393 m	0.2 %	130.0	0.8 %	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			1158 m	0.5 %	423.9	2.7 %	43,046 m	162 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			1805 m	0.9 %	675.6	4.3 %	42,081 m	141 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			17 m	0.0 %	2.4	0.0 %	110,483 m	407 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			3 m	0.0 %	0.8	0.0 %	56,327 m	151 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			470 m	0.0 %	38.3	0.2 %	193,048 m	265 %

Brooks Peninsula

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	81,141	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	56 %	National Other:	99 %	Private	%
	200,418	ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	43 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	0 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]		% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]		% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial										
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems										
Boreal Wet Meadow			14	occ	3.7 %	103.1	116.7 %	12	occ	1833 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			9	occ	2.3 %	88.4	100.0 %	9	occ	2956 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp			1	occ	0.7 %	7.4	8.3 %	12	occ	650 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			1	ha	0.1 %	0.4	0.4 %	332	ha	230 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			72	ha	0.2 %	1.9	2.2 %	3,273	ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			33845	ha	6.3 %	18.4	20.9 %	162,155	ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			311	ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.2 %	195,305	ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			1	occ	0.6 %	9.8	11.1 %	9	occ	1067 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			1187	ha	0.3 %	1.4	1.6 %	76,367	ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			26357	ha	1.6 %	7.2	8.1 %	324,193	ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			5127	ha	13.5 %	59.9	67.7 %	7,569	ha	262 %
Species										
Birds										
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		59	occ	3.1 %	6.2	7.0 %	839	occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		25566	ha	8.7 %	15.3	17.3 %	147,425	ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		25002	ha	4.1 %	7.3	8.3 %	302,959	ha	108 %
Vascular Plants										
Hairy Goldfields	*Lasthenia maritima*		1	occ	50.0 %	6.8	7.7 %	13	occ	15 %
Smooth Douglasia	*Douglasia laevigata var ciliolatɛ*		3	occ	37.5 %	20.4	23.1 %	13	occ	62 %

Brooks Peninsula

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		15 occ	4.2 %	4.5	13.9 %	108 occ	159 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*		3 occ	8.3 %	8.8	27.3 %	11 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		9 occ	2.8 %	3.1	9.5 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		14 occ	3.6 %	3.9	12.1 %	116 occ	171 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		4 occ	4.3 %	4.3	13.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Fishes								
Herring Spawning High Cover			1453 m	0.5 %	0.6	1.7 %	84,336 m	169 %
Herring Spawning Low Cover			88210 m	11.7 %	12.6	39.1 %	225,517 m	146 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			184525 m	16.4 %	17.7	54.7 %	337,346 m	132 %
Mammals								
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout			1 occ	2.4 %	2.5	7.7 %	13 occ	223 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Estuary			18347 m	4.9 %	5.3	16.3 %	112,601 m	179 %
Algal Beds Shore			375057 m	12.0 %	12.9	39.9 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Estuary			7758 m	3.7 %	4.0	12.4 %	62,438 m	224 %
Dune grass Shore			43240 m	7.3 %	7.9	24.5 %	176,736 m	109 %
Eelgrass (Ha)			69 ha	4.7 %	5.0	15.5 %	443 ha	120 %
Eelgrass Estuary			7861 m	1.4 %	1.5	4.6 %	169,841 m	224 %
Eelgrass Shore			104468 m	16.7 %	18.0	55.8 %	187,323 m	146 %
Kelp Estuary			4631 m	18.4 %	19.8	61.2 %	7,567 m	214 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			946 ha	4.9 %	5.2	16.2 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore			292054 m	19.6 %	21.2	65.5 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			22 ha	0.2 %	0.2	0.7 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			32077 m	2.2 %	2.3	7.3 %	442,357 m	228 %
Saltmarsh Shore			45815 m	8.4 %	9.0	27.9 %	164,143 m	118 %
Seashore Lupine Dunes	*Lupinus littoralis (dune community)*		1 occ	14.3 %	32.3	100.0 %	1 occ	200 %
Surfgrass Estuary			6352 m	27.6 %	29.8	92.1 %	6,898 m	215 %
Surfgrass Shore			258152 m	21.3 %	23.0	71.1 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Organics/fines (ha)			22 ha	0.1 %	0.1	0.4 %	5,499 ha	206 %

Brooks Peninsula

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Sand and Gravel Flat (ha)		47 ha	6.5 %	7.1	21.8 %	215 ha	185 %
Sand Flat (ha)		149 ha	1.5 %	1.6	4.8 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Intertidal Habitat							
Rocky intertidal habitat (Embayment)		3421 m	19.6 %	21.1	65.4 %	5,233 m	199 %
Shoreline							
Channel Protected (Outer Coast)		976 m	7.5 %	8.1	25.0 %	3,901 m	74 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		1319 m	1.2 %	1.3	4.1 %	32,500 m	106 %
High Tide Lagoon Exposed (Outer Coast)		444 m	100.0 %	107.9	333.7 %	133 m	334 %
High Tide lagoon Protected (Embayment)		1194 m	100.0 %	107.9	333.7 %	358 m	334 %
High Tide Lagoon protected (Outer Coast)		4369 m	55.2 %	59.5	184.0 %	2,375 m	227 %
Mud Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		718 m	6.6 %	7.1	21.9 %	3,276 m	118 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		701 m	0.1 %	0.2	0.5 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		25595 m	3.2 %	3.5	10.7 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Protected (Outer Coast)		4578 m	3.7 %	4.0	12.4 %	36,906 m	137 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Embayment)		475 m	8.1 %	8.7	26.9 %	1,767 m	293 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		32495 m	10.1 %	10.8	33.5 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rock Platform Protected (Outer Coast)		2726 m	14.9 %	16.1	49.7 %	5,487 m	160 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		744 m	20.9 %	22.6	69.7 %	1,067 m	155 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		37126 m	17.2 %	18.5	57.2 %	64,871 m	114 %
Rock With Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		1965 m	11.7 %	12.6	39.1 %	5,027 m	117 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		45852 m	7.1 %	7.7	23.7 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rock With Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		1488 m	12.7 %	13.7	42.3 %	3,518 m	186 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		28471 m	15.7 %	17.0	52.4 %	54,295 m	137 %
Rock With Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		1323 m	30.5 %	32.9	101.7 %	1,300 m	131 %
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		26925 m	43.1 %	46.4	143.5 %	18,758 m	216 %
Rocky intertidal habitat (Outer Coast)		205052 m	20.9 %	22.5	69.6 %	294,655 m	123 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		566 m	0.6 %	0.6	1.9 %	29,625 m	198 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)		1272 m	2.4 %	2.6	8.1 %	15,799 m	247 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)		33226 m	10.3 %	11.1	34.4 %	96,577 m	110 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)		24010 m	3.2 %	3.4	10.6 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		1014 m	1.8 %	1.9	6.0 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		818 m	3.7 %	4.0	12.4 %	6,602 m	153 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		1887 m	5.5 %	5.9	18.4 %	10,283 m	243 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		14695 m	7.6 %	8.2	25.2 %	58,215 m	98 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		2901 m	13.0 %	14.0	43.3 %	6,697 m	79 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)		1774 m	3.2 %	3.4	10.5 %	16,881 m	144 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		9297 m	4.5 %	4.9	15.1 %	61,723 m	94 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		2086 m	2.1 %	2.3	7.2 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		5953 m	5.6 %	6.0	18.6 %	32,087 m	121 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		2633 m	8.5 %	9.1	28.2 %	9,335 m	278 %
Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		6968 m	17.9 %	19.3	59.7 %	11,673 m	104 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)		274 m	1.5 %	1.6	4.9 %	5,586 m	244 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		3373 m	5.0 %	5.4	16.6 %	20,374 m	125 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)		2442 m	4.2 %	4.5	13.9 %	17,529 m	230 %
Sand Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		16255 m	18.5 %	19.9	61.6 %	26,382 m	139 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	34385 m	3.7 %	76.6	12.4 %	276,806 m	176 %
Chum Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*	49620 m	5.4 %	111.9	18.2 %	273,258 m	144 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	58995 m	2.6 %	54.0	8.8 %	673,874 m	155 %
Cutthroat Trout, West Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*	3255 m	0.4 %	5.2	0.8 %	382,902 m	102 %
Pink Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*	29758 m	7.8 %	160.8	26.1 %	114,095 m	160 %
Sockeye Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	14772 m	2.0 %	41.4	6.7 %	220,095 m	191 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	25630 m	1.3 %	25.9	4.2 %	609,198 m	168 %

Freshwater Macrohabitats

First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		4127 m	16.2 %	498.3	80.8 %	5,105 m	500 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		58332 m	4.6 %	283.9	46.1 %	126,642 m	294 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1685 m	0.8 %	26.0	4.2 %	39,958 m	283 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		55082 m	1.4 %	89.2	14.5 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1004 m	7.4 %	229.1	37.2 %	2,703 m	330 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		6622 m	2.5 %	77.3	12.5 %	52,799 m	132 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		877 m	2.0 %	61.4	10.0 %	8,808 m	264 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		16324 m	1.4 %	85.1	13.8 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		29241 m	3.5 %	106.7	17.3 %	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		58 m	0.0 %	1.2	0.2 %	28,683 m	269 %

Brooks Peninsula

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		41795 m	1.4 %	84.1	13.6 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		11304 m	5.3 %	161.9	26.3 %	43,046 m	162 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1883 m	3.3 %	102.2	16.6 %	11,357 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		9758 m	0.7 %	44.0	7.1 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		318101 m	12.9 %	797.5	129.4 %	245,882 m	329 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		3428 m	0.8 %	24.3	3.9 %	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		99809 m	1.2 %	75.2	12.2 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		9301 m	17.0 %	524.9	85.2 %	10,922 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		4226 m	2.0 %	61.9	10.0 %	42,081 m	141 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		3539 m	0.3 %	19.7	3.2 %	110,483 m	407 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2044 m	14.8 %	456.1	74.0 %	2,763 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		16430 m	9.0 %	277.3	45.0 %	36,520 m	129 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		12554 m	1.3 %	27.0	4.4 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		6447 m	5.0 %	153.6	24.9 %	25,878 m	114 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7224 m	0.7 %	22.4	3.6 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		21608 m	13.9 %	428.7	69.5 %	31,071 m	163 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7270 m	0.9 %	18.2	3.0 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		28804 m	10.2 %	315.2	51.1 %	56,327 m	151 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		17678 m	1.8 %	56.5	9.2 %	193,048 m	265 %

Campbell River (Freshwater)

British Columbia

Freshwater Site (cl			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	0 %	Indigenous:	0 %
Area:	2,270	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	0 %	Private	0 %
	5,607	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	0 %	NGO	0 %
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	0 %	State/Provin	0 %		
							Local:	0 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Freshwater							
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Unclassified Class 2 Freshwater System		1 occ	50.0 %	:2035.3	100.0 %	1 occ	200 %

Campbell-Quadra

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	16,709	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	1 %	National Other:	99 %	Private	1 %
	41,271	ac	Undeveloped	92 %	GAP 3	99 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	8 %	GAP 4	1 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			2922 ha	0.5 %	7.7	1.8 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			1 occ	0.6 %	47.7	11.1 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			8523 ha	0.3 %	4.7	1.1 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			126 ha	0.0 %	0.7	0.2 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			1824 ha	0.1 %	2.4	0.6 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		6 occ	0.3 %	3.1	0.7 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		77 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.1 %	147,425 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		399 ha	0.1 %	0.6	0.1 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	G5	3 occ	5.7 %	64.4	15.0 %	20 occ	105 %
Vascular Plants								
Water Bur-Reed	*Sparganium fluctuans*		2 occ	33.3 %	66.0	15.4 %	13 occ	38 %
Marine								
Species								
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			3244 m	0.3 %	1.5	1.0 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Eelgrass (Ha)		24 ha	1.6 %	8.6	5.4 %	443 ha	120 %
Eelgrass Estuary		986 m	0.2 %	0.9	0.6 %	169,841 m	224 %
Eelgrass Shore		1548 m	0.2 %	1.3	0.8 %	187,323 m	146 %
Kelp Estuary		760 m	3.0 %	15.8	10.0 %	7,567 m	214 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		36 ha	0.2 %	1.0	0.6 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore		15583 m	1.0 %	5.5	3.5 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		2749 m	0.2 %	1.0	0.6 %	442,357 m	228 %
Saltmarsh Shore		3374 m	0.6 %	3.2	2.1 %	164,143 m	118 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Shoreline							
Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		2679 m	18.2 %	95.4	60.8 %	4,409 m	124 %
Mud Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		397 m	3.6 %	19.1	12.1 %	3,276 m	118 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		986 m	0.1 %	0.6	0.4 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Protected (Outer Coast)		629 m	0.5 %	2.7	1.7 %	36,906 m	137 %
Rock With Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		760 m	4.5 %	23.8	15.1 %	5,027 m	117 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		3987 m	0.6 %	3.2	2.1 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)		9728 m	1.3 %	6.8	4.3 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		307 m	0.2 %	0.8	0.5 %	58,215 m	98 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)		2055 m	3.7 %	19.1	12.2 %	16,881 m	144 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		4387 m	2.1 %	11.2	7.1 %	61,723 m	94 %
Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		177 m	0.5 %	2.4	1.5 %	11,673 m	104 %
Sand Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		519 m	0.6 %	3.1	2.0 %	26,382 m	139 %
Freshwater							
Freshwater Macrohabitats							
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		11927 m	0.3 %	93.8	3.1 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7329 m	0.6 %	185.6	6.2 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		29629 m	1.0 %	289.5	9.7 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		19443 m	1.4 %	425.4	14.2 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		9810 m	0.1 %	35.9	1.2 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4262 m	0.4 %	115.5	3.9 %	110,483 m	407 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		3084 m	0.3 %	32.2	1.1 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2716 m	0.3 %	40.9	1.4 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		12474 m	1.5 %	151.7	5.1 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2057 m	0.2 %	31.9	1.1 %	193,048 m	265 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1083 m	1.4 %	210.9	7.0 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		12079 m	1.9 %	280.4	9.4 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		3059 m	0.6 %	96.6	3.2 %	94,768 m	220 %

Cape Arago-South Slough

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	16,009	ha	Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	%	Indigenous:	%
	39,543	ac	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	13 %	National Other:	%	Private	69 %
			Undeveloped	85 %	GAP 3	5 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	12 %	GAP 4	68 %	State/Provin	16 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			757 ha	0.1 %	1.7	0.4 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune			5 occ	2.0 %	373.2	83.3 %	6 occ	3850 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			49 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			12501 ha	0.5 %	7.2	1.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			4 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.5	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	1 occ	1.2 %	49.8	11.1 %	9 occ	367 %
Reptiles								
Northwestern Pond Turtle	*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*	T3	1 occ	1.3 %	49.8	11.1 %	9 occ	122 %
Vascular Plants								
Salt-Marsh Bird's-Beak	*Cordylanthus maritimus ssp palustris*		7 occ	35.0 %	125.4	28.0 %	25 occ	60 %
Silvery Phacelia	*Phacelia argentea*		1 occ	5.9 %	34.5	7.7 %	13 occ	123 %
Western Lily	*Lilium occidentale*		2 occ	11.1 %	35.8	8.0 %	25 occ	72 %
Plant Communities								

Cape Arago-South Slough

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Carobn / Sphagn)	*Carobn / sphagn*		1 occ	100.0 %	149.3	33.3 %	3 occ	33 %
Sphagnum Bogs and Poor Fens (Ledgla / Darcal / Sphagn)	*Ledgla / darcal / sphagn*		2 occ	22.2 %	298.6	66.7 %	3 occ	233 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		6 occ	1.7 %	9.1	5.6 %	108 occ	159 %
Brown Pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*	G4	1 occ	14.3 %		%	occ	%
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		9 occ	2.8 %	15.5	9.5 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		11 occ	2.8 %	15.5	9.5 %	116 occ	171 %
Shorebird Concentration Area			1 occ	4.3 %	10.2	6.3 %	16 occ	119 %
Western Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*		1 occ	7.1 %	14.9	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %
Mammals								
Stellar's Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*		2 occ	5.9 %	27.3	16.7 %	12 occ	217 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout			2 occ	4.9 %	25.2	15.4 %	13 occ	223 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds (ha)			88 ha	0.8 %	4.3	2.6 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)			183 ha	27.7 %	151.1	92.2 %	198 ha	258 %
Bedrock (ha)			25 ha	38.1 %	203.1	123.9 %	20 ha	210 %
Eelgrass Estuary			20789 m	3.7 %	20.1	12.2 %	169,841 m	224 %
Kelp Estuary			425 m	1.7 %	9.2	5.6 %	7,567 m	214 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			106 ha	0.5 %	3.0	1.8 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore			14338 m	1.0 %	5.3	3.2 %	445,946 m	142 %
Old-Growth Sitka Spruce/Creek Dogwood Tideland Swamp	*Picsit/corser tideland swamp*		3 occ	100.0 %	491.7	300.0 %	1 occ	300 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			112 ha	1.1 %	5.8	3.5 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			35256 m	2.4 %	13.1	8.0 %	442,357 m	228 %
Seagrass (ha)			132 ha	0.4 %	2.2	1.3 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Boulder (ha)			1 ha	0.5 %	2.8	1.7 %	40 ha	283 %
Cobble/Gravel (ha)			17 ha	9.1 %	49.7	30.3 %	55 ha	282 %
Flat (ha)			25 ha	2.7 %	14.8	9.1 %	279 ha	116 %
Mud (ha)			27 ha	5.1 %	28.1	17.1 %	155 ha	244 %
Mud Flat (ha)			58 ha	0.2 %	1.0	0.6 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)			449 ha	2.4 %	13.4	8.2 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Rock (ha)			3 ha	3.9 %	21.8	13.3 %	21 ha	338 %

Cape Arago-South Slough

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Sand (ha)		133 ha	0.5 %	2.7	1.7 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand/Mud (ha)		51 ha	1.2 %	6.7	4.1 %	1,250 ha	246 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)		388 ha	4.6 %	24.9	15.2 %	2,550 ha	256 %
Unconsolidated (ha)		5 ha	1.5 %	8.2	5.0 %	91 ha	121 %
Shoreline							
Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		2756 m	4.2 %	23.2	14.1 %	19,507 m	226 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		3597 m	21.9 %	119.5	72.9 %	4,933 m	278 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		1258 m	2.6 %	14.1	8.6 %	14,577 m	89 %
Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)		228 m	4.9 %	26.7	16.3 %	1,401 m	263 %
Mud Flat Exposed (Embayment)		2194 m	75.3 %	411.5	251.0 %	874 m	267 %
Mud Flat Protected (Embayment)		61 m	0.3 %	1.7	1.0 %	5,894 m	224 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		26702 m	5.5 %	30.2	18.4 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		4958 m	0.6 %	3.4	2.1 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		6728 m	6.7 %	36.7	22.4 %	30,025 m	194 %
Rock Platform (Outer Coast)		3305 m	2.6 %	14.4	8.8 %	37,705 m	65 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Embayment)		1487 m	25.2 %	138.0	84.2 %	1,767 m	293 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		71 m	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rock Platform Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		2120 m	9.3 %	51.0	31.1 %	6,812 m	102 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		182 m	5.1 %	28.0	17.1 %	1,067 m	155 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		439 m	4.1 %	22.4	13.7 %	3,219 m	124 %
Rock With Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		388 m	3.3 %	18.1	11.0 %	3,518 m	186 %
Rock with Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		134 m	1.2 %	6.4	3.9 %	3,436 m	132 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		6121 m	6.2 %	33.9	20.7 %	29,625 m	198 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)		141 m	0.3 %	1.5	0.9 %	15,799 m	247 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Very Exposed (Embayment)		642 m	63.3 %	346.3	211.3 %	304 m	334 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		4514 m	1.2 %	6.3	3.9 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		3981 m	5.0 %	27.1	16.5 %	24,105 m	129 %
Sand and Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		170 m	0.5 %	2.6	1.6 %	10,847 m	58 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		4481 m	7.9 %	43.4	26.5 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		213 m	2.2 %	11.8	7.2 %	2,963 m	231 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		1938 m	1.7 %	9.5	5.8 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand Beach (Embayment)		1634 m	48.2 %	263.4	160.7 %	1,017 m	311 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		20107 m	20.7 %	113.0	69.0 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		783 m	3.1 %	16.9	10.3 %	7,615 m	309 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		11529 m	4.3 %	23.5	14.3 %	80,427 m	122 %
Sand Flat (Embayment)		793 m	23.4 %	128.0	78.1 %	1,015 m	280 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)		1519 m	8.2 %	44.6	27.2 %	5,586 m	244 %

Freshwater

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Species							
Fishes							
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	44492 m	0.5 %	31.0	1.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	34906 m	0.8 %	82.1	2.6 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	53844 m	0.6 %	67.7	2.2 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Range Headwaters - Sediment		1 occ	8.3 %	782.4	25.0 %	4 occ	200 %
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Sediment		1 occ	6.3 %	625.9	20.0 %	5 occ	220 %

Cape Blanco-Elk River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	6 %	GAP 1	16 %	National	51 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	44,238	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	2 %	National Other:	%	Private	47 %
	109,269	ac	Undeveloped	93 %	GAP 3	35 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	47 %	State/Provin	2 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			186 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			5575 ha	0.2 %	1.2	0.7 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			21276 ha	11.2 %	91.1	56.2 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Del Norte Salamander	*Plethodon elongatus*	G4	8 occ	11.1 %	99.7	61.5 %	13 occ	138 %
Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog	*Rana boylii*		3 occ	27.3 %	69.5	42.9 %	7 occ	86 %
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		28 occ	1.6 %	5.2	3.2 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	7 occ	0.7 %	2.3	1.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		5 occ	3.0 %	62.3	38.5 %	13 occ	454 %
Mammals								
American Marten	*Martes americana*	G5	1 occ	10.0 %	54.0	33.3 %	3 occ	133 %
Red Tree Vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*	G3	5 occ	3.3 %	62.3	38.5 %	13 occ	308 %
Vascular Plants								
Coast Checker Bloom	*Sidalcea malviflora ssp patula*		2 occ	25.0 %	24.9	15.4 %	13 occ	46 %
Hairy Manzanita	*Arctostaphylos hispidula*		3 occ	10.7 %	37.4	23.1 %	13 occ	92 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Large-Flowered Goldfields	*Lasthenia macrantha ssp prisca*	1 occ	10.0 %	6.5	4.0 %	25 occ	40 %
Pink Sandverbena	*Abronia umbellata ssp breviflora*	1 occ	10.0 %	7.0	4.3 %	23 occ	30 %
Silvery Phacelia	*Phacelia argentea*	2 occ	11.8 %	24.9	15.4 %	13 occ	123 %
Western Lily	*Lilium occidentale*	1 occ	5.6 %	6.5	4.0 %	25 occ	72 %
Wolf's Evening-Primrose	*Oenothera wolfii*	1 occ	14.3 %	6.5	4.0 %	25 occ	20 %
Plant Communities							
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Calnut)		1 occ	100.0 %	54.0	33.3 %	3 occ	33 %
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Salhoo Malfus / Carobn Lysame)		1 occ	14.3 %	54.0	33.3 %	3 occ	133 %
Lowland Coniferous Forested Wetlands (Picsit / Carobn Lysame)		2 occ	25.0 %	54.0	33.3 %	6 occ	117 %
Marine							
Species							
Birds							
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*	4 occ	1.1 %	2.2	3.7 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*	1 occ	1.0 %	1.9	3.2 %	31 occ	168 %
Common Murre		1 occ	1.0 %	2.0	3.3 %	30 occ	187 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*	4 occ	1.3 %	2.5	4.2 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	3 occ	0.8 %	1.5	2.6 %	116 occ	171 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*	1 occ	1.1 %	2.0	3.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Plant Communities							
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		13 ha	0.1 %	0.1	0.2 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore		3574 m	0.2 %	0.5	0.8 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Organics/fines (ha)		3 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.1 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Unconsolidated (ha)		2 ha	0.8 %	1.5	2.6 %	91 ha	121 %
Shoreline							
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		435 m	0.9 %	1.8	3.0 %	14,577 m	89 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		1641 m	0.3 %	0.7	1.1 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		259 m	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	239,478 m	223 %
Rock Platform (Outer Coast)		890 m	0.7 %	1.4	2.4 %	37,705 m	65 %
Rock Platform Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		775 m	3.4 %	6.7	11.4 %	6,812 m	102 %

Cape Blanco-Elk River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)			1054 m	0.3 %	0.5	0.9 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			747 m	0.9 %	1.8	3.1 %	24,105 m	129 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)			1920 m	3.4 %	6.7	11.4 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)			104 m	1.1 %	2.1	3.5 %	2,963 m	231 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			22 m	0.0 %	0.0	0.1 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			1940 m	0.7 %	1.4	2.4 %	80,427 m	122 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		52523 m	0.6 %	13.2	1.2 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Coho Salmon, S Oregon/N California ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 2*		71415 m	34.6 %	783.3	69.2 %	103,258 m	95 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		118559 m	2.7 %	100.9	8.9 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, S Oregon/N California ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		35 m	0.0 %	0.5	0.0 %	75,962 m	91 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Klamath Mountains Province ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		102969 m	22.1 %	834.6	73.7 %	139,717 m	157 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		64703 m	0.8 %	29.5	2.6 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Coast Range small rivers - sedimentary, low to mid elevation			1 occ	4.5 %	161.8	14.3 %	7 occ	129 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Inland Headwaters - Sediment			1 occ	1.7 %	62.9	5.6 %	18 occ	106 %

Cape Elizabeth

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	5,120	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	12,647	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	100 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			4426 ha	0.7 %	31.7	2.3 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			157 ha	0.0 %	0.6	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			484 ha	0.0 %	0.9	0.1 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
American Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*		1 occ	5.6 %	82.4	5.9 %	17 occ	65 %
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		3 occ	0.2 %	5.0	0.4 %	839 occ	90 %
Freshwater								
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Coast Tributaries - Outwash, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients			2 occ	6.1 %	1954.6	20.0 %	10 occ	120 %

Cape Falcon-Lower Nehalem

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	3 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	23,754	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	7 %	National Other:	%	Private	70 %
	58,673	ac	Undeveloped	92 %	GAP 3	21 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	4 %	GAP 4	69 %	State/Provin	27 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			5 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			13986 ha	2.1 %	21.6	7.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1467 ha	0.1 %	1.3	0.4 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			6413 ha	0.2 %	2.5	0.8 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			16 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	0.7	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*		1 occ	1.4 %	33.5	11.1 %	9 occ	144 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		16 occ	0.9 %	5.5	1.8 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	4 occ	0.4 %	2.4	0.8 %	503 occ	111 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	5 occ	6.0 %	167.7	55.6 %	9 occ	367 %
Vascular Plants								
Cascade Head Catchfly	*Silene douglasii var oraria*		3 occ	60.0 %	69.7	23.1 %	13 occ	38 %
Chamber's Paintbrush	*Castilleja chambersii*		2 occ	66.7 %	24.1	8.0 %	25 occ	12 %
Flett Groundsel	*Senecio flettii*	G4	1 occ	33.3 %	12.1	4.0 %	25 occ	12 %
Hairy-Stemmed Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea hirtipes*		1 occ	6.7 %	12.1	4.0 %	25 occ	48 %
Saddle Mt. Saxifrage	*Saxifraga hitchcockiana*		1 occ	33.3 %	12.1	4.0 %	25 occ	12 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Wandering Daisy	*Erigeron peregrinus ssp peregrinus*	T2	1 occ	33.3 %	23.2	7.7 %	13 occ	23 %
Plant Communities								
Lowland Coniferous Forested Wetlands (Picsit / Carobn Lysame)			1 occ	12.5 %	50.3	16.7 %	6 occ	117 %
Mineral Spring			1 occ	1.6 %	15.1	5.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		4 occ	1.1 %	4.1	3.7 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		2 occ	2.0 %	7.1	6.5 %	31 occ	168 %
Common Murre			1 occ	1.0 %	3.7	3.3 %	30 occ	187 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		5 occ	1.6 %	5.8	5.3 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		9 occ	2.3 %	8.6	7.8 %	116 occ	171 %
Shorebird Concentration Area			1 occ	4.3 %	6.9	6.3 %	16 occ	119 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		1 occ	1.1 %	3.7	3.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds (ha)			34 ha	0.3 %	1.1	1.0 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)			134 ha	20.3 %	74.7	67.6 %	198 ha	258 %
Coast Willow Deflation Plain Wetland	*Salhoc-myrcal*		1 occ	100.0 %	110.5	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Eelgrass Estuary			16724 m	3.0 %	10.9	9.8 %	169,841 m	224 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Salvir Disspi Trimar)	*Salvir - disspi - trimar - (jaucar)*		7 occ	10.3 %	35.1	31.8 %	22 occ	250 %
Low Intertidal High Salinity Sandy Saltmarsh			1 occ	100.0 %	110.5	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			412 ha	3.9 %	14.4	13.0 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			31232 m	2.1 %	7.8	7.1 %	442,357 m	228 %
Seagrass (ha)			95 ha	0.3 %	1.1	1.0 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Boulder (ha)			5 ha	3.9 %	14.6	13.2 %	40 ha	283 %
Cobble/Gravel (ha)			7 ha	3.9 %	14.2	12.9 %	55 ha	282 %
Cobble/Gravel Flat (ha)			2 ha	1.0 %	3.6	3.2 %	60 ha	332 %
Flat (ha)			1 ha	0.1 %	0.5	0.4 %	279 ha	116 %
Mud (ha)			9 ha	1.8 %	6.6	6.0 %	155 ha	244 %
Organics/fines (ha)			672 ha	3.7 %	13.5	12.2 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)			44 ha	0.2 %	0.6	0.6 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)			128 ha	1.3 %	4.6	4.2 %	3,069 ha	224 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Sand/Mud (ha)		14 ha	0.3 %	1.3	1.1 %	1,250 ha	246 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)		31 ha	0.4 %	1.3	1.2 %	2,550 ha	256 %
Unconsolidated (ha)		2 ha	0.6 %	2.1	1.9 %	91 ha	121 %
Wood Debris/Organic (ha)		3 ha	11.6 %	41.6	37.6 %	8 ha	163 %
Shoreline							
Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		166 m	1.5 %	5.6	5.1 %	3,285 m	158 %
Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		373 m	0.6 %	2.1	1.9 %	19,507 m	226 %
Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		168 m	6.4 %	23.6	21.4 %	788 m	90 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		394 m	2.7 %	9.9	8.9 %	4,409 m	124 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		289 m	1.8 %	6.5	5.9 %	4,933 m	278 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		255 m	0.5 %	1.9	1.7 %	14,577 m	89 %
Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)		687 m	14.7 %	54.1	49.0 %	1,401 m	263 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)		7045 m	4.7 %	17.2	15.6 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		29975 m	6.2 %	22.9	20.7 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		1494 m	0.2 %	0.7	0.6 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		5288 m	5.3 %	19.5	17.6 %	30,025 m	194 %
Rock Platform Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		661 m	2.9 %	10.7	9.7 %	6,812 m	102 %
Rock with Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		751 m	6.6 %	24.1	21.9 %	3,436 m	132 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff (Embayment)		278 m	7.8 %	28.6	25.9 %	1,075 m	264 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		6891 m	7.0 %	25.7	23.3 %	29,625 m	198 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)		877 m	1.7 %	6.1	5.6 %	15,799 m	247 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Very Exposed (Embayment)		73 m	7.2 %	26.6	24.1 %	304 m	334 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		741 m	0.2 %	0.7	0.6 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		1359 m	1.7 %	6.2	5.6 %	24,105 m	129 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		651 m	1.2 %	4.3	3.9 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		2233 m	2.0 %	7.4	6.7 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		5356 m	5.5 %	20.3	18.4 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		1478 m	5.8 %	21.4	19.4 %	7,615 m	309 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		8095 m	3.0 %	11.1	10.1 %	80,427 m	122 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	53617 m	2.2 %	156.6	7.4 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	127187 m	1.4 %	59.7	2.8 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	86417 m	1.9 %	137.0	6.5 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	60522 m	0.7 %	51.3	2.4 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1

Cape Falcon-Lower Nehalem

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Sediment		1 occ	6.3 %	421.8	20.0 %	5 occ	220 %

Cape Ferrelo

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	9,422	ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	4 %	National Other:	%	Private	71 %
	23,272	ac	Undeveloped	96 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	71 %	State/Provin	4 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune			7 occ	2.9 %	887.9	116.7 %	6 occ	3850 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3825 ha	0.1 %	3.8	0.5 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			857 ha	0.5 %	17.2	2.3 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Vascular Plants								
Coastal Sagewort	*Artemisia pycnocephala*		1 occ	100.0 %	58.5	7.7 %	13 occ	8 %
Large-Flowered Goldfields	*Lasthenia macrantha ssp prisca*		2 occ	20.0 %	60.9	8.0 %	25 occ	40 %
Pink Sandverbena	*Abronia umbellata ssp breviflora*		1 occ	10.0 %	33.1	4.3 %	23 occ	30 %
San Francisco Bluegrass	*Poa unilateralis*		1 occ	16.7 %	108.7	14.3 %	7 occ	86 %
Seaside Gilia	*Gilia millefoliata*		1 occ	33.3 %	58.5	7.7 %	13 occ	23 %
Silvery Phacelia	*Phacelia argentea*		2 occ	11.8 %	117.1	15.4 %	13 occ	123 %
Wolf's Evening-Primrose	*Oenothera wolfii*		1 occ	14.3 %	30.4	4.0 %	25 occ	20 %
Plant Communities								
Sphagnum Bogs and Poor Fens (Ledgla / sanoff / sphagn)	*Ledgla / sanoff / sphagn*		2 occ	100.0 %	761.0	100.0 %	2 occ	100 %
Marine								

Cape Ferrelo

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Species							
Birds							
Aleutian Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis leucopareia*	2 occ	11.1 %	92.8	33.3 %	6 occ	133 %
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*	12 occ	3.4 %	30.9	11.1 %	108 occ	159 %
Cassin's Auklet	*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*	1 occ	5.6 %	46.4	16.7 %	6 occ	150 %
Common Murre		1 occ	1.0 %	9.3	3.3 %	30 occ	187 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*	5 occ	10.0 %	92.8	33.3 %	15 occ	200 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*	7 occ	19.4 %	177.2	63.6 %	11 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*	12 occ	3.8 %	35.2	12.6 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	16 occ	4.1 %	38.4	13.8 %	116 occ	171 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*	4 occ	4.3 %	37.1	13.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Plant Communities							
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		87 ha	0.4 %	4.1	1.5 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore		9602 m	0.6 %	6.0	2.2 %	445,946 m	142 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Organics/fines (ha)		2 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Unconsolidated (ha)		1 ha	0.4 %	3.9	1.4 %	91 ha	121 %
Shoreline							
Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		2778 m	4.3 %	39.7	14.2 %	19,507 m	226 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		291 m	2.0 %	18.4	6.6 %	4,409 m	124 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		481 m	1.0 %	9.2	3.3 %	14,577 m	89 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		4987 m	1.3 %	11.9	4.3 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		1407 m	1.8 %	16.3	5.8 %	24,105 m	129 %
Sand and Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		303 m	0.8 %	7.8	2.8 %	10,847 m	58 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		6248 m	5.6 %	52.2	18.7 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)		651 m	15.1 %	140.6	50.5 %	1,289 m	140 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Klamath Mountains Province ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	6796 m	1.5 %	258.7	4.9 %	139,717 m	157 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Serpentine		1 occ	50.0 %	5317.5	100.0 %	1 occ	200 %

Cape Lookout-Sandlake

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	2 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	22 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	13,121	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	9 %	National Other:	%	Private	58 %
	32,409	ac	Undeveloped	85 %	GAP 3	21 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	9 %	GAP 4	58 %	State/Provin	7 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			9244 ha	1.4 %	25.9	4.7 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune			7 occ	2.9 %	637.6	116.7 %	6 occ	3850 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			311 ha	0.0 %	0.5	0.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1311 ha	0.1 %	0.9	0.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	1 occ	1.0 %	78.1	14.3 %	7 occ	671 %
Birds								
American Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*		2 occ	11.1 %	64.3	11.8 %	17 occ	65 %
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		4 occ	0.2 %	2.6	0.5 %	839 occ	90 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*		1 occ	1.4 %	60.7	11.1 %	9 occ	144 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		5 occ	0.3 %	3.1	0.6 %	880 occ	116 %
Invertebrates								
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*		1 occ	1.4 %	42.0	7.7 %	13 occ	200 %
Vascular Plants								
Cascade Head Catchfly	*Silene douglasii var oraria*		1 occ	20.0 %	42.0	7.7 %	13 occ	38 %
Salt-Marsh Bird's-Beak	*Cordylanthus maritimus ssp palustris*		1 occ	5.0 %	21.9	4.0 %	25 occ	60 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Plant Communities							
Lowland Coniferous Forested Wetlands (Picsit / Carobn Lysame)		1 occ	12.5 %	91.1	16.7 %	6 occ	117 %
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Ledgla / Carobn / Sphagn)	*Ledgla / carobn / sphagn*	3 occ	25.0 %	273.2	50.0 %	6 occ	117 %
Marine							
Species							
Birds							
Aleutian Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis leucopareia*	1 occ	5.6 %	33.3	16.7 %	6 occ	133 %
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*	15 occ	4.2 %	27.8	13.9 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*	5 occ	5.0 %	32.3	16.1 %	31 occ	168 %
Common Murre		7 occ	6.9 %	46.7	23.3 %	30 occ	187 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*	1 occ	2.0 %	13.3	6.7 %	15 occ	200 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*	2 occ	5.6 %	36.4	18.2 %	11 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*	11 occ	3.5 %	23.2	11.6 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	16 occ	4.1 %	27.6	13.8 %	116 occ	171 %
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*	1 occ	6.3 %	40.0	20.0 %	5 occ	180 %
Shorebird Concentration Area		2 occ	8.7 %	25.0	12.5 %	16 occ	119 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*	8 occ	8.5 %	53.3	26.7 %	30 occ	190 %
Plant Communities							
Algal Beds (ha)		8 ha	0.1 %	0.5	0.2 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)		5 ha	0.8 %	5.2	2.6 %	198 ha	258 %
Eelgrass Estuary		12740 m	2.3 %	15.0	7.5 %	169,841 m	224 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Salvir Disspi Trimar)	*Salvir - disspi - trimar - (jaucar)*	10 occ	14.7 %	90.9	45.5 %	22 occ	250 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		13 ha	0.1 %	0.5	0.2 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore		3954 m	0.3 %	1.8	0.9 %	445,946 m	142 %
Mixed Fine: Partly Enclosed Eulittoral, Polyhaline (Marsh) Op	*Silty, moderate salinity, low marsh op*	1 occ	100.0 %	200.0	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		307 ha	2.9 %	19.4	9.7 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		26281 m	1.8 %	11.9	5.9 %	442,357 m	228 %
Seagrass (ha)		401 ha	1.2 %	8.1	4.1 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Cobble/Gravel (ha)		24 ha	12.9 %	85.7	42.8 %	55 ha	282 %
Flat (ha)		31 ha	3.3 %	22.0	11.0 %	279 ha	116 %
Mud (ha)		141 ha	27.3 %	182.0	91.0 %	155 ha	244 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Mud Flat (ha)		61 ha	0.2 %	1.3	0.7 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)		368 ha	2.0 %	13.4	6.7 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)		177 ha	0.7 %	4.4	2.2 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)		362 ha	3.5 %	23.6	11.8 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Sand/Mud (ha)		220 ha	5.3 %	35.3	17.6 %	1,250 ha	246 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)		91 ha	1.1 %	7.1	3.6 %	2,550 ha	256 %
Shoreline							
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		1434 m	3.0 %	19.7	9.8 %	14,577 m	89 %
Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)		601 m	12.9 %	85.8	42.9 %	1,401 m	263 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)		4204 m	2.8 %	18.6	9.3 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		19283 m	4.0 %	26.6	13.3 %	144,777 m	215 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		251 m	2.3 %	15.6	7.8 %	3,219 m	124 %
Rock with Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		279 m	2.4 %	16.2	8.1 %	3,436 m	132 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		4344 m	4.4 %	29.3	14.7 %	29,625 m	198 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		1240 m	0.3 %	2.1	1.1 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		6720 m	8.4 %	55.8	27.9 %	24,105 m	129 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		1221 m	2.2 %	14.4	7.2 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		1433 m	14.5 %	96.7	48.4 %	2,963 m	231 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		6360 m	5.7 %	38.2	19.1 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)		366 m	8.5 %	56.7	28.4 %	1,289 m	140 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		3712 m	3.8 %	25.5	12.7 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		2817 m	11.1 %	74.0	37.0 %	7,615 m	309 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		11440 m	4.3 %	28.4	14.2 %	80,427 m	122 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	18884 m	0.8 %	99.8	2.6 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	36342 m	0.4 %	30.9	0.8 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	14636 m	0.3 %	42.0	1.1 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	20101 m	0.2 %	30.9	0.8 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Sediment		2 occ	12.5 %	1527.3	40.0 %	5 occ	220 %

Cape Scott-Port Hardy

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	118,523	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	16 %	National Other:	97 %	Private	2 %
	292,752	ac	Undeveloped	99 %	GAP 3	81 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	2 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Boreal Wet Meadow			1 occ	0.3 %	5.0	8.3 %	12 occ	1833 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp			11 occ	7.5 %	55.5	91.7 %	12 occ	650 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			71837 ha	13.3 %	26.8	44.3 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			935 ha	0.1 %	0.3	0.5 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			8 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			26475 ha	1.6 %	4.9	8.2 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			8070 ha	21.3 %	64.5	106.6 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh			4 occ	5.1 %	20.2	33.3 %	12 occ	267 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		103 occ	5.5 %	7.4	12.3 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		3979 ha	1.3 %	1.6	2.7 %	147,425 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		48045 ha	7.9 %	9.6	15.9 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		1 occ	0.3 %	0.2	0.9 %	116 occ	171 %
Fishes								

Cape Scott-Port Hardy

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Herring Spawning High Cover			9374 m	3.3 %	2.5	11.1 %	84,336 m	169 %
Herring Spawning Low Cover			34969 m	4.7 %	3.4	15.5 %	225,517 m	146 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			18291 m	1.6 %	1.2	5.4 %	337,346 m	132 %
Mammals								
Sea Lion (California)	*Zalophus californianus*	G5	1 occ	20.0 %		%	occ	%
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout			1 occ	2.4 %	1.7	7.7 %	13 occ	223 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Estuary			25265 m	6.7 %	5.0	22.4 %	112,601 m	179 %
Algal Beds Shore			57949 m	1.9 %	1.4	6.2 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Estuary			7048 m	3.4 %	2.5	11.3 %	62,438 m	224 %
Dune grass Shore			9806 m	1.7 %	1.2	5.5 %	176,736 m	109 %
Eelgrass (Ha)			83 ha	5.6 %	4.2	18.8 %	443 ha	120 %
Eelgrass Estuary			20952 m	3.7 %	2.7	12.3 %	169,841 m	224 %
Eelgrass Shore			10152 m	1.6 %	1.2	5.4 %	187,323 m	146 %
Kelp Estuary			4205 m	16.7 %	12.3	55.6 %	7,567 m	214 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			682 ha	3.5 %	2.6	11.7 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore			53476 m	3.6 %	2.7	12.0 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			24997 m	1.7 %	1.3	5.7 %	442,357 m	228 %
Saltmarsh Shore			11013 m	2.0 %	1.5	6.7 %	164,143 m	118 %
Surfgrass Estuary			3180 m	13.8 %	10.2	46.1 %	6,898 m	215 %
Surfgrass Shore			39608 m	3.3 %	2.4	10.9 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Sand Flat (ha)			75 ha	0.7 %	0.5	2.5 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Intertidal Habitat								
Rocky intertidal habitat (Embayment)			3180 m	18.2 %	13.5	60.8 %	5,233 m	199 %
Shoreline								
Mud Flat Protected (Embayment)			3499 m	17.8 %	13.1	59.4 %	5,894 m	224 %
Mud Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			688 m	6.3 %	4.7	21.0 %	3,276 m	118 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			18235 m	2.3 %	1.7	7.6 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Protected (Outer Coast)			211 m	0.2 %	0.1	0.6 %	36,906 m	137 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)			7879 m	2.4 %	1.8	8.1 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rock Platform Protected (Outer Coast)			1975 m	10.8 %	8.0	36.0 %	5,487 m	160 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			5407 m	2.5 %	1.8	8.3 %	64,871 m	114 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			3319 m	0.5 %	0.4	1.7 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			3774 m	2.1 %	1.5	7.0 %	54,295 m	137 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			2429 m	3.9 %	2.9	12.9 %	18,758 m	216 %
Rocky intertidal habitat (Outer Coast)			48523 m	4.9 %	3.6	16.5 %	294,655 m	123 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)			6297 m	2.0 %	1.4	6.5 %	96,577 m	110 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)			11372 m	1.5 %	1.1	5.0 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			5598 m	25.4 %	18.8	84.8 %	6,602 m	153 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)			3448 m	10.1 %	7.4	33.5 %	10,283 m	243 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			1792 m	0.9 %	0.7	3.1 %	58,215 m	98 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Exposed (Embayment)			856 m	29.0 %	21.4	96.7 %	886 m	221 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)			1305 m	2.3 %	1.7	7.7 %	16,881 m	144 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			2556 m	1.2 %	0.9	4.1 %	61,723 m	94 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)			5486 m	5.6 %	4.2	18.8 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			5432 m	5.1 %	3.7	16.9 %	32,087 m	121 %
Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)			1664 m	5.3 %	3.9	17.8 %	9,335 m	278 %
Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			256 m	0.7 %	0.5	2.2 %	11,673 m	104 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)			801 m	4.3 %	3.2	14.3 %	5,586 m	244 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)			12250 m	21.0 %	15.5	69.9 %	17,529 m	230 %
Sand Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			5933 m	6.7 %	5.0	22.5 %	26,382 m	139 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Chinook Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		506 m	19.0 %	160.0	37.9 %	1,334 m	96 %
Chum Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		66134 m	42.7 %	600.5	142.3 %	46,478 m	162 %
Coho Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		179455 m	46.2 %	649.5	153.9 %	116,598 m	192 %
Cutthroat Trout, North Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		31350 m	41.0 %	346.4	82.1 %	38,200 m	101 %
Dolly Varden, North Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	2657 m	32.3 %	272.6	64.6 %	4,114 m	196 %
Pink Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		72607 m	46.8 %	658.5	156.0 %	46,536 m	207 %
Sockeye Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		85977 m	99.2 %	1395.0	330.6 %	26,010 m	331 %
Steelhead Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		73703 m	54.1 %	761.0	180.3 %	40,876 m	273 %

Freshwater Macrohabitats

First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone			954 m	29.1 %	245.7	58.2 %	1,638 m	102 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			108658 m	8.6 %	362.1	85.8 %	126,642 m	294 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			18907 m	9.5 %	199.7	47.3 %	39,958 m	283 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			241401 m	6.3 %	267.6	63.4 %	380,781 m	457 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		3250 m	6.3 %	132.1	31.3 %	10,385 m	301 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		30501 m	49.3 %	1039.8	246.4 %	12,380 m	279 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		36355 m	13.8 %	290.6	68.9 %	52,799 m	132 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		9674 m	22.0 %	463.5	109.8 %	8,808 m	264 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		157728 m	13.3 %	563.0	133.4 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		3502 m	62.6 %	528.5	125.2 %	2,796 m	127 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		16347 m	51.5 %	1085.8	257.3 %	6,354 m	258 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		75909 m	9.0 %	189.7	44.9 %	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		18749 m	13.1 %	275.9	65.4 %	28,683 m	269 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		360673 m	11.8 %	496.8	117.7 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		3502 m	8.5 %	179.4	42.5 %	8,237 m	415 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		28602 m	47.5 %	1003.0	237.7 %	12,035 m	267 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		14942 m	6.9 %	146.5	34.7 %	43,046 m	162 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		10818 m	19.0 %	402.0	95.3 %	11,357 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		94377 m	6.9 %	291.1	69.0 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		252 m	5.4 %	45.5	10.8 %	2,340 m	72 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		10165 m	58.4 %	1232.3	292.0 %	3,481 m	301 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		102417 m	4.2 %	175.8	41.7 %	245,882 m	329 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		6594 m	1.5 %	32.0	7.6 %	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		97657 m	1.2 %	50.4	11.9 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		201 m	0.5 %	11.1	2.6 %	7,607 m	332 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		30493 m	31.1 %	656.2	155.5 %	19,612 m	257 %

Cape Scott-Port Hardy

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		27648 m	13.1 %	277.3	65.7 %	42,081 m	141 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		16157 m	38.8 %	819.0	194.1 %	8,325 m	331 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		100565 m	9.1 %	384.1	91.0 %	110,483 m	407 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		324 m	7.0 %	59.5	14.1 %	2,300 m	103 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		18156 m	61.1 %	1288.8	305.4 %	5,945 m	307 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		76 m	0.0 %	0.8	0.2 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		3567 m	2.0 %	41.2	9.8 %	36,520 m	129 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		22827 m	2.4 %	33.6	8.0 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		9018 m	100.0 %	843.6	199.9 %	4,511 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2986 m	2.3 %	48.7	11.5 %	25,878 m	114 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		19 m	0.0 %	0.9	0.2 %	9,455 m	116 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		15779 m	1.6 %	33.5	7.9 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		1958 m	99.3 %	837.9	198.5 %	986 m	199 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		8292 m	5.3 %	112.6	26.7 %	31,071 m	163 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		21 m	0.1 %	2.4	0.6 %	3,681 m	299 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		60466 m	7.4 %	103.7	24.6 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		4544 m	100.0 %	844.1	200.0 %	2,272 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		101 m	0.4 %	7.9	1.9 %	5,369 m	317 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		16392 m	5.8 %	122.8	29.1 %	56,327 m	151 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		311 m	0.5 %	10.7	2.5 %	12,283 m	125 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		42971 m	4.5 %	93.9	22.3 %	193,048 m	265 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		7302 m	97.8 %	825.8	195.7 %	3,732 m	196 %

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Third Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		29 m	3.2 %	26.6	6.3 %	454 m	126 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		682 m	0.9 %	18.7	4.4 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		313 m	1.3 %	27.9	6.6 %	4,738 m	239 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1263 m	1.7 %	35.1	8.3 %	15,189 m	295 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7128 m	1.1 %	23.3	5.5 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		3811 m	98.0 %	827.4	196.1 %	1,944 m	196 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		13458 m	2.8 %	59.9	14.2 %	94,768 m	220 %

Cape Sebastian-Hunter Creek

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	8 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	9,262	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	8 %	National Other:	%	Private	84 %
	22,878	ac	Undeveloped	97 %	GAP 3	5 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	84 %	State/Provin	5 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4991 ha	0.2 %	5.0	0.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			3109 ha	1.6 %	63.6	8.2 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.9	0.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	1 occ	1.2 %	86.0	11.1 %	9 occ	367 %
Vascular Plants								
Coast Checker Bloom	*Sidalcea malviflora ssp patula*		2 occ	25.0 %	119.1	15.4 %	13 occ	46 %
Hairy Manzanita	*Arctostaphylos hispidula*		1 occ	3.6 %	59.5	7.7 %	13 occ	92 %
Pink Sandverbena	*Abronia umbellata ssp breviflora*		1 occ	10.0 %	33.7	4.3 %	23 occ	30 %
Scurvygrass	*Cochlearia officinalis*		1 occ	33.3 %	59.5	7.7 %	13 occ	8 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Aleutian Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis leucopareia*		1 occ	5.6 %	47.2	16.7 %	6 occ	133 %
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		2 occ	0.6 %	5.2	1.9 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		1 occ	1.0 %	9.1	3.2 %	31 occ	168 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Brown Pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*	G4	1 occ	14.3 %		%	occ	%
Cassin's Auklet	*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*		1 occ	5.6 %	47.2	16.7 %	6 occ	150 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*		1 occ	2.0 %	18.9	6.7 %	15 occ	200 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*		1 occ	2.8 %	25.8	9.1 %	11 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		1 occ	0.3 %	3.0	1.1 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		1 occ	0.3 %	2.4	0.9 %	116 occ	171 %
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*		1 occ	6.3 %	56.7	20.0 %	5 occ	180 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		1 occ	1.1 %	9.4	3.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Plant Communities								
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			4 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.1 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore			1377 m	0.1 %	0.9	0.3 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			2 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Organics/fines (ha)			9 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.2 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Unconsolidated (ha)			9 ha	2.9 %	27.9	9.9 %	91 ha	121 %
Shoreline								
Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)			1768 m	2.7 %	25.7	9.1 %	19,507 m	226 %
Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			256 m	9.8 %	92.1	32.5 %	788 m	90 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			115 m	0.2 %	2.2	0.8 %	14,577 m	89 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)			1983 m	0.4 %	3.9	1.4 %	144,777 m	215 %
Rock Platform Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			147 m	0.6 %	6.1	2.2 %	6,812 m	102 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			1377 m	1.7 %	16.2	5.7 %	24,105 m	129 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			3278 m	3.0 %	27.9	9.8 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)			312 m	7.2 %	68.5	24.2 %	1,289 m	140 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			153 m	0.1 %	0.5	0.2 %	80,427 m	122 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, S Oregon/N California ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 2*		13033 m	6.3 %	682.7	12.6 %	103,258 m	95 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, S Oregon/N California ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		11999 m	4.7 %	854.4	15.8 %	75,962 m	91 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Klamath Mountains Province ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		22743 m	4.9 %	880.5	16.3 %	139,717 m	157 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Coast Range small rivers - serpentine, low to mid elevation			1 occ	50.0 %	5409.0	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %

Cape Sebastian-Hunter Creek

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Serpentine		1 occ	50.0 %	5409.0	100.0 %	1 occ	200 %

Capital State Forest

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	2 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	15,262	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	1 %	National Other:	%	Private	8 %
	37,696	ac	Undeveloped	97 %	GAP 3	91 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	8 %	State/Provin	92 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			9345 ha	0.8 %	12.7	2.7 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			5517 ha	0.2 %	3.3	0.7 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*		1 occ	2.0 %	67.1	14.3 %	7 occ	343 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		4990 m	0.2 %	22.7	0.7 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		77748 m	1.6 %	177.0	5.4 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		22693 m	0.7 %	78.9	2.4 %	943,067 m	129 %
Pacific Lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	G5	1 occ	3.0 %		%	occ	%
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		67798 m	2.0 %	218.5	6.7 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Willapa Headwaters - Mid Elevations, High Gradients			2 occ	6.7 %	728.6	22.2 %	9 occ	133 %

Cascade Head-Salmon River

Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	2 %	GAP 1	1 %	National	52 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	19,975 ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	17 %	National Other:	%	Private	47 %
	49,338 ac	Undeveloped	95 %	GAP 3	35 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	1 %
		Water	1 %	GAP 4	47 %	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			12204 ha	1.9 %	22.4	6.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			994 ha	0.1 %	1.0	0.3 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			5658 ha	0.2 %	2.6	0.7 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			135 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	2 occ	2.1 %	102.6	28.6 %	7 occ	671 %
Birds								
American Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*		1 occ	5.6 %	21.1	5.9 %	17 occ	65 %
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		3 occ	0.2 %	1.3	0.4 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		18 occ	1.0 %	7.3	2.0 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	6 occ	0.6 %	4.3	1.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		1 occ	0.6 %	27.6	7.7 %	13 occ	454 %
Oregon Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*	T1	1 occ	12.5 %	14.4	4.0 %	25 occ	28 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*		1 occ	1.4 %	27.6	7.7 %	13 occ	200 %
Nonvascular Plants								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Moss (Pohlia)	*Pohlia sphagnicola*		1 occ	100.0 %	51.3	14.3 %	7 occ	14 %
Vascular Plants								
Cascade Head Catchfly	*Silene douglasii var oraria*		1 occ	20.0 %	27.6	7.7 %	13 occ	38 %
Coast Range Fawn-Lily	*Erythronium elegans*		2 occ	22.2 %	28.7	8.0 %	25 occ	36 %
Hairy-Stemmed Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea hirtipes*		3 occ	20.0 %	43.1	12.0 %	25 occ	48 %
San Francisco Bluegrass	*Poa unilateralis*		1 occ	16.7 %	51.3	14.3 %	7 occ	86 %
Plant Communities								
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Salhoo Malfus / Carobn Lysame)			1 occ	14.3 %	119.7	33.3 %	3 occ	133 %
Lowland Coniferous Forested Wetlands (Picsit / Carobn Lysame)			1 occ	12.5 %	59.8	16.7 %	6 occ	117 %
Mineral Spring			1 occ	1.6 %	17.9	5.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Caraqud / Compal)	*Caraqud / compal*		1 occ	100.0 %	119.7	33.3 %	3 occ	33 %
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Ledgla / Carobn / Sphagn)	*Ledgla / carobn / sphagn*		1 occ	8.3 %	59.8	16.7 %	6 occ	117 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		7 occ	2.0 %	8.5	6.5 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		4 occ	4.0 %	17.0	12.9 %	31 occ	168 %
Brown Pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*	G4	1 occ	14.3 %		%	occ	%
Common Murre			5 occ	5.0 %	21.9	16.7 %	30 occ	187 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		6 occ	1.9 %	8.3	6.3 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		11 occ	2.8 %	12.5	9.5 %	116 occ	171 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		1 occ	1.1 %	4.4	3.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Mammals								
Stellar's Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*		2 occ	5.9 %	21.9	16.7 %	12 occ	217 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout			2 occ	4.9 %	20.2	15.4 %	13 occ	223 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds (ha)			26 ha	0.2 %	1.0	0.8 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)			1 ha	0.1 %	0.4	0.3 %	198 ha	258 %
Bedrock (ha)			0 ha	0.5 %	2.3	1.8 %	20 ha	210 %
Eelgrass Estuary			10713 m	1.9 %	8.3	6.3 %	169,841 m	224 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Salvir Disspi Trimar)	*Salvir - disspi - trimar - (jaucar)*		2 occ	2.9 %	11.9	9.1 %	22 occ	250 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			330 ha	3.1 %	13.7	10.4 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			13609 m	0.9 %	4.0	3.1 %	442,357 m	228 %

Cascade Head-Salmon River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Seagrass (ha)		5 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Boulder (ha)		9 ha	6.7 %	29.3	22.3 %	40 ha	283 %
Flat (ha)		7 ha	0.7 %	3.3	2.5 %	279 ha	116 %
Organics/fines (ha)		349 ha	1.9 %	8.3	6.3 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)		45 ha	0.2 %	0.7	0.6 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)		1 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Shoreline							
Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		284 m	0.4 %	1.9	1.5 %	19,507 m	226 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		222 m	1.4 %	5.9	4.5 %	4,933 m	278 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		1843 m	3.8 %	16.6	12.6 %	14,577 m	89 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)		2091 m	1.4 %	6.1	4.6 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		5010 m	1.0 %	4.5	3.5 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		7517 m	7.5 %	32.9	25.0 %	30,025 m	194 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		1318 m	0.3 %	1.5	1.1 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		3583 m	4.5 %	19.5	14.9 %	24,105 m	129 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		1186 m	2.1 %	9.2	7.0 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		372 m	1.2 %	5.2	4.0 %	9,335 m	278 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		2855 m	11.2 %	49.3	37.5 %	7,615 m	309 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		249 m	0.1 %	0.4	0.3 %	80,427 m	122 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	41893 m	1.7 %	145.5	5.8 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	11797 m	0.1 %	6.6	0.3 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	95613 m	1.1 %	53.3	2.1 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	8050 m	0.2 %	15.2	0.6 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	51409 m	1.2 %	96.9	3.9 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	92845 m	1.1 %	93.6	3.7 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	10818 m	0.1 %	10.9	0.4 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Sediment		1 occ	6.3 %	501.6	20.0 %	5 occ	220 %
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Volcanic		1 occ	16.7 %	1254.1	50.0 %	2 occ	250 %
Coastal Ridge Headwaters - Sediment		1 occ	50.0 %	2507.6	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %

Castle Rock

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	5 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	11,601	ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	99 %
	28,655	ac	Undeveloped	93 %	GAP 3	1 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	99 %	State/Provin	1 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			7220 ha	0.6 %	12.9	2.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3375 ha	0.1 %	2.7	0.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		14614 m	0.3 %	43.8	1.0 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Lower Columbia ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		27251 m	6.1 %	524.9	12.2 %	224,010 m	46 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Lower Columbia Tributaries- Sedimentary, Moderate Elevation, Moderate Gradient			2 occ	12.5 %	1726.1	40.0 %	5 occ	100 %
Lower Columbia Tributary Small Rivers - Outwash			1 occ	50.0 %	4315.1	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %

Chehalis River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	21 %	GAP 1	%	National	2 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	30,987	ha	Developed	3 %	GAP 2	1 %	National Other:	%	Private	79 %
	76,539	ac	Undeveloped	74 %	GAP 3	19 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	2 %	GAP 4	80 %	State/Provin	20 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			160 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			11661 ha	1.0 %	7.8	3.4 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			10921 ha	0.4 %	3.3	1.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			3 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		5 occ	0.3 %	1.4	0.6 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		2 occ	0.1 %	0.5	0.2 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	0.5	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Plant Communities								
Mineral Spring			1 occ	1.6 %	11.6	5.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		19079 m	0.8 %	42.7	2.6 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		24909 m	0.5 %	27.9	1.7 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		17429 m	0.4 %	19.6	1.2 %	1,440,012 m	117 %

Chehalis River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		12998 m	0.4 %	22.3	1.4 %	943,067 m	129 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		18573 m	0.6 %	31.8	2.0 %	943,067 m	129 %
Olympic Mudminnow	*Novumbra hubbsi*	G3	2 occ	9.1 %	293.6	18.2 %	11 occ	109 %
Pacific Lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	G5	1 occ	3.0 %		%	occ	%
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		23550 m	2.3 %	121.7	7.5 %	312,652 m	187 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		18656 m	0.6 %	29.6	1.8 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		29386 m	0.9 %	46.6	2.9 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Puget Lowlands - Outwash, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients			1 occ	20.0 %	807.8	50.0 %	2 occ	50 %
Puget Lowlands - Glacial Till, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients			1 occ	50.0 %	1615.5	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Willapa Headwaters - Sandstones, Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate/Low Gradient			1 occ	2.6 %	146.8	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %

Chemainus-Cowichan

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	2 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	1 %
Area:	59,489	ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	1 %	National Other:	1 %	Private	99 %
	146,938	ac	Undeveloped	93 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	2 %	GAP 4	99 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			3 occ	0.8 %	40.2	33.3 %	9 occ	2956 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			3 ha	0.2 %	1.1	0.9 %	332 ha	230 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			5386 ha	1.0 %	4.0	3.3 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			276 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			1 occ	0.6 %	13.4	11.1 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			32583 ha	1.3 %	5.1	4.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			2152 ha	0.6 %	3.4	2.8 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			11678 ha	0.7 %	4.3	3.6 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			207 ha	0.5 %	3.3	2.7 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	0.3	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Bald Eagle Wintering Area	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus wintering area*		1 occ	7.1 %	8.6	7.1 %	14 occ	29 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1248 ha	0.2 %	0.5	0.4 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	1 occ	1.2 %	13.4	11.1 %	9 occ	367 %
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucurus*		1 occ	2.8 %	4.5	3.7 %	27 occ	100 %
Mammals								
Vancouver Island Marmot	*Marmota vancouverensis*	G1	2 occ	33.3 %	13.4	11.1 %	18 occ	28 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Chinook Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		76510 m	12.4 %	348.1	41.4 %	184,827 m	154 %
Chum Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		61939 m	11.1 %	312.1	37.1 %	166,896 m	78 %
Coho Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		128805 m	7.0 %	196.3	23.3 %	551,718 m	122 %
Cutthroat Trout, East Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		78814 m	10.4 %	175.4	20.9 %	377,832 m	69 %
Dolly Varden, East Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	70439 m	22.9 %	385.7	45.9 %	153,568 m	123 %
Pink Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		409 m	0.1 %	4.0	0.5 %	85,030 m	56 %
Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		195741 m	13.3 %	372.9	44.4 %	441,335 m	133 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		137777 m	17.4 %	487.2	57.9 %	237,775 m	125 %

Freshwater Macrohabitats

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		23701 m	1.9 %	157.4	18.7 %	126,642 m	294 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		24066 m	12.0 %	506.4	60.2 %	39,958 m	283 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		45910 m	1.2 %	101.4	12.1 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		14575 m	28.1 %	1180.1	140.3 %	10,385 m	301 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		6269 m	23.6 %	991.7	117.9 %	5,315 m	394 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		14763 m	1.2 %	105.0	12.5 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		38 m	0.7 %	11.4	1.4 %	2,796 m	127 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		38 m	0.1 %	3.9	0.5 %	8,276 m	39 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2833 m	0.3 %	14.1	1.7 %	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		3859 m	2.7 %	113.1	13.5 %	28,683 m	269 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		23730 m	0.8 %	65.1	7.7 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		19810 m	48.1 %	2022.2	240.5 %	8,237 m	415 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		7538 m	69.7 %	2930.3	348.5 %	2,163 m	379 %

Chemainus-Cowichan

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		3680 m	1.7 %	71.9	8.6 %	43,046 m	162 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1818 m	3.2 %	134.6	16.0 %	11,357 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7070 m	0.5 %	43.4	5.2 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		1437 m	30.7 %	516.2	61.4 %	2,340 m	72 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		284 m	8.5 %	143.0	17.0 %	1,668 m	17 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		5406 m	10.1 %	425.8	50.6 %	10,676 m	95 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Water Geology		2191 m	57.2 %	961.5	114.4 %	1,916 m	114 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		751 m	77.5 %	1305.2	155.2 %	484 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		5873 m	0.2 %	20.1	2.4 %	245,882 m	329 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		9173 m	2.1 %	88.6	10.5 %	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		30351 m	0.4 %	31.2	3.7 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		14028 m	36.9 %	1550.6	184.4 %	7,607 m	332 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		10063 m	66.8 %	2807.2	333.9 %	3,014 m	488 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Water Geology		3046 m	100.0 %	1681.6	200.0 %	1,523 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		2590 m	100.0 %	1681.8	200.0 %	1,295 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		4144 m	2.0 %	82.8	9.8 %	42,081 m	141 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		3516 m	8.4 %	355.1	42.2 %	8,325 m	331 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		5607 m	0.5 %	42.7	5.1 %	110,483 m	407 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		2035 m	44.2 %	743.9	88.5 %	2,300 m	103 %
Fourth Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1908 m	100.0 %	1681.3	200.0 %	954 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4038 m	2.0 %	85.8	10.2 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		3335 m	73.0 %	1228.2	146.1 %	2,283 m	146 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		910 m	0.5 %	21.0	2.5 %	36,520 m	129 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		3675 m	4.8 %	201.7	24.0 %	15,320 m	145 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		11659 m	1.2 %	34.1	4.1 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		9372 m	60.8 %	2555.1	303.9 %	3,084 m	434 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		8695 m	100.0 %	1681.4	200.0 %	4,348 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1629 m	1.3 %	52.9	6.3 %	25,878 m	114 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7440 m	0.7 %	31.4	3.7 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		489 m	7.7 %	130.0	15.5 %	3,166 m	135 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		18 m	0.2 %	6.5	0.8 %	2,306 m	211 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		142 m	4.3 %	71.5	8.5 %	1,674 m	8 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1761 m	1.1 %	47.7	5.7 %	31,071 m	163 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		2110 m	11.5 %	482.0	57.3 %	3,681 m	299 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1077 m	0.1 %	3.7	0.4 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		902 m	68.4 %	1149.1	136.7 %	660 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		6081 m	100.0 %	1682.0	200.0 %	3,040 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		152 m	0.4 %	16.7	2.0 %	7,664 m	19 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		5925 m	2.1 %	88.4	10.5 %	56,327 m	151 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		2113 m	3.4 %	144.7	17.2 %	12,283 m	125 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		9860 m	1.0 %	42.9	5.1 %	193,048 m	265 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		6611 m	67.7 %	1139.1	135.5 %	4,880 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		1691 m	100.0 %	1680.2	199.8 %	846 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		4546 m	75.1 %	1263.2	150.2 %	3,026 m	150 %

Chemainus-Cowichan

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		592 m	0.8 %	32.4	3.9 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		1155 m	100.0 %	1679.7	199.8 %	578 m	200 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		38 m	0.2 %	6.8	0.8 %	4,738 m	239 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1106 m	2.3 %	96.2	11.4 %	9,667 m	278 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		25101 m	3.9 %	163.7	19.5 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		7589 m	100.0 %	1682.0	200.0 %	3,794 m	200 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4378 m	11.5 %	482.7	57.4 %	7,627 m	189 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		8700 m	26.3 %	1105.3	131.5 %	6,618 m	255 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		18339 m	3.9 %	162.7	19.4 %	94,768 m	220 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		12992 m	100.0 %	4204.9	500.1 %	2,598 m	500 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		6230 m	16.5 %	694.1	82.5 %	7,547 m	231 %

Chetco River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	400	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	988	ac	Undeveloped	%	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	%	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Freshwater							
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Inland Headwaters - Sediment		1 occ	1.7 %	6958.3	5.6 %	18 occ	106 %

China Wall ACEC

Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	82 ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	204 ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	%	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial							
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems							
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		1 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		82 ha	0.0 %	9.1	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %

Chinook River BLM Site

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	43	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	106	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	%	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial							
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems							
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		11 ha	0.0 %	9.3	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		11 ha	0.0 %	5.3	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		22 ha	0.0 %	4.6	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %

Clallam Bay - Clallam River (Marine)

Washington

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	2,400	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	5,928	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine							
Species							
Fishes							
Smelt spawn		1352 m	3.2 %	116.4	10.6 %	12,705 m	140 %
Invertebrates							
Mussels and barnacles		2887 m	0.3 %	9.4	0.9 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities							
Algal Beds Shore		5320 m	0.2 %	6.2	0.6 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Estuary		4697 m	2.3 %	82.2	7.5 %	62,438 m	224 %
Dune grass Shore		974 m	0.2 %	6.0	0.6 %	176,736 m	109 %
Kelp high persistence (WA)		30 ha	2.7 %	97.4	8.9 %	336 ha	168 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)		97 ha	4.2 %	152.7	14.0 %	692 ha	162 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)		58 ha	5.5 %	198.9	18.2 %	320 ha	169 %
Kelp Shore		6613 m	0.4 %	16.2	1.5 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		0 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		4697 m	0.3 %	11.6	1.1 %	442,357 m	228 %
Surfgrass Shore		2887 m	0.2 %	8.7	0.8 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Organics/fines (ha)		6 ha	0.0 %	1.2	0.1 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Shoreline							

Clallam Bay - Clallam River (Marine)

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		991 m	0.5 %	16.7	1.5 %	64,871 m	114 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		974 m	0.5 %	19.6	1.8 %	54,295 m	137 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		4697 m	8.3 %	303.6	27.8 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		1292 m	0.6 %	22.9	2.1 %	61,723 m	94 %

Clatskanie River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	30 %	GAP 1	%	National	11 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	8,872	ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	11 %	National Other:	%	Private	57 %
	21,913	ac	Undeveloped	66 %	GAP 3	33 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	2 %	GAP 4	57 %	State/Provin	33 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			11 ha	0.3 %	26.1	3.2 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			1891 ha	0.3 %	7.8	1.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1040 ha	0.1 %	2.4	0.3 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1604 ha	0.1 %	1.7	0.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			172 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.1 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			5 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	1.0	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	1.6	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Mammals								
Columbia White-Tailed Deer	*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*	T2	2 occ	11.8 %	95.1	11.8 %	17 occ	71 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		29543 m	0.6 %	115.9	2.1 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		14161 m	2.7 %	300.5	5.3 %	266,114 m	86 %

Clatskanie River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		29655 m	0.9 %	164.6	2.9 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Lower Columbia Tributaries- Sedimentary, Moderate Elevation, Moderate Gradient			1 occ	6.3 %	1129.4	20.0 %	5 occ	100 %

Clatsop Plains-Necanicum River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	2 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	2 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	17,649	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	14 %	National Other:	%	Private	81 %
	43,593	ac	Undeveloped	96 %	GAP 3	5 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	80 %	State/Provin	15 %		
							Local:	2 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			11 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			13173 ha	2.0 %	27.4	6.7 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			426 ha	0.0 %	0.5	0.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3133 ha	0.1 %	1.6	0.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			9 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		5 occ	0.3 %	2.4	0.6 %	839 occ	90 %
Invertebrates								
Oregon Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*	T1	3 occ	37.5 %	48.8	12.0 %	25 occ	28 %
Mammals								
Pacific Western Big-Eared Bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*	T3	1 occ	20.0 %	81.3	20.0 %	5 occ	40 %
Vascular Plants								
Chamber's Paintbrush	*Castilleja chambersii*		1 occ	33.3 %	16.3	4.0 %	25 occ	12 %
Several-Flowered Sedge	*Carex pluriflora*		1 occ	25.0 %	58.0	14.3 %	7 occ	57 %
Plant Communities								
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Ledgla / Carobn / Sphagn)	*Ledgla / carobn / sphagn*		1 occ	8.3 %	67.7	16.7 %	6 occ	117 %

Clatsop Plains-Necanicum River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		5 occ	1.4 %	6.9	4.6 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		5 occ	5.0 %	24.0	16.1 %	31 occ	168 %
Common Murre			4 occ	4.0 %	19.8	13.3 %	30 occ	187 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		3 occ	0.9 %	4.7	3.2 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		9 occ	2.3 %	11.5	7.8 %	116 occ	171 %
Shorebird Concentration Area			1 occ	4.3 %	9.3	6.3 %	16 occ	119 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		1 occ	1.1 %	5.0	3.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Western Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*		1 occ	7.1 %	13.5	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %
Mammals								
Stellar's Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*		2 occ	5.9 %	24.8	16.7 %	12 occ	217 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout			1 occ	2.4 %	11.4	7.7 %	13 occ	223 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds (ha)			2 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			162 ha	1.5 %	7.6	5.1 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			16216 m	1.1 %	5.5	3.7 %	442,357 m	228 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Boulder (ha)			0 ha	0.2 %	0.9	0.6 %	40 ha	283 %
Cobble/Gravel (ha)			1 ha	0.4 %	2.1	1.4 %	55 ha	282 %
Mud (ha)			0 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.1 %	155 ha	244 %
Organics/fines (ha)			182 ha	1.0 %	4.9	3.3 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)			96 ha	0.4 %	1.8	1.2 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)			69 ha	0.7 %	3.3	2.2 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Sand/Mud (ha)			5 ha	0.1 %	0.6	0.4 %	1,250 ha	246 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)			147 ha	1.7 %	8.6	5.8 %	2,550 ha	256 %
Unconsolidated (ha)			4 ha	1.2 %	6.0	4.0 %	91 ha	121 %
Shoreline								
Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)			76 m	0.7 %	3.4	2.3 %	3,285 m	158 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			205 m	0.4 %	2.1	1.4 %	14,577 m	89 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)			640 m	0.4 %	2.1	1.4 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)			11553 m	2.4 %	11.9	8.0 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			4161 m	0.5 %	2.6	1.7 %	239,478 m	223 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Rock Platform Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		347 m	1.5 %	7.6	5.1 %	6,812 m	102 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		309 m	2.9 %	14.3	9.6 %	3,219 m	124 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		969 m	1.0 %	4.9	3.3 %	29,625 m	198 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)		1050 m	2.0 %	9.9	6.6 %	15,799 m	247 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Very Exposed (Embayment)		49 m	4.8 %	23.8	16.0 %	304 m	334 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		1603 m	0.4 %	2.0	1.4 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		694 m	0.9 %	4.3	2.9 %	24,105 m	129 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		2987 m	2.7 %	13.3	9.0 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand Beach (Embayment)		1008 m	29.7 %	147.4	99.2 %	1,017 m	311 %
Sand Beach (Outer Coast)		2936 m	4.5 %	22.4	15.1 %	19,455 m	89 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		2336 m	2.4 %	11.9	8.0 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		517 m	1.7 %	8.2	5.5 %	9,335 m	278 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		1841 m	7.3 %	35.9	24.2 %	7,615 m	309 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		1875 m	0.7 %	3.5	2.3 %	80,427 m	122 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	22618 m	0.9 %	88.9	3.1 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	79126 m	0.9 %	49.9	1.8 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	22833 m	0.5 %	48.7	1.7 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	43471 m	0.5 %	49.6	1.7 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

Clayoquot-Alberni

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	176,444	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	13 %	National Other:	98 %	Private	1 %
	435,817	ac	Undeveloped	93 %	GAP 3	85 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	6 %	GAP 4	1 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Boreal Wet Meadow			16 occ	4.3 %	54.2	133.3 %	12 occ	1833 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			42 occ	11.0 %	189.6	466.7 %	9 occ	2956 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp			2 occ	1.4 %	6.8	16.7 %	12 occ	650 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			133 ha	8.0 %	16.3	40.1 %	332 ha	230 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			177 ha	0.5 %	2.2	5.4 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Dry Douglas-Fir And Madrone Forest And Woodland			1 ha	1.0 %	2.0	5.0 %	29 ha	407 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			39114 ha	7.2 %	9.8	24.1 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			2865 ha	0.4 %	0.6	1.5 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			15 occ	8.8 %	67.7	166.7 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune			1 occ	0.4 %	6.8	16.7 %	6 occ	3850 %
North Pacific Maritime Tidal Salt Marsh			2 occ	50.0 %	9.0	22.2 %	9 occ	44 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			5166 ha	0.2 %	0.3	0.7 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			12049 ha	3.2 %	6.4	15.8 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			86355 ha	5.3 %	10.8	26.6 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			3573 ha	9.4 %	19.2	47.2 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh			2 occ	2.6 %	6.8	16.7 %	12 occ	267 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		123 occ	6.5 %	6.0	14.7 %	839 occ	90 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*		2 occ	2.8 %	9.0	22.2 %	9 occ	144 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		28400 ha	9.6 %	7.8	19.3 %	147,425 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		47336 ha	7.8 %	6.3	15.6 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	G5	1 occ	1.9 %	2.0	5.0 %	20 occ	105 %
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucurus*		3 occ	8.3 %	4.5	11.1 %	27 occ	100 %
Vascular Plants								
Olympic Mountain Aster	*Aster paucicapitatus*		3 occ	60.0 %	4.9	12.0 %	25 occ	20 %
Sand-Dwelling Wallflower	*Erysimum arenicola var torulosum*		2 occ	50.0 %	3.3	8.0 %	25 occ	16 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		3 occ	0.8 %	0.4	2.8 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		1 occ	1.0 %	0.5	3.2 %	31 occ	168 %
Cassin's Auklet	*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*		1 occ	5.6 %	2.5	16.7 %	6 occ	150 %
Common Murre			1 occ	1.0 %	0.5	3.3 %	30 occ	187 %
Fork-Tailed Storm Petral			1 occ	7.1 %	3.7	25.0 %	4 occ	175 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*		1 occ	2.8 %	1.4	9.1 %	11 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		1 occ	0.3 %	0.2	1.1 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		2 occ	0.5 %	0.3	1.7 %	116 occ	171 %
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*		1 occ	6.3 %	3.0	20.0 %	5 occ	180 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		1 occ	1.1 %	0.5	3.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Fishes								
Herring Spawning High Cover			2939 m	1.0 %	0.5	3.5 %	84,336 m	169 %
Herring Spawning Low Cover			58563 m	7.8 %	3.9	26.0 %	225,517 m	146 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			47436 m	4.2 %	2.1	14.1 %	337,346 m	132 %
Mammals								
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout			1 occ	2.4 %	1.1	7.7 %	13 occ	223 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Estuary			28977 m	7.7 %	3.8	25.7 %	112,601 m	179 %
Algal Beds Shore			201102 m	6.4 %	3.2	21.4 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Estuary			16763 m	8.1 %	4.0	26.8 %	62,438 m	224 %
Dune grass Shore			39445 m	6.7 %	3.3	22.3 %	176,736 m	109 %
Eelgrass (Ha)			119 ha	8.0 %	4.0	26.8 %	443 ha	120 %
Eelgrass Estuary			64020 m	11.3 %	5.6	37.7 %	169,841 m	224 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Eelgrass Shore		52342 m	8.4 %	4.2	27.9 %	187,323 m	146 %
Kelp Estuary		5438 m	21.6 %	10.7	71.9 %	7,567 m	214 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		491 ha	2.5 %	1.2	8.4 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore		39268 m	2.6 %	1.3	8.8 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		93 ha	0.9 %	0.4	2.9 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		61282 m	4.2 %	2.1	13.9 %	442,357 m	228 %
Saltmarsh Shore		49720 m	9.1 %	4.5	30.3 %	164,143 m	118 %
Seashore Lupine Dunes	*Lupinus littoralis (dune community)*	1 occ	14.3 %	14.9	100.0 %	1 occ	200 %
Surfgrass Estuary		5275 m	22.9 %	11.4	76.5 %	6,898 m	215 %
Surfgrass Shore		28406 m	2.3 %	1.2	7.8 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Mud Flat (ha)		1313 ha	4.3 %	2.1	14.3 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)		38 ha	0.2 %	0.1	0.7 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand and Gravel Flat (ha)		61 ha	8.5 %	4.2	28.3 %	215 ha	185 %
Intertidal Habitat							
Rocky intertidal habitat (Embayment)		2948 m	16.9 %	8.4	56.3 %	5,233 m	199 %
Shoreline							
Channel Protected (Outer Coast)		1625 m	12.5 %	6.2	41.7 %	3,901 m	74 %
Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		311 m	2.8 %	1.4	9.5 %	3,285 m	158 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		7485 m	6.9 %	3.4	23.0 %	32,500 m	106 %
Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		810 m	3.1 %	1.5	10.4 %	7,802 m	72 %
Mud Flat Protected (Embayment)		1585 m	8.1 %	4.0	26.9 %	5,894 m	224 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)		22207 m	14.7 %	7.3	49.1 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		47064 m	5.9 %	2.9	19.7 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Protected (Outer Coast)		20705 m	16.8 %	8.3	56.1 %	36,906 m	137 %
Rock Platform (Outer Coast)		8732 m	6.9 %	3.4	23.2 %	37,705 m	65 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Embayment)		2328 m	39.5 %	19.6	131.7 %	1,767 m	293 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		27727 m	8.6 %	4.3	28.6 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rock with Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		228 m	0.2 %	0.1	0.7 %	31,193 m	113 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		7801 m	3.6 %	1.8	12.0 %	64,871 m	114 %
Rock With Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		945 m	5.6 %	2.8	18.8 %	5,027 m	117 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		33017 m	5.1 %	2.5	17.1 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rock with Sand and Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		2844 m	2.9 %	1.4	9.7 %	29,435 m	65 %
Rock with Sand Beach (Outer Coast)		4860 m	45.1 %	22.4	150.4 %	3,231 m	195 %
Rock With Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		2625 m	22.4 %	11.1	74.6 %	3,518 m	186 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		9586 m	5.3 %	2.6	17.7 %	54,295 m	137 %
Rock With Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		232 m	5.4 %	2.7	17.9 %	1,300 m	131 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			2788 m	4.5 %	2.2	14.9 %	18,758 m	216 %
Rocky intertidal habitat (Outer Coast)			28915 m	2.9 %	1.5	9.8 %	294,655 m	123 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)			323 m	0.3 %	0.2	1.1 %	29,625 m	198 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)			2067 m	3.9 %	1.9	13.1 %	15,799 m	247 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)			2437 m	0.6 %	0.3	2.1 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)			5530 m	1.7 %	0.9	5.7 %	96,577 m	110 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)			68006 m	9.0 %	4.5	30.1 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)			10203 m	29.8 %	14.8	99.2 %	10,283 m	243 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			12305 m	6.3 %	3.1	21.1 %	58,215 m	98 %
Sand and Gravel Flat (Outer Coast)			3 m	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	20,837 m	57 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)			7668 m	13.6 %	6.8	45.4 %	16,881 m	144 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			14101 m	6.9 %	3.4	22.8 %	61,723 m	94 %
Sand Beach (Outer Coast)			9111 m	14.0 %	7.0	46.8 %	19,455 m	89 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)			4347 m	4.5 %	2.2	14.9 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			11908 m	11.1 %	5.5	37.1 %	32,087 m	121 %
Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			1331 m	3.4 %	1.7	11.4 %	11,673 m	104 %
Sand Flat (Embayment)			2049 m	60.6 %	30.0	201.9 %	1,015 m	280 %
Sand Flat (Outer Coast)			1954 m	24.9 %	12.3	83.0 %	2,355 m	83 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)			3755 m	5.5 %	2.7	18.4 %	20,374 m	125 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)			5010 m	8.6 %	4.3	28.6 %	17,529 m	230 %
Sand Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			5436 m	6.2 %	3.1	20.6 %	26,382 m	139 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		140910 m	15.3 %	144.3	50.9 %	276,806 m	176 %
Chum Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		76794 m	8.4 %	79.7	28.1 %	273,258 m	144 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		332525 m	14.8 %	139.9	49.3 %	673,874 m	155 %
Cutthroat Trout, West Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		133371 m	17.4 %	98.7	34.8 %	382,902 m	102 %
Dolly Varden, West Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	26424 m	12.9 %	73.0	25.8 %	102,560 m	148 %
Pink Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		23876 m	6.3 %	59.3	20.9 %	114,095 m	160 %
River Lamprey	*Lampetra ayresi*	G4	3567 m	100.0 %	945.1	333.4 %	1,070 m	333 %
Sockeye Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		114160 m	15.6 %	147.0	51.9 %	220,095 m	191 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		237192 m	11.7 %	110.4	38.9 %	609,198 m	168 %

Freshwater Macrohabitats

First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology			134 m	0.5 %	7.5	2.6 %	5,105 m	500 %

Clayoquot-Alberni

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		4350 m	0.3 %	9.7	3.4 %	126,642 m	294 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		23928 m	50.6 %	717.0	252.9 %	9,461 m	387 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		216380 m	5.7 %	161.1	56.8 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		20960 m	28.2 %	399.3	140.8 %	14,882 m	233 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		59 m	0.4 %	6.2	2.2 %	2,703 m	330 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		5431 m	1.7 %	23.5	8.3 %	65,517 m	354 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		6241 m	61.8 %	876.7	309.3 %	2,018 m	309 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		311 m	0.1 %	1.7	0.6 %	52,799 m	132 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		8843 m	46.7 %	662.2	233.6 %	3,786 m	328 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		37945 m	3.2 %	91.0	32.1 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		4960 m	32.3 %	458.2	161.6 %	3,069 m	215 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		179 m	8.1 %	46.0	16.2 %	1,106 m	121 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		949 m	1.4 %	20.4	7.2 %	13,157 m	399 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		1508 m	10.6 %	149.6	52.8 %	2,857 m	500 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		246 m	0.0 %	0.4	0.1 %	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		692 m	0.5 %	6.8	2.4 %	28,683 m	269 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		8611 m	32.2 %	455.8	160.8 %	5,356 m	313 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		91455 m	3.0 %	84.6	29.8 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		2172 m	14.1 %	200.5	70.7 %	3,072 m	277 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		118 m	2.3 %	13.0	4.6 %	2,578 m	90 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		208 m	2.8 %	15.8	5.6 %	3,746 m	130 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2141 m	1.2 %	17.6	6.2 %	34,571 m	341 %

Clayoquot-Alberni

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		20487 m	93.5 %	1324.8	467.3 %	4,384 m	467 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1767 m	0.8 %	11.6	4.1 %	43,046 m	162 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		25826 m	56.3 %	798.7	281.7 %	9,167 m	360 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		119605 m	8.7 %	247.8	87.4 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		3458 m	22.4 %	317.9	112.1 %	3,084 m	314 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		33835 m	63.7 %	902.3	318.3 %	10,630 m	331 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		127 m	3.0 %	17.0	6.0 %	2,122 m	95 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		3734 m	3.0 %	42.5	15.0 %	24,918 m	385 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		12934 m	0.5 %	14.9	5.3 %	245,882 m	329 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		3083 m	0.7 %	10.0	3.5 %	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		53255 m	25.2 %	357.3	126.0 %	42,252 m	408 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		757866 m	9.3 %	262.6	92.6 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		47161 m	31.8 %	450.3	158.8 %	29,693 m	303 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		8981 m	0.4 %	12.7	4.5 %	199,816 m	680 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		1128 m	81.0 %	459.4	162.0 %	696 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		17431 m	85.1 %	1205.6	425.3 %	4,099 m	436 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		297 m	0.1 %	2.0	0.7 %	42,081 m	141 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		22996 m	59.1 %	838.1	295.7 %	7,778 m	347 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		49462 m	4.5 %	126.9	44.8 %	110,483 m	407 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		1197 m	17.1 %	97.2	34.3 %	3,490 m	91 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		1014 m	26.2 %	148.4	52.4 %	1,937 m	155 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		941 m	1.5 %	22.0	7.7 %	12,156 m	396 %

Clayoquot-Alberni

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fourth Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		245 m	17.5 %	99.5	35.1 %	698 m	88 %
Fourth Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		280 m	0.2 %	3.5	1.2 %	22,746 m	255 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		10204 m	5.2 %	73.1	25.8 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		34719 m	3.6 %	34.3	12.1 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		4340 m	50.3 %	284.9	100.5 %	4,318 m	101 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		625 m	0.5 %	6.8	2.4 %	25,878 m	114 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		27102 m	2.7 %	38.6	13.6 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		4140 m	98.8 %	560.4	197.7 %	2,094 m	198 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		1254 m	9.4 %	133.8	47.2 %	2,657 m	269 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		75469 m	9.2 %	86.9	30.7 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		2121 m	39.3 %	222.9	78.6 %	2,698 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		23 m	0.3 %	1.9	0.7 %	3,434 m	1 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		947 m	3.5 %	50.0	17.6 %	5,369 m	317 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		1720 m	100.0 %	566.9	200.0 %	860 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		274 m	5.1 %	29.1	10.2 %	2,672 m	189 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		75666 m	7.8 %	111.1	39.2 %	193,048 m	265 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		1399 m	25.2 %	142.9	50.4 %	2,775 m	138 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2880 m	3.7 %	53.1	18.7 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		121 m	0.5 %	7.3	2.6 %	4,738 m	239 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		70355 m	10.9 %	154.7	54.6 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		13001 m	2.7 %	38.9	13.7 %	94,768 m	220 %

Clearwater River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	21,433	ha	Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	1 %	Indigenous:	%
	52,940	ac	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	4 %	National Other:	%	Private	22 %
			Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	73 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	23 %	State/Provin	77 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			26 ha	0.1 %	2.6	0.8 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			10390 ha	1.6 %	17.8	5.3 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			268 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4958 ha	0.2 %	2.1	0.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			2 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			5925 ha	0.4 %	6.1	1.8 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*		1 occ	1.1 %	25.7	7.7 %	13 occ	415 %
Olympic Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton olympicus*		1 occ	1.3 %	13.4	4.0 %	25 occ	256 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		4 occ	0.2 %	1.6	0.5 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		101 occ	5.7 %	38.4	11.5 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	G5	1 occ	1.9 %	16.7	5.0 %	20 occ	105 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	5 occ	0.5 %	3.3	1.0 %	503 occ	111 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								

Clearwater River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	4667 m	0.2 %	15.1	0.6 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*	137516 m	7.4 %	572.8	24.5 %	560,551 m	109 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	56573 m	1.8 %	140.1	6.0 %	943,067 m	129 %
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	58986 m	5.7 %	440.5	18.9 %	312,652 m	187 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	28624 m	2.5 %	195.6	8.4 %	341,699 m	123 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Upland - Glacial Till, Low Elevation, Low To Moderate Gradient		1 occ	2.4 %	194.6	8.3 %	12 occ	133 %
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient		2 occ	5.0 %	389.1	16.7 %	12 occ	133 %
Olympics - Sandstones, Mid Elevation, High Gradient		2 occ	6.7 %	518.8	22.2 %	9 occ	211 %

Cloquallum River

Washington

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	8,418 ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	100 %
	20,792 ac	Undeveloped	96 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	0 %	GAP 4	100 %	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4855 ha	0.4 %	12.0	1.4 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3188 ha	0.1 %	3.5	0.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		50971 m	2.1 %	419.5	7.1 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		55625 m	1.2 %	229.6	3.9 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		51096 m	1.6 %	322.1	5.4 %	943,067 m	129 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		24906 m	0.7 %	145.5	2.4 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Coastal upland - glacial till, low elevation, low to moderate gradient			1 occ	100.0 %		%	occ	%
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Olympics Rainshadow Coastal Headwaters - Mafic, Mid Elevation, Moderate To High Gradient			1 occ	3.1 %	594.4	10.0 %	10 occ	130 %

Columbia Mainstem Islands

Washington/Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	2,903	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	7,170	ac	Undeveloped	%	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	%	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	5.9	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Bald Eagle Wintering Area	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus wintering area*		1 occ	7.1 %	176.4	7.1 %	14 occ	29 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*		2 occ	2.8 %	548.9	22.2 %	9 occ	144 %
Mammals								
Columbia White-Tailed Deer	*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*	T2	3 occ	17.6 %	3043.1	17.6 %	17 occ	71 %
Columbia White-Tailed Deer	*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*	T2	2 occ	11.8 %	290.6	11.8 %	17 occ	71 %
Freshwater								
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Lower Columbia Sloughs And Tributaries - Flat Gradient			1 occ	16.7 %	8622.1	50.0 %	2 occ	200 %

Columbia Refuge Islands

Washington/Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	9 %	GAP 1	%	National	91 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	6,253 ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	79 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	15,445 ac	Undeveloped	61 %	GAP 3	12 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	28 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			65 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			155 ha	0.0 %	0.5	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			249 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		7 occ	0.4 %	9.6	0.8 %	839 occ	90 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*		1 occ	1.4 %	127.4	11.1 %	9 occ	144 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	1 occ	1.2 %	127.4	11.1 %	9 occ	367 %
Mammals								
Columbia White-Tailed Deer	*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*	T2	5 occ	29.4 %	337.3	29.4 %	17 occ	71 %
Marine								
Plant Communities								
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Corser Salix)	*Corser - salix (salhoo - salsit)*		3 occ	60.0 %	1258.9	300.0 %	1 occ	400 %
Lowland Floodplain-Low Terrace Riparian Forests And Shrublands	*Popbal / corser / impcap*		1 occ	12.5 %	209.8	50.0 %	2 occ	100 %
Organic, Sand, Mixed-Fine Or Mud: Partly Enclosed, Backshore	*Transition zone wetland op*		1 occ	100.0 %	419.6	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Marine Ecological Systems								

Columbia Refuge Islands

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Estuary							
Flat (ha)		2 ha	0.3 %	3.7	0.9 %	279 ha	116 %
Mud Flat (ha)		11 ha	0.0 %	0.5	0.1 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)		2178 ha	11.9 %	166.2	39.6 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)		2173 ha	8.2 %	114.3	27.2 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)		733 ha	7.2 %	100.2	23.9 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Sand/Mud (ha)		227 ha	5.4 %	76.2	18.2 %	1,250 ha	246 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)		1278 ha	15.0 %	210.3	50.1 %	2,550 ha	256 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU *Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		714 m	0.0 %	5.6	0.1 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Lower Columbia Tributaries -Alluvium/Colluvium Streams, Low Elevation, Low Gradient		1 occ	14.3 %	4003.0	50.0 %	2 occ	50 %

Columbia River Estuary

Washington/Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	19,170	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	6 %
	47,350	ac	Undeveloped	15 %	GAP 3	1 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	83 %	GAP 4	6 %	State/Provin	1 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Species								
Birds								
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	1 occ	1.2 %	41.6	11.1 %	9 occ	367 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		2 occ	2.0 %	8.8	6.5 %	31 occ	168 %
Caspian Tern	*Sterna caspia*		1 occ	25.0 %	136.9	100.0 %	1 occ	400 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*		3 occ	6.0 %	27.4	20.0 %	15 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		1 occ	0.3 %	1.4	1.1 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		2 occ	0.5 %	2.4	1.7 %	116 occ	171 %
Shorebird Concentration Area			3 occ	13.0 %	25.7	18.8 %	16 occ	119 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			3315 m	0.3 %	1.3	1.0 %	337,346 m	132 %
Mammals								
Stellar's Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*		1 occ	2.9 %	11.4	8.3 %	12 occ	217 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout			1 occ	2.4 %	10.5	7.7 %	13 occ	223 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Estuary			3624 m	1.0 %	4.4	3.2 %	112,601 m	179 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Coastal Sand Dunes	*Fesrub dune*	1 occ	100.0 %	136.9	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Dune grass Estuary		4868 m	2.3 %	10.7	7.8 %	62,438 m	224 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Salvir Disspi Trimar)	*Salvir - disspi - trimar - (jaucar)*	1 occ	1.5 %	6.2	4.5 %	22 occ	250 %
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Corser Salix)	*Corser - salix (salhoo - salsit)*	1 occ	20.0 %	136.9	100.0 %	1 occ	400 %
Lowland Floodplain-Low Terrace Riparian Forests And Shrublands	*Popbal / corser / impcap*	1 occ	12.5 %	68.4	50.0 %	2 occ	100 %
Organic: Partly Enclosed, Backshore, Mesohaline (Marsh) Op	*Low salinity high marsh op*	3 occ	27.3 %	102.7	75.0 %	4 occ	225 %
Red Fescue Stabilized Sand Dunes	*Fesrub dune grassland*	1 occ	100.0 %	136.9	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		691 ha	6.5 %	29.8	21.8 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Sand: Partly Enclosed, Eulittoral, Euhaline (Marsh) Op	*Sandy, high salinity, low marsh op*	1 occ	100.0 %	68.4	50.0 %	2 occ	50 %

Marine Ecological Systems

Estuary

Target	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Boulder (ha)		25 ha	18.4 %	84.3	61.6 %	40 ha	283 %
Mud Flat (ha)		6 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)		772 ha	4.2 %	19.2	14.0 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Rock (ha)		68 ha	95.1 %	440.1	321.5 %	21 ha	338 %
Sand (ha)		15988 ha	60.1 %	274.3	200.4 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)		1628 ha	15.9 %	72.6	53.1 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Sand/Mud (ha)		1514 ha	36.3 %	165.8	121.1 %	1,250 ha	246 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)		2993 ha	35.2 %	160.7	117.4 %	2,550 ha	256 %

Shoreline

Target	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Rock With Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		573 m	4.9 %	22.3	16.3 %	3,518 m	186 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		924 m	0.9 %	4.3	3.1 %	29,625 m	198 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)		279 m	1.5 %	6.8	5.0 %	5,586 m	244 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Embayment)		1244 m	31.6 %	144.2	105.4 %	1,181 m	272 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Target	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Chum Salmon, Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 3*	68899 m	20.2 %	1057.2	40.5 %	170,194 m	133 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*	77428 m	1.6 %	140.4	5.4 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	75365 m	14.2 %	739.6	28.3 %	266,114 m	86 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	59649 m	1.8 %	153.1	5.9 %	1,017,511 m	137 %

Columbia River Mainstem

Washington/Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	2 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	3 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	34,216	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	1 %	National Other:	%	Private	10 %
	84,514	ac	Undeveloped	25 %	GAP 3	2 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	71 %	GAP 4	10 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Species								
Amphibians								
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	G4	1 occ	1.6 %	29.9	14.3 %	7 occ	586 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		18 occ	1.0 %	4.5	2.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*		1 occ	1.4 %	23.3	11.1 %	9 occ	144 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	14 occ	16.9 %	326.0	155.6 %	9 occ	367 %
Streaked Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris strigata*		2 occ	15.4 %	46.6	22.2 %	9 occ	67 %
Vascular Plants								
Hairy-Stemmed Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea hirtipes*		1 occ	6.7 %	8.4	4.0 %	25 occ	48 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 3*		116336 m	34.2 %	1000.1	68.4 %	170,194 m	133 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		68063 m	1.4 %	69.2	4.7 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		75482 m	14.2 %	415.0	28.4 %	266,114 m	86 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Lower Columbia ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		3075 m	0.7 %	20.1	1.4 %	224,010 m	46 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		44787 m	1.3 %	64.4	4.4 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								

Columbia River Mainstem

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Lower Columbia Tributary Small Rivers - Volcanics		1 occ	20.0 %	731.5	50.0 %	2 occ	150 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Columbia Estuary Tributaries - Sedimentary, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient		4 occ	22.2 %	1170.4	80.0 %	5 occ	160 %
Lower Columbia Sloughs And Tributaries - Flat Gradient		2 occ	33.3 %	1463.1	100.0 %	2 occ	200 %

Coos Mtn

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	60 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	13,135	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	2 %	National Other:	%	Private	40 %
	32,443	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	58 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	%	GAP 4	40 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2888 ha	0.3 %	4.6	0.8 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			9787 ha	0.4 %	6.9	1.3 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			356 ha	0.2 %	5.1	0.9 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	1 occ	1.0 %	78.0	14.3 %	7 occ	671 %
Southern Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton variegatus*	G3	1 occ	2.4 %	42.0	7.7 %	13 occ	192 %
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		4 occ	0.2 %	2.5	0.5 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	6 occ	0.6 %	6.5	1.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		5 occ	3.0 %	210.0	38.5 %	13 occ	454 %
Oregon Megomphix (Snail)	*Megomphix hemphilli*		3 occ	2.9 %	126.0	23.1 %	13 occ	323 %
Mammals								
American Marten	*Martes americana*	G5	2 occ	20.0 %	363.9	66.7 %	3 occ	133 %
Red Tree Vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*	G3	3 occ	2.0 %	126.0	23.1 %	13 occ	308 %
Reptiles								
Northwestern Pond Turtle	*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*	T3	1 occ	1.3 %	60.7	11.1 %	9 occ	122 %

Coos Mtn

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		83963 m	0.9 %	71.2	1.9 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		38949 m	0.9 %	111.7	2.9 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		68742 m	0.8 %	105.4	2.8 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Inland Headwaters - Sediment			1 occ	1.7 %	211.9	5.6 %	18 occ	106 %

Coos-Millacoma Rivers

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	4 %	GAP 1	%	National	9 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	62,395	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	%	Private	63 %
	154,115	ac	Undeveloped	87 %	GAP 3	33 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	5 %	GAP 4	63 %	State/Provin	24 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			493 ha	0.1 %	0.3	0.3 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune			57 occ	23.3 %	1091.7	950.0 %	6 occ	3850 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			6964 ha	0.6 %	2.3	2.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			45375 ha	1.8 %	6.7	5.8 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	G4	5 occ	7.8 %	82.1	71.4 %	7 occ	586 %
Southern Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton variegatus*	G3	10 occ	23.8 %	88.4	76.9 %	13 occ	192 %
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*		6 occ	11.8 %	98.5	85.7 %	7 occ	343 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		3 occ	0.2 %	0.4	0.4 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		38 occ	2.2 %	5.0	4.3 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	27 occ	2.7 %	6.2	5.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		1 occ	0.6 %	8.8	7.7 %	13 occ	454 %
Mammals								
Pacific Fisher	*Martes pennanti pacifica*	T2	1 occ	33.3 %	38.3	33.3 %	3 occ	100 %

Coos-Millacoma Rivers

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Reptiles								
Northwestern Pond Turtle	*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*	T3	4 occ	5.1 %	51.1	44.4 %	9 occ	122 %
Vascular Plants								
Salt-Marsh Bird's-Beak	*Cordylanthus maritimus ssp palustris*		7 occ	35.0 %	32.2	28.0 %	25 occ	60 %
Western Lily	*Lilium occidentale*		1 occ	5.6 %	4.6	4.0 %	25 occ	72 %
Plant Communities								
Lowland Coniferous Forested Wetlands (Pinconc / Carobn)			1 occ	25.0 %	38.3	33.3 %	3 occ	100 %
Mineral Spring			3 occ	4.9 %	17.2	15.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Sphagnum Bogs and Poor Fens (Ledgla / Darcal / Sphagn)	*Ledgla / darcal / sphagn*		1 occ	11.1 %	38.3	33.3 %	3 occ	233 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		372536 m	4.1 %	66.5	8.3 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		226879 m	5.1 %	136.9	17.1 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		375215 m	4.5 %	121.1	15.1 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Coast Range small rivers - sedimentary, low to mid elevation			1 occ	4.5 %	114.7	14.3 %	7 occ	129 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Range Headwaters - Sediment			3 occ	25.0 %	602.2	75.0 %	4 occ	200 %

Copalis River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	12,155	ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	1 %	National Other:	%	Private	76 %
	30,023	ac	Undeveloped	95 %	GAP 3	23 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	76 %	State/Provin	5 %		
							Local:	19 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial							
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems							
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest		1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		2620 ha	0.4 %	7.9	1.3 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		4097 ha	0.4 %	7.0	1.2 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		4571 ha	0.2 %	3.5	0.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Marine							
Plant Communities							
Dune grass Estuary		7676 m	3.7 %	26.5	12.3 %	62,438 m	224 %
Dune grass Shore		3195 m	0.5 %	3.9	1.8 %	176,736 m	109 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		40 ha	0.4 %	2.7	1.3 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		3786 m	0.3 %	1.8	0.9 %	442,357 m	228 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Flat (ha)		8 ha	0.9 %	6.5	3.0 %	279 ha	116 %
Organics/fines (ha)		65 ha	0.4 %	2.6	1.2 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Shoreline							
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		3786 m	3.8 %	27.2	12.6 %	30,025 m	194 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)		3890 m	20.9 %	150.3	69.6 %	5,586 m	244 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		3195 m	3.2 %	23.1	10.7 %	29,817 m	64 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		8611 m	0.2 %	24.6	0.6 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Coast Tributaries - Outwash, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients			2 occ	6.1 %	823.4	20.0 %	10 occ	120 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Upland - Glacial Till, Low Elevation, Low To Moderate Gradient			1 occ	2.4 %	343.1	8.3 %	12 occ	133 %

Copalis River (TNC)

Washington

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	%	GAP 1	100 %	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	112 ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	276 ac	Undeveloped	85 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	100 %
		Water	%	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial							
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems							
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		91 ha	0.0 %	29.9	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		1 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		19 ha	0.0 %	1.5	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %

Copalis Rock NWR

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	12	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	30	ac	Undeveloped	93 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	7 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Common Murre			3 occ	3.0 %	!1858.5	10.0 %	30 occ	187 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*		2 occ	4.0 %	!9144.7	13.3 %	15 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		1 occ	0.3 %	2300.9	1.1 %	95 occ	163 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		1 occ	1.1 %	7286.2	3.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Fishes								
Smelt spawn			226 m	0.5 %	3883.7	1.8 %	12,705 m	140 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			4125 m	0.4 %	2672.6	1.2 %	337,346 m	132 %
Mammals								
Stellar's Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*		4 occ	11.8 %	'2861.7	33.3 %	12 occ	217 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout			4 occ	9.8 %	;7257.0	30.8 %	13 occ	223 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Shore			4125 m	0.1 %	960.1	0.4 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Shore			547 m	0.1 %	676.3	0.3 %	176,736 m	109 %
Saltmarsh Shore			547 m	0.1 %	728.2	0.3 %	164,143 m	118 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			1954 m	1.1 %	7865.5	3.6 %	54,295 m	137 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)		2171 m	0.7 %	4913.5	2.2 %	96,577 m	110 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		843 m	0.8 %	5740.4	2.6 %	32,087 m	121 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		547 m	0.6 %	4008.7	1.8 %	29,817 m	64 %

Cougar Creek ACEC

Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	117 ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	288 ac	Undeveloped	96 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	4 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial							
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems							
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		52 ha	0.0 %	9.3	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		64 ha	0.0 %	5.1	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %

Cowichan River (Freshwater)

British Columbia

Freshwater Site (cl

Area: 1,778 ha
4,392 ac

Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	0 %	Indigenous:	0 %
Developed	0 %	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	0 %	Private	0 %
Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	0 %	NGO	0 %
Water	0 %	GAP 4	0 %	State/Provin	0 %		
				Local:	0 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Freshwater							
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Unclassified Class 2 Freshwater System		1 occ	50.0 %	:8132.8	100.0 %	1 occ	200 %

Cummins-Rock Creek

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	31 %	National	91 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	22,034	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	4 %	National Other:	%	Private	5 %
	54,424	ac	Undeveloped	99 %	GAP 3	60 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	5 %	State/Provin	4 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			6292 ha	1.0 %	10.5	3.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4413 ha	0.4 %	4.2	1.3 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			11263 ha	0.4 %	4.7	1.5 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	5 occ	5.2 %	232.4	71.4 %	7 occ	671 %
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*		1 occ	2.0 %	46.5	14.3 %	7 occ	343 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.4	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		50 occ	2.8 %	18.5	5.7 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	8 occ	0.8 %	5.2	1.6 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Insular Blue Butterfly	*Plebejus saepiolus littoralis*	T2	1 occ	100.0 %	46.5	14.3 %	7 occ	14 %
Oregon Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*	T1	2 occ	25.0 %	26.0	8.0 %	25 occ	28 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		8 occ	2.2 %	8.8	7.4 %	108 occ	159 %

Cummins-Rock Creek

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		4 occ	4.0 %	15.4	12.9 %	31 occ	168 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*		3 occ	6.0 %	23.8	20.0 %	15 occ	200 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*		1 occ	2.8 %	10.8	9.1 %	11 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		4 occ	1.3 %	5.0	4.2 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		7 occ	1.8 %	7.2	6.0 %	116 occ	171 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		4 occ	4.3 %	15.9	13.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			307 m	0.6 %	2.5	2.1 %	14,577 m	89 %
Rock Platform (Outer Coast)			1752 m	1.4 %	5.5	4.6 %	37,705 m	65 %
Rock Platform Protected (Outer Coast)			843 m	4.6 %	18.3	15.4 %	5,487 m	160 %
Rock Platform Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			2883 m	12.7 %	50.4	42.3 %	6,812 m	102 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			320 m	0.0 %	0.2	0.2 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			1713 m	16.0 %	63.4	53.2 %	3,219 m	124 %
Rock with Sand Beach (Outer Coast)			339 m	3.1 %	12.5	10.5 %	3,231 m	195 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)			75 m	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			1023 m	1.3 %	5.1	4.2 %	24,105 m	129 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			223 m	0.2 %	0.8	0.7 %	33,330 m	119 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		102632 m	1.1 %	51.9	2.3 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		24157 m	0.5 %	41.3	1.8 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		106938 m	1.3 %	97.8	4.3 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Range Headwaters - Volcanic			1 occ	25.0 %	2273.7	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Volcanic			2 occ	33.3 %	2273.7	100.0 %	2 occ	250 %

Deep Creek - West Twin River (Marine)

Washington

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	1,200	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	2,964	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine							
Species							
Fishes							
Smelt spawn		1608 m	3.8 %	276.7	12.7 %	12,705 m	140 %
Plant Communities							
Algal Beds Shore		6017 m	0.2 %	14.0	0.6 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Shore		881 m	0.1 %	10.9	0.5 %	176,736 m	109 %
Eelgrass Shore		4410 m	0.7 %	51.5	2.4 %	187,323 m	146 %
Kelp high persistence (WA)		86 ha	7.7 %	558.5	25.5 %	336 ha	168 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)		133 ha	5.8 %	420.1	19.2 %	692 ha	162 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)		103 ha	9.6 %	701.9	32.1 %	320 ha	169 %
Kelp Shore		7075 m	0.5 %	34.7	1.6 %	445,946 m	142 %
Surfgrass Shore		6194 m	0.5 %	37.3	1.7 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Shoreline							
Gravel Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		881 m	15.1 %	1103.3	50.5 %	1,746 m	128 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		1784 m	1.0 %	71.9	3.3 %	54,295 m	137 %

Devils Punch Bowl State Natural Area

Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	24 ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	59 ac	Undeveloped	92 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	8 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	100 %		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial							
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems							
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		21 ha	0.0 %	31.8	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %

Doty Hills

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	25,439	ha	Agriculture	4 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
	62,835	ac	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	69 %
			Undeveloped	94 %	GAP 3	31 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	69 %	State/Provin	31 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			12417 ha	1.1 %	10.1	3.6 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			11623 ha	0.4 %	4.2	1.5 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			3 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*		2 occ	2.4 %	22.5	8.0 %	25 occ	188 %
Birds								
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	2 occ	0.2 %	1.1	0.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		80296 m	1.7 %	109.7	5.6 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		23239 m	0.7 %	48.5	2.5 %	943,067 m	129 %
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		43356 m	4.2 %	272.8	13.9 %	312,652 m	187 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		98684 m	2.9 %	190.8	9.7 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Willapa Headwaters - Mid Elevations, High Gradients			2 occ	6.7 %	437.1	22.2 %	9 occ	133 %

Doty Hills

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Willapa Headwaters - Sandstones, Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate/Low Gradient		2 occ	5.3 %	357.6	18.2 %	11 occ	100 %

Duckabush River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	5,100	ha	Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	41 %	Indigenous:	%
	12,597	ac	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	50 %
			Undeveloped	95 %	GAP 3	50 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	50 %	State/Provin	8 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			256 ha	0.8 %	109.8	7.8 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4242 ha	0.4 %	17.3	1.2 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			394 ha	0.0 %	0.7	0.1 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			35 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		3 occ	0.2 %	5.0	0.4 %	839 occ	90 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	2.8	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Hood Canal Summer Run ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop ?*		4319 m	2.8 %	549.2	5.6 %	77,120 m	15 %
Chum Salmon, Puget Sound/Strait ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop ?*		4319 m	1.9 %	620.2	6.3 %	68,298 m	18 %
Coho Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		25763 m	3.8 %	1258.1	12.8 %	200,804 m	39 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		6441 m	3.2 %	631.9	6.4 %	99,955 m	38 %
Pink Salmon, Odd-year ESU	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		6108 m	5.0 %	1643.3	16.8 %	36,446 m	114 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		19140 m	4.4 %	1439.1	14.7 %	130,417 m	59 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Puget lowland headwaters west - glacial drift, low elevation, low to moderate gradient		2 occ	4.9 %	1634.3	16.7 %	12 occ	125 %

Dungeness River (Freshwater)

Washington

Freshwater Site (cl			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	0 %	Indigenous:	0 %
Area:	2,377	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	0 %	Private	0 %
	5,871	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	0 %	NGO	0 %
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	0 %	State/Provin	0 %		
							Local:	0 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Freshwater							
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Northern Olympics rivers - sandstone, mid to low elevation, mixed gradient		1 occ	20.0 %	0519.6	50.0 %	2 occ	150 %

East Fork Hoquiam River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	5,880	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	78 %
	14,525	ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	22 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	78 %	State/Provin	5 %		
							Local:	17 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			2 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			608 ha	0.1 %	3.8	0.3 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2466 ha	0.2 %	8.7	0.7 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2839 ha	0.1 %	4.5	0.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		17042 m	0.7 %	200.8	2.4 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		27459 m	0.6 %	162.3	1.9 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		25385 m	0.8 %	229.1	2.7 %	943,067 m	129 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		26963 m	0.8 %	225.5	2.6 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Coast Tributaries - Outwash, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients			4 occ	12.1 %	3403.8	40.0 %	10 occ	120 %

East Fork Humptulips River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	99 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	11,285	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	1 %
	27,874	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	99 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	1 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			130 ha	0.4 %	25.3	4.0 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			498 ha	0.1 %	1.6	0.3 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1202 ha	0.1 %	2.2	0.3 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			5081 ha	0.2 %	4.2	0.7 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			247 ha	0.1 %	2.1	0.3 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			4099 ha	0.3 %	8.0	1.3 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*		1 occ	1.8 %	127.1	20.0 %	5 occ	580 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		5 occ	0.3 %	3.6	0.6 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	6 occ	0.6 %	7.6	1.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Burrington Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia burringtoni*		2 occ	4.8 %	97.8	15.4 %	13 occ	115 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*		1 occ	1.4 %	48.9	7.7 %	13 occ	200 %
Freshwater								
Species								

East Fork Humptulips River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		920 m	0.0 %	5.6	0.1 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		20367 m	0.4 %	62.7	1.4 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		3820 m	0.1 %	18.0	0.4 %	943,067 m	129 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		41353 m	1.2 %	180.2	4.1 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Willapa Headwaters - Mid Elevations, High Gradients			2 occ	6.7 %	985.4	22.2 %	9 occ	133 %

Elk Creek (Umpqua)

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	52 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	11,192	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	48 %
	27,645	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	52 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	48 %	State/Provin	1 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			423 ha	12.1 %	778.0	121.4 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4233 ha	0.4 %	7.8	1.2 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			5706 ha	0.2 %	4.7	0.7 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Clouded Salamander	*Aneides ferreus*	G3	1 occ	6.3 %	91.5	14.3 %	7 occ	86 %
Birds								
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	12 occ	1.2 %	15.3	2.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		50577 m	0.6 %	50.4	1.1 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		16527 m	0.4 %	55.6	1.2 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		59588 m	0.7 %	107.3	2.4 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Coast Range small rivers - sedimentary, low to mid elevation			1 occ	14.3 %	2238.6	50.0 %	2 occ	50 %

Ellsworth Creek

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	2 %	GAP 1	23 %	National	22 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	13,829	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	24 %	National Other:	%	Private	48 %
	34,157	ac	Undeveloped	86 %	GAP 3	4 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	23 %
			Water	10 %	GAP 4	48 %	State/Provin	6 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			40 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			4127 ha	0.6 %	11.0	2.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2154 ha	0.2 %	3.2	0.6 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4724 ha	0.2 %	3.2	0.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			87 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*		2 occ	2.4 %	41.5	8.0 %	25 occ	188 %
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*		1 occ	1.1 %	39.9	7.7 %	13 occ	415 %
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	G4	2 occ	3.1 %	148.1	28.6 %	7 occ	586 %
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*		1 occ	2.0 %	74.1	14.3 %	7 occ	343 %
Van Dyke's Salamander	*Plethodon vandykei*	G3	5 occ	11.4 %	129.6	25.0 %	20 occ	175 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.6	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		30 occ	1.7 %	17.7	3.4 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	1.0	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Burrington Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia burringtoni*		2 occ	4.8 %	79.8	15.4 %	13 occ	115 %

Ellsworth Creek

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	9164 m	0.4 %	45.9	1.3 %	722,295 m	150 %
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	22340 m	0.9 %	112.0	3.1 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*	31423 m	0.7 %	79.0	2.2 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*	11102 m	0.2 %	27.9	0.8 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	19104 m	0.6 %	73.3	2.0 %	943,067 m	129 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	29706 m	0.9 %	105.7	2.9 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient		2 occ	5.0 %	603.1	16.7 %	12 occ	133 %
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient		1 occ	2.5 %	301.7	8.3 %	12 occ	133 %

Elochoman River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	5 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	19,502	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	61 %
	48,170	ac	Undeveloped	94 %	GAP 3	39 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	61 %	State/Provin	39 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			34 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			8819 ha	0.8 %	9.4	2.6 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			10135 ha	0.4 %	4.8	1.3 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*		3 occ	3.7 %	44.1	12.0 %	25 occ	188 %
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	G4	4 occ	6.3 %	210.1	57.1 %	7 occ	586 %
Van Dyke's Salamander	*Plethodon vandykei*	G3	1 occ	2.3 %	18.4	5.0 %	20 occ	175 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.4	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		2 occ	0.1 %	0.8	0.2 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	0.7	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Valley Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*		1 occ	8.3 %	28.3	7.7 %	13 occ	85 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 3*		5882 m	1.7 %	88.7	3.5 %	170,194 m	133 %

Elochoman River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		20363 m	0.4 %	36.3	1.4 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		23930 m	4.5 %	230.8	9.0 %	266,114 m	86 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		56452 m	1.7 %	142.4	5.5 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Lower Columbia Tributary Small Rivers - Volcanics			1 occ	20.0 %	1283.5	50.0 %	2 occ	150 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Columbia Estuary Tributaries - Sedimentary, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient			1 occ	5.6 %	513.4	20.0 %	5 occ	160 %
Lower Columbia Sloughs And Tributaries - Flat Gradient			1 occ	16.7 %	1283.5	50.0 %	2 occ	200 %
Lower Columbia Tributaries - Volcanics, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient			2 occ	8.0 %	641.7	25.0 %	8 occ	88 %
Lower Columbia Tributaries- Sedimentary, Moderate Elevation, Moderate Gradient			1 occ	6.3 %	513.4	20.0 %	5 occ	100 %

Fanno Meadows (Conservation Easement)

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	241	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	100 %
	596	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	%	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			25 ha	0.0 %	2.1	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			147 ha	0.0 %	5.6	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			16 ha	0.0 %	1.4	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Vascular Plants								
Bog Anemone	*Anemone oregana var felix*	T2	3 occ	60.0 %	3565.6	12.0 %	25 occ	20 %
Coast Range Fawn-Lily	*Erythronium elegans*		1 occ	11.1 %	1188.5	4.0 %	25 occ	36 %
Plant Communities								
Sphagnum Bogs and Poor Fens (Vaccae / Sanoff)	*Vaccae / sanoff*		1 occ	100.0 %	9904.4	33.3 %	3 occ	33 %
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Xerten- Sanoff - Sphagn)	*Xerten- sanoff - sphagn*		2 occ	100.0 %	9808.9	66.7 %	3 occ	67 %

Flattery Rocks NWR
Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	446	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	1,102	ac	Undeveloped	99 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		6 occ	1.7 %	326.9	5.6 %	108 occ	159 %
Cassin's Auklet	*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*		2 occ	11.1 %	1961.1	33.3 %	6 occ	150 %
Common Murre			2 occ	2.0 %	392.2	6.7 %	30 occ	187 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*		1 occ	2.0 %	392.2	6.7 %	15 occ	200 %
Fork-Tailed Storm Petral			3 occ	21.4 %	4412.6	75.0 %	4 occ	175 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*		1 occ	2.8 %	534.9	9.1 %	11 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		6 occ	1.9 %	371.6	6.3 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		4 occ	1.0 %	202.9	3.4 %	116 occ	171 %
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*		2 occ	12.5 %	2353.4	40.0 %	5 occ	180 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		5 occ	5.3 %	980.6	16.7 %	30 occ	190 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			23668 m	2.1 %	412.8	7.0 %	337,346 m	132 %
Mammals								
Stellar's Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*		4 occ	11.8 %	1961.1	33.3 %	12 occ	217 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout			4 occ	9.8 %	1810.3	30.8 %	13 occ	223 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Shore			17105 m	0.5 %	107.2	1.8 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Shore			197 m	0.0 %	6.6	0.1 %	176,736 m	109 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Kelp high persistence (WA)		114 ha	10.2 %	1998.4	34.0 %	336 ha	168 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)		171 ha	7.4 %	1452.0	24.7 %	692 ha	162 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)		84 ha	7.9 %	1548.1	26.3 %	320 ha	169 %
Kelp Shore		5003 m	0.3 %	66.0	1.1 %	445,946 m	142 %
Surfgrass Shore		11724 m	1.0 %	189.9	3.2 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Shoreline							
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		7465 m	2.3 %	453.1	7.7 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		3809 m	1.8 %	345.5	5.9 %	64,871 m	114 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)		8481 m	2.6 %	516.6	8.8 %	96,577 m	110 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		197 m	0.3 %	56.9	1.0 %	20,374 m	125 %

Flynn Creek RNA

Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	257 ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	634 ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	%	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			8 ha	0.0 %	0.7	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			248 ha	0.0 %	8.9	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		1859 m	0.0 %	80.7	0.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		1959 m	0.0 %	153.7	0.1 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

Fogarty Creek State Recreation Area

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	2 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	69	ha	Developed	12 %	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	170	ac	Undeveloped	81 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	3 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	100 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			47 ha	0.0 %	25.3	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		1346 m	0.0 %	217.6	0.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		1346 m	0.0 %	393.3	0.1 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

Forest Park

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	1,443	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	3,565	ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	100 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			491 ha	0.0 %	7.1	0.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			918 ha	0.0 %	5.9	0.1 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Invertebrates								
Puget Oregonian	*Cryptomastix devia*		1 occ	25.0 %	382.1	7.7 %	13 occ	8 %

Gold River-Nootka

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	156,675	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	7 %	National Other:	98 %	Private	2 %
	386,987	ac	Undeveloped	97 %	GAP 3	91 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	2 %	GAP 4	2 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Boreal Wet Meadow			34 occ	9.1 %	129.7	283.3 %	12 occ	1833 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			37 occ	9.7 %	188.1	411.1 %	9 occ	2956 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			56 ha	3.4 %	7.7	16.9 %	332 ha	230 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			511 ha	1.6 %	7.1	15.6 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Dry Douglas-Fir And Madrone Forest And Woodland			20 ha	14.3 %	31.1	68.0 %	29 ha	407 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			23807 ha	4.4 %	6.7	14.7 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			357 ha	0.1 %	0.1	0.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			8 occ	4.7 %	40.7	88.9 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			20535 ha	0.8 %	1.2	2.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			26276 ha	6.9 %	15.7	34.4 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			65438 ha	4.0 %	9.2	20.2 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			728 ha	1.9 %	4.4	9.6 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh			3 occ	3.8 %	11.4	25.0 %	12 occ	267 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		31 occ	1.6 %	1.7	3.7 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		18939 ha	6.4 %	5.9	12.8 %	147,425 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		33318 ha	5.5 %	5.0	11.0 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Northern Pygmy-Owl, Swarthi Subspecies	*Glaucidium gnoma swarthi*	G5	6 occ	37.5 %	15.3	33.3 %	18 occ	89 %

Gold River-Nootka

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucurus*		1 occ	2.8 %	1.7	3.7 %	27 occ	100 %
Mammals								
Keen's Myotis	*Myotis keenii*	G2	1 occ	50.0 %	5.1	11.1 %	9 occ	11 %
Vascular Plants								
Salish Daisy	*Erigeron salishii*		1 occ	25.0 %	1.8	4.0 %	25 occ	16 %
Marine								
Species								
Fishes								
Herring Spawning High Cover			33194 m	11.8 %	6.6	39.4 %	84,336 m	169 %
Herring Spawning Low Cover			82512 m	11.0 %	6.1	36.6 %	225,517 m	146 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			48877 m	4.3 %	2.4	14.5 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Estuary			8868 m	2.4 %	1.3	7.9 %	112,601 m	179 %
Algal Beds Shore			213599 m	6.8 %	3.8	22.7 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Shore			21008 m	3.6 %	2.0	11.9 %	176,736 m	109 %
Eelgrass (Ha)			22 ha	1.5 %	0.8	5.1 %	443 ha	120 %
Eelgrass Estuary			8868 m	1.6 %	0.9	5.2 %	169,841 m	224 %
Eelgrass Shore			72351 m	11.6 %	6.5	38.6 %	187,323 m	146 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			43 ha	0.2 %	0.1	0.7 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore			41604 m	2.8 %	1.6	9.3 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			8846 m	0.6 %	0.3	2.0 %	442,357 m	228 %
Saltmarsh Shore			38320 m	7.0 %	3.9	23.3 %	164,143 m	118 %
Surfgrass Shore			65684 m	5.4 %	3.0	18.1 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Channel Protected (Outer Coast)			278 m	2.1 %	1.2	7.1 %	3,901 m	74 %
Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			283 m	10.8 %	6.0	35.9 %	788 m	90 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)			15273 m	14.1 %	7.9	47.0 %	32,500 m	106 %
Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			1841 m	7.1 %	4.0	23.6 %	7,802 m	72 %
High Tide Lagoon protected (Outer Coast)			1013 m	12.8 %	7.1	42.6 %	2,375 m	227 %
Mud Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			1793 m	16.4 %	9.2	54.7 %	3,276 m	118 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			8846 m	1.1 %	0.6	3.7 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Protected (Outer Coast)			16316 m	13.3 %	7.4	44.2 %	36,906 m	137 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)			7458 m	2.3 %	1.3	7.7 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rock Platform Protected (Outer Coast)			1508 m	8.2 %	4.6	27.5 %	5,487 m	160 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			7084 m	3.3 %	1.8	10.9 %	64,871 m	114 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			47740 m	7.4 %	4.1	24.7 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			8026 m	4.4 %	2.5	14.8 %	54,295 m	137 %
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			5037 m	8.1 %	4.5	26.9 %	18,758 m	216 %
Rocky intertidal habitat (Outer Coast)			51681 m	5.3 %	2.9	17.5 %	294,655 m	123 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)			25677 m	8.0 %	4.5	26.6 %	96,577 m	110 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)			52122 m	6.9 %	3.9	23.0 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			1296 m	5.9 %	3.3	19.6 %	6,602 m	153 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			10053 m	5.2 %	2.9	17.3 %	58,215 m	98 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			5751 m	2.8 %	1.6	9.3 %	61,723 m	94 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			2202 m	2.1 %	1.1	6.9 %	32,087 m	121 %
Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			1614 m	4.1 %	2.3	13.8 %	11,673 m	104 %
Sand Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			4498 m	5.1 %	2.9	17.1 %	26,382 m	139 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Chinook Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		39104 m	6.3 %	67.5	21.2 %	184,827 m	154 %
Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		61897 m	6.7 %	71.4	22.4 %	276,806 m	176 %
Chum Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		60350 m	6.6 %	70.5	22.1 %	273,258 m	144 %
Coho Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		71963 m	3.9 %	41.6	13.0 %	551,718 m	122 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		128043 m	5.7 %	60.7	19.0 %	673,874 m	155 %
Cutthroat Trout, East Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		1437 m	0.2 %	1.2	0.4 %	377,832 m	69 %
Cutthroat Trout, West Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		17800 m	2.3 %	14.8	4.6 %	382,902 m	102 %
Dolly Varden, East Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	1643 m	0.5 %	3.4	1.1 %	153,568 m	123 %
Dolly Varden, West Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	11578 m	5.6 %	36.0	11.3 %	102,560 m	148 %
Pink Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		45429 m	11.9 %	127.1	39.8 %	114,095 m	160 %
Sockeye Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		49990 m	17.3 %	183.7	57.5 %	86,896 m	177 %
Sockeye Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		94458 m	12.9 %	137.0	42.9 %	220,095 m	191 %
Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		29052 m	2.0 %	21.0	6.6 %	441,335 m	133 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		188842 m	9.3 %	99.0	31.0 %	609,198 m	168 %

Freshwater Macrohabitats

First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			307 m	4.4 %	28.0	8.8 %	3,508 m	181 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			7054 m	0.6 %	17.8	5.6 %	126,642 m	294 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		343 m	0.2 %	2.7	0.9 %	39,958 m	283 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		219103 m	5.8 %	183.7	57.5 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		11503 m	15.5 %	246.8	77.3 %	14,882 m	233 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		312 m	2.3 %	36.8	11.5 %	2,703 m	330 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		13767 m	4.2 %	67.1	21.0 %	65,517 m	354 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		956 m	46.9 %	299.9	93.9 %	1,018 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1264 m	0.5 %	7.6	2.4 %	52,799 m	132 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		36874 m	3.1 %	99.6	31.2 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		30 m	0.1 %	1.5	0.5 %	6,354 m	258 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		1626 m	10.6 %	169.1	53.0 %	3,069 m	215 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2692 m	4.1 %	65.3	20.5 %	13,157 m	399 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		350 m	9.8 %	62.6	19.6 %	1,785 m	165 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1317 m	0.2 %	2.5	0.8 %	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		119413 m	3.9 %	124.4	39.0 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		67 m	0.1 %	1.8	0.6 %	12,035 m	267 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		6328 m	41.2 %	657.7	206.0 %	3,072 m	277 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		8853 m	5.1 %	81.8	25.6 %	34,571 m	341 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		65 m	0.7 %	4.4	1.4 %	4,733 m	151 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		3336 m	1.5 %	24.7	7.7 %	43,046 m	162 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		14 m	0.0 %	0.4	0.1 %	11,357 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		47752 m	3.5 %	111.4	34.9 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		92 m	0.5 %	8.5	2.7 %	3,481 m	301 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		5958 m	38.6 %	616.8	193.2 %	3,084 m	314 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7345 m	5.9 %	94.1	29.5 %	24,918 m	385 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		16772 m	12.0 %	191.5	60.0 %	27,967 m	386 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Siltstone Geology		4530 m	87.7 %	559.7	175.3 %	2,584 m	175 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		36438 m	1.5 %	47.3	14.8 %	245,882 m	329 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		9626 m	2.2 %	35.3	11.1 %	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		837468 m	10.2 %	326.8	102.4 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		10473 m	10.7 %	170.5	53.4 %	19,612 m	257 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		38055 m	25.6 %	409.2	128.2 %	29,693 m	303 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		217247 m	10.9 %	347.1	108.7 %	199,816 m	680 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		5102 m	12.6 %	201.4	63.1 %	8,087 m	339 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		265 m	19.0 %	121.4	38.0 %	696 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		42799 m	3.9 %	123.7	38.7 %	110,483 m	407 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		1936 m	27.7 %	177.1	55.5 %	3,490 m	91 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		162 m	14.3 %	91.5	28.7 %	566 m	107 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2785 m	4.6 %	73.1	22.9 %	12,156 m	396 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		1179 m	100.0 %	637.7	199.8 %	590 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		643 m	4.7 %	74.3	23.3 %	2,763 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		18188 m	9.2 %	146.8	46.0 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		361 m	4.5 %	28.7	9.0 %	4,013 m	197 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		508 m	0.7 %	10.6	3.3 %	15,320 m	145 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		49452 m	5.2 %	55.0	17.2 %	287,102 m	162 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		146 m	4.3 %	27.3	8.5 %	1,710 m	95 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2566 m	2.0 %	31.7	9.9 %	25,878 m	114 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		2137 m	4.5 %	72.2	22.6 %	9,455 m	116 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		44928 m	4.5 %	72.1	22.6 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		58698 m	7.2 %	76.1	23.8 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		3276 m	60.7 %	387.6	121.4 %	2,698 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		593 m	8.4 %	53.8	16.9 %	3,518 m	185 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		289 m	34.2 %	218.7	68.5 %	422 m	68 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4140 m	15.4 %	246.2	77.1 %	5,369 m	317 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		959 m	0.3 %	5.4	1.7 %	56,327 m	151 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		54253 m	5.6 %	89.7	28.1 %	193,048 m	265 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		2443 m	44.0 %	281.0	88.0 %	2,775 m	138 %
Third Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		247 m	27.2 %	173.6	54.4 %	454 m	126 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		8940 m	11.6 %	185.7	58.2 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4819 m	20.3 %	324.7	101.7 %	4,738 m	239 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		44223 m	6.9 %	109.5	34.3 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		43809 m	9.2 %	147.6	46.2 %	94,768 m	220 %

Golden Bar ACEC

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	30	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	74	ac	Undeveloped	93 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	7 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial							
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems							
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		6 ha	0.0 %	4.1	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		24 ha	0.0 %	7.4	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %

Goodman Creek

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	2 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	9,052	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	47 %
	22,359	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	52 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	48 %	State/Provin	52 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			5994 ha	0.9 %	24.3	3.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			120 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2317 ha	0.1 %	2.4	0.3 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			164 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.1 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		24 occ	1.4 %	21.6	2.7 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	1.6	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Freshwater								
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Coast Tributaries - Outwash, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients			1 occ	3.0 %	552.8	10.0 %	10 occ	120 %

Grays Harbor
Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	2 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	29,166	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	12 %	National Other:	%	Private	9 %
	72,040	ac	Undeveloped	16 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	82 %	GAP 4	9 %	State/Provin	11 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			473 ha	0.1 %	0.6	0.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1379 ha	0.1 %	1.0	0.4 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1849 ha	0.1 %	0.6	0.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland			3 ha	0.2 %	4.0	1.6 %	177 ha	60 %
Species								
Birds								
American Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*		1 occ	5.6 %	14.5	5.9 %	17 occ	65 %
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		4 occ	0.2 %	1.2	0.5 %	839 occ	90 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	1 occ	1.2 %	27.3	11.1 %	9 occ	367 %
Streaked Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris strigata*		1 occ	7.7 %	27.3	11.1 %	9 occ	67 %
Invertebrates								
Makah (Queen Charlotte) Copper	*Lycaena mariposa charlottensis*	T5	1 occ	33.3 %	18.9	7.7 %	13 occ	15 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Caspian Tern	*Sterna caspia*		1 occ	25.0 %	90.0	100.0 %	1 occ	400 %

Grays Harbor

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*	1 occ	2.0 %	6.0	6.7 %	15 occ	200 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	2 occ	0.5 %	1.6	1.7 %	116 occ	171 %
Shorebird Concentration Area		3 occ	13.0 %	16.9	18.8 %	16 occ	119 %
Western Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	1 occ	7.1 %	8.2	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %
Fishes							
Herring Spawning High Cover		46941 m	16.7 %	50.1	55.7 %	84,336 m	169 %
Smelt spawn		898 m	2.1 %	6.4	7.1 %	12,705 m	140 %
Invertebrates							
Mussels and barnacles		2878 m	0.3 %	0.8	0.9 %	337,346 m	132 %
Mammals							
Northern Elephant Seal	*Mirounga angustirostris*	4 occ	50.0 %	120.0	133.3 %	3 occ	233 %
Plant Communities							
Algal Beds (ha)		1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Algal Beds Estuary		15349 m	4.1 %	12.3	13.6 %	112,601 m	179 %
Dune grass (Ha)		79 ha	13.5 %	40.4	44.9 %	177 ha	333 %
Dune grass Estuary		25917 m	12.5 %	37.3	41.5 %	62,438 m	224 %
Dune grass Shore		6629 m	1.1 %	3.4	3.8 %	176,736 m	109 %
Eelgrass Estuary		11435 m	2.0 %	6.1	6.7 %	169,841 m	224 %
Mixed-Fine And Mud: Partly Enclosed, Eulittoral, Mesohaline	*Silty, low salinity, low marsh op*	6 occ	46.2 %	135.0	150.0 %	4 occ	325 %
Organic: Partly Enclosed, Backshore, Mesohaline (Marsh) Op	*Low salinity high marsh op*	4 occ	36.4 %	90.0	100.0 %	4 occ	225 %
Organic: Partly Enclosed, Backshore, Polyhaline (Marsh) Op	*Moderate salinity high marsh op*	8 occ	66.7 %	239.9	266.7 %	3 occ	400 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		716 ha	6.8 %	20.3	22.6 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		111177 m	7.5 %	22.6	25.1 %	442,357 m	228 %
Sand: Partly Enclosed, Eulittoral, Mesohaline (Marsh) Op	*Sandy, low salinity, low marsh op*	4 occ	50.0 %	359.9	400.0 %	1 occ	800 %
Sand: Partly Enclosed, Eulittoral, Polyhaline (Marsh) Op	*Sandy, moderate salinity, low marsh op*	2 occ	100.0 %	179.9	200.0 %	1 occ	200 %
Seagrass (ha)		12764 ha	38.8 %	116.4	129.3 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Mud Flat (ha)		12131 ha	39.7 %	119.0	132.3 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)		716 ha	3.9 %	11.7	13.0 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Rock (ha)		1 ha	1.5 %	4.6	5.1 %	21 ha	338 %
Sand (ha)		6 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)		546 ha	5.3 %	16.0	17.8 %	3,069 ha	224 %

Grays Harbor

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Shoreline								
Mud Flat Protected (Embayment)			5732 m	29.2 %	87.5	97.3 %	5,894 m	224 %
Mud Flat Very Protected (Embayment)			9378 m	100.0 %	299.9	333.4 %	2,813 m	333 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			85455 m	10.7 %	32.1	35.7 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)			3318 m	3.3 %	9.9	11.1 %	30,025 m	194 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)			1241 m	2.4 %	7.1	7.9 %	15,799 m	247 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)			3051 m	8.9 %	26.7	29.7 %	10,283 m	243 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)			4765 m	4.9 %	14.7	16.3 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)			5539 m	17.8 %	53.4	59.3 %	9,335 m	278 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)			4387 m	23.6 %	70.7	78.5 %	5,586 m	244 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)			4861 m	8.3 %	25.0	27.7 %	17,529 m	230 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			6629 m	6.7 %	20.0	22.2 %	29,817 m	64 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		24797 m	1.0 %	58.9	3.4 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		27645 m	0.6 %	32.9	1.9 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		7331 m	0.2 %	13.3	0.8 %	943,067 m	129 %
Olympic Mudminnow	*Novumbra hubbsi*	G3	5 occ	22.7 %	779.9	45.5 %	11 occ	109 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		1552 m	0.0 %	2.6	0.2 %	1,017,511 m	137 %

Grays River
Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	11,077	ha	Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
	27,361	ac	Developed	%	GAP 2	1 %	National Other:	%	Private	76 %
			Undeveloped	97 %	GAP 3	23 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	76 %	State/Provin	24 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			31 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			360 ha	0.1 %	1.2	0.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3908 ha	0.3 %	7.3	1.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			6357 ha	0.2 %	5.3	0.8 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			401 ha	0.0 %	0.8	0.1 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*		3 occ	3.4 %	149.4	23.1 %	13 occ	415 %
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*		1 occ	2.0 %	92.5	14.3 %	7 occ	343 %
Van Dyke's Salamander	*Plethodon vandykei*	G3	2 occ	4.5 %	64.7	10.0 %	20 occ	175 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.8	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		27 occ	1.5 %	19.9	3.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Vascular Plants								
Frigid Shootingstar	*Dodecatheon austrofrigidum*		1 occ	33.3 %	25.9	4.0 %	25 occ	12 %
Queen-Of-The-Forest	*Filipendula occidentalis*		6 occ	20.7 %	155.4	24.0 %	25 occ	112 %
Freshwater								
Species								

Grays River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fishes							
Chum Salmon, Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 3*	7550 m	2.2 %	200.5	4.4 %	170,194 m	133 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*	8222 m	0.2 %	25.8	0.6 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	6860 m	1.3 %	116.5	2.6 %	266,114 m	86 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	25998 m	0.8 %	115.5	2.6 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Lower Columbia Tributary Small Rivers - Volcanics		1 occ	20.0 %	2259.6	50.0 %	2 occ	150 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Lower Columbia Tributaries - Volcanics, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient		2 occ	8.0 %	1129.8	25.0 %	8 occ	88 %

Hamma Hamma River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	52 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	8,894	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	19 %
	21,969	ac	Undeveloped	96 %	GAP 3	81 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	19 %	State/Provin	29 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			346 ha	1.1 %	85.1	10.6 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4577 ha	0.4 %	10.7	1.3 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2717 ha	0.1 %	2.8	0.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland And Shrubland			1 occ	2.3 %	89.6	11.1 %	9 occ	100 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			106 ha	0.0 %	1.1	0.1 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			797 ha	0.0 %	2.0	0.2 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Olympic Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton olympicus*		2 occ	2.6 %	64.5	8.0 %	25 occ	256 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	1.9	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*		1 occ	1.8 %	161.2	20.0 %	5 occ	580 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.9	0.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	1.6	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								

Hamma Hamma River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Chum Salmon, Hood Canal Summer Run ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop ?*	5663 m	3.7 %	412.9	7.3 %	77,120 m	15 %
Chum Salmon, Puget Sound/Strait ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop ?*	5663 m	2.5 %	466.2	8.3 %	68,298 m	18 %
Coho Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*	9099 m	1.4 %	254.8	4.5 %	200,804 m	39 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	6503 m	3.3 %	365.8	6.5 %	99,955 m	38 %
Pink Salmon, Odd-year ESU	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*	5604 m	4.6 %	864.6	15.4 %	36,446 m	114 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	6758 m	1.6 %	291.4	5.2 %	130,417 m	59 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Olympics Rainshadow Coastal Headwaters - Mafic, Mid Elevation, Moderate To High Gradient		2 occ	6.3 %	1124.5	20.0 %	10 occ	130 %
Puget lowland headwaters west - glacial drift, low elevation, low to moderate gradient		2 occ	4.9 %	937.1	16.7 %	12 occ	125 %

Hesquiat

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	57,522	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	14 %	National Other:	99 %	Private	1 %
	142,079	ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	84 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	2 %	GAP 4	1 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Boreal Wet Meadow			1 occ	0.3 %	10.4	8.3 %	12 occ	1833 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			1 occ	0.3 %	13.9	11.1 %	9 occ	2956 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp			5 occ	3.4 %	51.9	41.7 %	12 occ	650 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			15 ha	0.0 %	0.6	0.5 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			11314 ha	2.1 %	8.7	7.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			538 ha	0.1 %	0.3	0.3 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			8 occ	4.7 %	110.8	88.9 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			1408 ha	0.4 %	2.3	1.8 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			37073 ha	2.3 %	14.3	11.4 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			826 ha	2.2 %	13.6	10.9 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh			2 occ	2.6 %	20.8	16.7 %	12 occ	267 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		56 occ	3.0 %	8.3	6.7 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		12711 ha	4.3 %	10.7	8.6 %	147,425 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		20524 ha	3.4 %	8.4	6.8 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Vascular Plants								
Dwarf Trillium	*Trillium ovatum var hibbersonii*	T1	4 occ	100.0 %	19.9	16.0 %	25 occ	16 %
Smooth Douglasia	*Douglasia laevigata var ciliolate*		2 occ	25.0 %	19.2	15.4 %	13 occ	62 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Marine								
Species								
Fishes								
Herring Spawning Low Cover			40910 m	5.4 %	8.3	18.1 %	225,517 m	146 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			20037 m	1.8 %	2.7	5.9 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Estuary			309 m	0.1 %	0.1	0.3 %	112,601 m	179 %
Algal Beds Shore			72850 m	2.3 %	3.5	7.8 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Shore			6506 m	1.1 %	1.7	3.7 %	176,736 m	109 %
Eelgrass Shore			14821 m	2.4 %	3.6	7.9 %	187,323 m	146 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			13 ha	0.1 %	0.1	0.2 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore			21701 m	1.5 %	2.2	4.9 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			309 m	0.0 %	0.0	0.1 %	442,357 m	228 %
Saltmarsh Shore			8574 m	1.6 %	2.4	5.2 %	164,143 m	118 %
Surfgrass Shore			8177 m	0.7 %	1.0	2.3 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)			5586 m	5.2 %	7.8	17.2 %	32,500 m	106 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			309 m	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Protected (Outer Coast)			5528 m	4.5 %	6.8	15.0 %	36,906 m	137 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)			15761 m	4.9 %	7.4	16.3 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rock Platform Protected (Outer Coast)			1258 m	6.9 %	10.5	22.9 %	5,487 m	160 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			7241 m	1.1 %	1.7	3.7 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			1018 m	1.6 %	2.5	5.4 %	18,758 m	216 %
Rocky intertidal habitat (Outer Coast)			2528 m	0.3 %	0.4	0.9 %	294,655 m	123 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)			3635 m	1.1 %	1.7	3.8 %	96,577 m	110 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)			43614 m	5.8 %	8.8	19.3 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			242 m	1.1 %	1.7	3.7 %	6,602 m	153 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			4313 m	2.2 %	3.4	7.4 %	58,215 m	98 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			1847 m	0.9 %	1.4	3.0 %	61,723 m	94 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		24047 m	2.6 %	75.5	8.7 %	276,806 m	176 %

Hesquiat

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Chum Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		33357 m	3.7 %	106.2	12.2 %	273,258 m	144 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		67699 m	3.0 %	87.4	10.0 %	673,874 m	155 %
Cutthroat Trout, West Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		52986 m	6.9 %	120.3	13.8 %	382,902 m	102 %
Dolly Varden, West Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	4550 m	2.2 %	38.6	4.4 %	102,560 m	148 %
Pink Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		10554 m	2.8 %	80.4	9.3 %	114,095 m	160 %
Sockeye Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		9906 m	1.4 %	39.1	4.5 %	220,095 m	191 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		57673 m	2.8 %	82.3	9.5 %	609,198 m	168 %
Freshwater Macrohabitats								
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			5197 m	2.6 %	113.1	13.0 %	39,958 m	283 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			120564 m	3.2 %	275.3	31.7 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology			413 m	0.6 %	24.1	2.8 %	14,882 m	233 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			116 m	0.0 %	1.5	0.2 %	65,517 m	354 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			226 m	0.5 %	22.3	2.6 %	8,808 m	264 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			38454 m	3.3 %	282.8	32.5 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology			371 m	17.8 %	309.9	35.6 %	1,042 m	96 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			363 m	0.6 %	24.0	2.8 %	13,157 m	399 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			1038 m	0.7 %	31.5	3.6 %	28,683 m	269 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			66450 m	2.2 %	188.6	21.7 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology			228 m	4.4 %	76.8	8.8 %	2,578 m	90 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			548 m	0.3 %	13.8	1.6 %	34,571 m	341 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			139 m	0.2 %	10.6	1.2 %	11,357 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			32987 m	2.4 %	209.7	24.1 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology			272 m	1.8 %	76.7	8.8 %	3,084 m	314 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			165 m	0.1 %	5.8	0.7 %	24,918 m	385 %

Hesquiat

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		22020 m	5.1 %	220.0	25.3 %	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		262170 m	3.2 %	278.7	32.0 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		2769 m	1.9 %	81.1	9.3 %	29,693 m	303 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1293 m	0.1 %	5.6	0.6 %	199,816 m	680 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		49496 m	4.5 %	389.6	44.8 %	110,483 m	407 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		52 m	0.8 %	13.1	1.5 %	3,490 m	91 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		358 m	0.2 %	7.9	0.9 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		19690 m	2.1 %	59.6	6.9 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		16026 m	1.6 %	70.0	8.1 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		15049 m	1.8 %	53.2	6.1 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		700 m	2.6 %	113.4	13.0 %	5,369 m	317 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		34258 m	3.5 %	154.3	17.7 %	193,048 m	265 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		52 m	0.0 %	0.5	0.1 %	94,768 m	220 %

Hoh River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	1 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	23,842	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	%	Private	42 %
	58,890	ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	57 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	2 %	GAP 4	42 %	State/Provin	57 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			3 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.1 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			14829 ha	2.3 %	22.8	7.6 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			427 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4482 ha	0.2 %	1.7	0.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			2 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			3804 ha	0.2 %	3.5	1.2 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*		2 occ	2.3 %	46.3	15.4 %	13 occ	415 %
Olympic Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton olympicus*		4 occ	5.1 %	48.1	16.0 %	25 occ	256 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		7 occ	0.4 %	2.5	0.8 %	839 occ	90 %
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*		2 occ	3.6 %	120.3	40.0 %	5 occ	580 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		64 occ	3.6 %	21.9	7.3 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	3 occ	0.3 %	1.8	0.6 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Burrington Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia burringtoni*		1 occ	2.4 %	23.1	7.7 %	13 occ	115 %
Freshwater								

Hoh River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		39129 m	1.6 %	113.7	5.4 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		117972 m	6.3 %	441.7	21.0 %	560,551 m	109 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		48396 m	1.5 %	107.7	5.1 %	943,067 m	129 %
Olympic Mudminnow	*Novumbra hubbsi*	G3	1 occ	4.5 %	190.8	9.1 %	11 occ	109 %
Pacific Lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	G5	1 occ	3.0 %		%	occ	%
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		55023 m	5.3 %	369.4	17.6 %	312,652 m	187 %
Summer Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		36875 m	7.6 %	530.3	25.3 %	145,936 m	144 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		84992 m	7.5 %	522.0	24.9 %	341,699 m	123 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Coast Tributaries - Outwash, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients			1 occ	3.0 %	209.9	10.0 %	10 occ	120 %
Olympics Small Rivers - Sandstone, Low To Mid Elevation, Low To Moderate Gradient			1 occ	14.3 %	1049.4	50.0 %	2 occ	100 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Upland - Glacial Till, Low Elevation, Low To Moderate Gradient			3 occ	7.3 %	524.7	25.0 %	12 occ	133 %
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient			1 occ	2.5 %	174.9	8.3 %	12 occ	133 %
Olympics - Sandstones, Mid Elevation, High Gradient			2 occ	6.7 %	466.4	22.2 %	9 occ	211 %

Hoko River (Marine)

Washington

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	1,600	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	3,952	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine							
Species							
Fishes							
Smelt spawn		305 m	0.7 %	39.3	2.4 %	12,705 m	140 %
Invertebrates							
Mussels and barnacles		2460 m	0.2 %	12.0	0.7 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities							
Algal Beds Shore		2460 m	0.1 %	4.3	0.3 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Estuary		1852 m	0.9 %	48.6	3.0 %	62,438 m	224 %
Dune grass Shore		4272 m	0.7 %	39.6	2.4 %	176,736 m	109 %
Kelp high persistence (WA)		4 ha	0.3 %	18.0	1.1 %	336 ha	168 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)		65 ha	2.8 %	155.0	9.4 %	692 ha	162 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)		16 ha	1.5 %	83.5	5.1 %	320 ha	169 %
Kelp Shore		2460 m	0.2 %	9.0	0.6 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		1852 m	0.1 %	6.9	0.4 %	442,357 m	228 %
Surfgrass Shore		2460 m	0.2 %	11.1	0.7 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Flat (ha)		8 ha	0.8 %	46.2	2.8 %	279 ha	116 %
Organics/fines (ha)		10 ha	0.1 %	2.9	0.2 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Shoreline							

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		2460 m	1.4 %	74.3	4.5 %	54,295 m	137 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		1812 m	1.7 %	92.6	5.6 %	32,087 m	121 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)		1852 m	9.9 %	543.7	33.2 %	5,586 m	244 %

Hult Marsh ACEC

Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	72 ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	177 ac	Undeveloped	93 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	7 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			18 ha	0.0 %	5.2	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			38 ha	0.0 %	4.9	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		1153 m	0.0 %	179.3	0.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %

Humbug Mtn-Nesika Beach

Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	12 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	11,563 ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	6 %	National Other:	%	Private	80 %
	28,561 ac	Undeveloped	94 %	GAP 3	12 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	1 %	GAP 4	80 %	State/Provin	6 %		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune			11 occ	4.5 %	1136.9	183.3 %	6 occ	3850 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			6630 ha	0.3 %	5.3	0.9 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			3198 ha	1.7 %	52.4	8.4 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Del Norte Salamander	*Plethodon elongatus*	G4	1 occ	1.4 %	47.7	7.7 %	13 occ	138 %
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*		1 occ	2.0 %	88.6	14.3 %	7 occ	343 %
Birds								
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	1 occ	1.2 %	68.9	11.1 %	9 occ	367 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		1 occ	0.6 %	47.7	7.7 %	13 occ	454 %
Sisters Hesperian	*Hochbergellus hirsutus*		1 occ	100.0 %	47.7	7.7 %	13 occ	8 %
Mammals								
Pacific Western Big-Eared Bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*	T3	1 occ	20.0 %	124.0	20.0 %	5 occ	40 %
Vascular Plants								
Hairy Manzanita	*Arctostaphylos hispidula*		1 occ	3.6 %	47.7	7.7 %	13 occ	92 %
Large-Flowered Goldfields	*Lasthenia macrantha ssp prisca*		4 occ	40.0 %	99.2	16.0 %	25 occ	40 %

Humbug Mtn-Nesika Beach

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Pink Sandverbena	*Abronia umbellata ssp breviflora*		1 occ	10.0 %	27.0	4.3 %	23 occ	30 %
Seaside Cryptantha	*Cryptantha leiocarpa*		1 occ	50.0 %	88.6	14.3 %	7 occ	29 %
Silvery Phacelia	*Phacelia argentea*		5 occ	29.4 %	238.5	38.5 %	13 occ	123 %
Wolf's Evening-Primrose	*Oenothera wolfii*		3 occ	42.9 %	74.4	12.0 %	25 occ	20 %
Plant Communities								
Mineral Spring			1 occ	1.6 %	31.0	5.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		1 occ	0.3 %	2.1	0.9 %	108 occ	159 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		1 occ	0.3 %	2.4	1.1 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		1 occ	0.3 %	2.0	0.9 %	116 occ	171 %
Plant Communities								
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			4 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.1 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore			2518 m	0.2 %	1.3	0.6 %	445,946 m	142 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			578 m	1.2 %	9.0	4.0 %	14,577 m	89 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)			957 m	0.2 %	1.9	0.8 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)			97 m	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	226,193 m	102 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			375 m	0.5 %	3.5	1.6 %	24,105 m	129 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			626 m	0.6 %	4.3	1.9 %	33,330 m	119 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Fall Chinook Salmon, S Oregon/N California ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		10361 m	4.1 %	591.0	13.6 %	75,962 m	91 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Klamath Mountains Province ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		35932 m	7.7 %	1114.3	25.7 %	139,717 m	157 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Range Headwaters - Alluvium			1 occ	50.0 %	4332.7	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Sediment			2 occ	12.5 %	1733.1	40.0 %	5 occ	220 %

Juan de Fuca

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	15,504	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	10 %	National Other:	75 %	Private	24 %
	38,295	ac	Undeveloped	99 %	GAP 3	65 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	24 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			7 ha	0.4 %	9.9	2.1 %	332 ha	230 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			2646 ha	0.5 %	7.5	1.6 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			35 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			4 occ	2.3 %	205.5	44.4 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			223 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			247 ha	0.1 %	1.5	0.3 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			10878 ha	0.7 %	15.5	3.4 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			52 ha	0.1 %	3.2	0.7 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	1.1	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		817 ha	0.3 %	2.6	0.6 %	147,425 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		5077 ha	0.8 %	7.8	1.7 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		1 occ	0.3 %	1.8	1.1 %	95 occ	163 %
Plant Communities								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Algal Beds Estuary		571 m	0.2 %	0.9	0.5 %	112,601 m	179 %
Algal Beds Shore		5698 m	0.2 %	1.0	0.6 %	939,089 m	119 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		91 ha	0.5 %	2.6	1.5 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore		779 m	0.1 %	0.3	0.2 %	445,946 m	142 %
Mid Intertidal Brackish Fine Substrate Saltmarsh		1 occ	100.0 %	169.2	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Surfgrass Shore		355 m	0.0 %	0.2	0.1 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Shoreline							
Gravel Flat Exposed (Embayment)		1057 m	100.0 %	564.3	333.4 %	317 m	333 %
Gravel Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		1355 m	23.3 %	131.4	77.6 %	1,746 m	128 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		3946 m	1.2 %	6.9	4.1 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rock with Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		365 m	0.4 %	2.0	1.2 %	31,193 m	113 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		421 m	11.8 %	66.8	39.5 %	1,067 m	155 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		1621 m	0.7 %	4.2	2.5 %	64,871 m	114 %
Rock with Sand and Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		1755 m	1.8 %	10.1	6.0 %	29,435 m	65 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		614 m	0.3 %	1.9	1.1 %	54,295 m	137 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		967 m	0.2 %	1.4	0.8 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)		1997 m	0.6 %	3.5	2.1 %	96,577 m	110 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Exposed (Embayment)		255 m	8.6 %	48.7	28.8 %	886 m	221 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		351 m	1.6 %	8.9	5.2 %	6,697 m	79 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		738 m	0.7 %	3.9	2.3 %	32,087 m	121 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	6267 m	0.7 %	73.0	2.3 %	276,806 m	176 %
Chum Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*	16419 m	1.8 %	193.9	6.0 %	273,258 m	144 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	17583 m	0.8 %	84.2	2.6 %	673,874 m	155 %
Cutthroat Trout, West Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*	21067 m	2.8 %	177.5	5.5 %	382,902 m	102 %
Pink Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*	4614 m	1.2 %	130.5	4.0 %	114,095 m	160 %
Sockeye Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	4614 m	0.6 %	67.6	2.1 %	220,095 m	191 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	31016 m	1.5 %	164.3	5.1 %	609,198 m	168 %
Freshwater Macrohabitats							
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		34709 m	2.7 %	884.2	27.4 %	126,642 m	294 %

Juan de Fuca

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		18127 m	0.5 %	153.6	4.8 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2619 m	1.0 %	160.0	5.0 %	52,799 m	132 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		6382 m	0.5 %	174.2	5.4 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		18892 m	2.2 %	360.9	11.2 %	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		10187 m	0.3 %	107.3	3.3 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		58 m	1.1 %	72.5	2.2 %	2,578 m	90 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		57 m	0.8 %	49.1	1.5 %	3,746 m	130 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		4269 m	2.0 %	319.9	9.9 %	43,046 m	162 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4727 m	0.3 %	111.5	3.5 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		10161 m	0.4 %	133.3	4.1 %	245,882 m	329 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		8467 m	0.1 %	33.4	1.0 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1605 m	0.8 %	123.0	3.8 %	42,081 m	141 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2938 m	0.3 %	85.8	2.7 %	110,483 m	407 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		8378 m	4.6 %	740.1	22.9 %	36,520 m	129 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		856 m	0.1 %	9.6	0.3 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		8998 m	7.0 %	1121.8	34.8 %	25,878 m	114 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2156 m	1.4 %	223.8	6.9 %	31,071 m	163 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1216 m	0.1 %	15.9	0.5 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		3644 m	1.3 %	208.7	6.5 %	56,327 m	151 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		725 m	0.1 %	12.1	0.4 %	193,048 m	265 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		4656 m	64.1 %	4139.3	128.3 %	3,629 m	150 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		3420 m	100.0 %	6452.7	200.0 %	1,710 m	200 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2278 m	3.0 %	483.9	15.0 %	15,189 m	295 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2730 m	0.4 %	68.3	2.1 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2008 m	6.1 %	978.9	30.3 %	6,618 m	255 %

Keogh River plus (Marine)

British Columbia

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	2,400	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	5,928	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine							
Species							
Fishes							
Herring Spawning Low Cover		9173 m	1.2 %	44.5	4.1 %	225,517 m	146 %
Plant Communities							
Algal Beds Estuary		562 m	0.1 %	5.5	0.5 %	112,601 m	179 %
Algal Beds Shore		10033 m	0.3 %	11.7	1.1 %	939,089 m	119 %
Eelgrass Shore		1818 m	0.3 %	10.6	1.0 %	187,323 m	146 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		614 ha	3.2 %	114.9	10.5 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore		8530 m	0.6 %	20.9	1.9 %	445,946 m	142 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Shoreline							
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		995 m	0.5 %	17.6	1.6 %	61,723 m	94 %
Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		1441 m	3.7 %	135.0	12.3 %	11,673 m	104 %

Lake Crescent

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	19 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	8,406	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	26 %
	20,762	ac	Undeveloped	97 %	GAP 3	73 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	26 %	State/Provin	54 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			27 ha	0.1 %	7.0	0.8 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			383 ha	0.1 %	1.7	0.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3371 ha	0.3 %	8.3	1.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4162 ha	0.2 %	4.6	0.5 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			445 ha	0.0 %	1.2	0.1 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		7 occ	0.4 %	7.1	0.8 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		7 occ	0.4 %	6.8	0.8 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	2 occ	0.2 %	3.4	0.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Vascular Plants								
Several-Flowered Sedge	*Carex pluriflora*		1 occ	25.0 %	121.9	14.3 %	7 occ	57 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		15008 m	0.8 %	159.3	2.7 %	560,551 m	109 %
Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		25591 m	1.4 %	271.8	4.6 %	560,551 m	109 %

Lake Crescent

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Pacific Lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	G5	2 occ	6.1 %		%	occ	%
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		6078 m	0.5 %	105.9	1.8 %	341,699 m	123 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Juan De Fuca Coastal Streams - Sandstone , Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient			2 occ	7.1 %	1487.4	25.0 %	8 occ	50 %
Juan De Fuca Coastal Streams - Sandstone , Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient			1 occ	3.6 %	744.1	12.5 %	8 occ	50 %
Puget lowland headwaters north - glacial drift, low elevation, low to moderate gradient			1 occ	2.9 %	595.3	10.0 %	10 occ	40 %

Long Beach Peninsula

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	4 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	9 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	8,762	ha	Developed	18 %	GAP 2	9 %	National Other:	%	Private	79 %
	21,642	ac	Undeveloped	66 %	GAP 3	10 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	4 %	GAP 4	79 %	State/Provin	9 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			3 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			240 ha	0.0 %	1.0	0.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4140 ha	0.4 %	9.8	1.2 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1247 ha	0.0 %	1.3	0.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	1.0	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		2 occ	0.1 %	1.9	0.2 %	880 occ	116 %
Streaked Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris strigata*		1 occ	7.7 %	90.9	11.1 %	9 occ	67 %
Vascular Plants								
San Francisco Bluegrass	*Poa unilateralis*		4 occ	66.7 %	467.6	57.1 %	7 occ	86 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		1 occ	0.3 %	2.8	0.9 %	108 occ	159 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		1 occ	0.3 %	2.6	0.9 %	116 occ	171 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			1565 m	0.1 %	1.4	0.5 %	337,346 m	132 %

Long Beach Peninsula

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Plant Communities							
Algal Beds Estuary		839 m	0.2 %	2.2	0.7 %	112,601 m	179 %
Dune grass Estuary		1999 m	1.0 %	9.6	3.2 %	62,438 m	224 %
Dune grass Shore		2777 m	0.5 %	4.7	1.6 %	176,736 m	109 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		10 ha	0.1 %	0.9	0.3 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Boulder (ha)		2 ha	1.7 %	16.9	5.6 %	40 ha	283 %
Organics/fines (ha)		10 ha	0.1 %	0.5	0.2 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)		32 ha	0.1 %	1.2	0.4 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)		4 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.1 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)		16 ha	0.2 %	1.8	0.6 %	2,550 ha	256 %
Shoreline							
Rock With Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		275 m	2.3 %	23.4	7.8 %	3,518 m	186 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		1290 m	0.7 %	7.1	2.4 %	54,295 m	137 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)		452 m	2.4 %	24.3	8.1 %	5,586 m	244 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Embayment)		707 m	18.0 %	179.3	59.9 %	1,181 m	272 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		2777 m	2.8 %	27.9	9.3 %	29,817 m	64 %
Freshwater							
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Upland - Glacial Till, Low Elevation, Low To Moderate Gradient		1 occ	2.4 %	476.1	8.3 %	12 occ	133 %

Lost Creek ACEC

Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	35 ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	87 ac	Undeveloped	97 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	3 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			10 ha	0.0 %	5.7	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			27 ha	0.0 %	7.0	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	242.3	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		79 m	0.0 %	25.1	0.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		79 m	0.0 %	45.4	0.0 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

Lost Prairie ACEC

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover			GAP Management Status			Land Ownership				
			Agriculture		%	GAP 1		%	National	100	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	25	ha	Developed		%	GAP 2	100	%	National Other:		%	Private	%
	61	ac	Undeveloped	100	%	GAP 3		%	National USFS:		%	NGO	%
			Water		%	GAP 4		%	State/Provin		%		
									Local:		%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			22 ha	0.0 %	8.1	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Vascular Plants								
Bog Anemone	*Anemone oregana var felix*	T2	1 occ	20.0 %	1706.3	4.0 %	25 occ	20 %
Coast Range Fawn-Lily	*Erythronium elegans*		1 occ	11.1 %	1706.3	4.0 %	25 occ	36 %

Lower Coquille River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	13 %	GAP 1	%	National	2 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	21,111	ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	5 %	National Other:	%	Private	95 %
	52,144	ac	Undeveloped	82 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	2 %	GAP 4	95 %	State/Provin	3 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune			2 occ	0.8 %	113.2	33.3 %	6 occ	3850 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			17843 ha	0.7 %	7.8	2.3 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			59 ha	0.0 %	0.5	0.2 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.4	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	1 occ	1.2 %	37.7	11.1 %	9 occ	367 %
Reptiles								
Northwestern Pond Turtle	*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*	T3	1 occ	1.3 %	37.7	11.1 %	9 occ	122 %
Vascular Plants								
Western Lily	*Lilium occidentale*		4 occ	22.2 %	54.3	16.0 %	25 occ	72 %
Plant Communities								
Mineral Spring			1 occ	1.6 %	17.0	5.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Marine								
Species								

Lower Coquille River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Birds								
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		2 occ	0.5 %	2.1	1.7 %	116 occ	171 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds (ha)			24 ha	0.2 %	0.9	0.7 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)			12 ha	1.8 %	7.4	6.0 %	198 ha	258 %
Eelgrass Estuary			2841 m	0.5 %	2.1	1.7 %	169,841 m	224 %
Low Intertidal Brackish Saltmarsh On Sands To Silts			1 occ	100.0 %	124.3	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			146 ha	1.4 %	5.7	4.6 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			5038 m	0.3 %	1.4	1.1 %	442,357 m	228 %
Seagrass (ha)			5 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Shorepine/Slough Sedge	*Pincon/carobn*		1 occ	50.0 %	124.3	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Boulder (ha)			1 ha	0.6 %	2.3	1.8 %	40 ha	283 %
Cobble/Gravel (ha)			4 ha	2.1 %	8.5	6.8 %	55 ha	282 %
Cobble/Gravel Flat (ha)			2 ha	1.1 %	4.4	3.6 %	60 ha	332 %
Mud (ha)			11 ha	2.1 %	8.8	7.1 %	155 ha	244 %
Organics/fines (ha)			165 ha	0.9 %	3.7	3.0 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)			7 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)			10 ha	0.1 %	0.4	0.3 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Sand/Mud (ha)			42 ha	1.0 %	4.2	3.4 %	1,250 ha	246 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)			41 ha	0.5 %	2.0	1.6 %	2,550 ha	256 %
Wood Debris/Organic (ha)			4 ha	14.5 %	58.5	47.1 %	8 ha	163 %
Shoreline								
Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)			1425 m	2.2 %	9.1	7.3 %	19,507 m	226 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)			392 m	2.4 %	9.9	7.9 %	4,933 m	278 %
Gravel Beach Very Protected (Embayment)			821 m	44.6 %	184.9	148.8 %	552 m	334 %
Mud Flat Exposed (Embayment)			139 m	4.8 %	19.8	15.9 %	874 m	267 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)			5343 m	1.1 %	4.6	3.7 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			1500 m	0.2 %	0.8	0.6 %	239,478 m	223 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff (Embayment)			194 m	5.4 %	22.4	18.0 %	1,075 m	264 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)			2278 m	2.3 %	9.6	7.7 %	29,625 m	198 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Very Exposed (Embayment)			176 m	17.4 %	72.2	58.0 %	304 m	334 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)			1142 m	2.0 %	8.4	6.8 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)			2126 m	2.2 %	9.1	7.3 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			3968 m	1.5 %	6.1	4.9 %	80,427 m	122 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)			155 m	0.8 %	3.5	2.8 %	5,586 m	244 %

Lower Coquille River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)		387 m	0.7 %	2.7	2.2 %	17,529 m	230 %
Sand Flat Very Protected (Embayment)		300 m	7.5 %	31.3	25.1 %	1,192 m	333 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	122676 m	1.4 %	64.7	2.7 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	68445 m	1.5 %	122.1	5.1 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	96021 m	1.2 %	91.6	3.9 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Range Headwaters - Sediment		1 occ	8.3 %	593.3	25.0 %	4 occ	200 %

Lower Rogue River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	1 %	National	51 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	21,428	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	47 %
	52,927	ac	Undeveloped	97 %	GAP 3	51 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	47 %	State/Provin	1 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4755 ha	0.2 %	2.1	0.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			12739 ha	6.7 %	112.6	33.7 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Del Norte Salamander	*Plethodon elongatus*	G4	7 occ	9.7 %	180.2	53.8 %	13 occ	138 %
Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog	*Rana boylii*		2 occ	18.2 %	95.6	28.6 %	7 occ	86 %
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	1 occ	1.0 %	47.8	14.3 %	7 occ	671 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.4	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		27 occ	1.5 %	10.3	3.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	10 occ	1.0 %	6.7	2.0 %	503 occ	111 %
Mammals								
American Marten	*Martes americana*	G5	1 occ	10.0 %	111.5	33.3 %	3 occ	133 %
Red Tree Vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*	G3	1 occ	0.7 %	25.7	7.7 %	13 occ	308 %
Reptiles								
Northwestern Pond Turtle	*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*	T3	1 occ	1.3 %	37.2	11.1 %	9 occ	122 %
Vascular Plants								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Coast Checker Bloom	*Sidalcea malviflora ssp patula*	1 occ	12.5 %	25.7	7.7 %	13 occ	46 %
Hairy Manzanita	*Arctostaphylos hispidula*	6 occ	21.4 %	154.4	46.2 %	13 occ	92 %
Leach's Brodiaea	*Triteleia hendersonii var leachiae*	1 occ	2.7 %	25.7	7.7 %	13 occ	23 %

Marine

Plant Communities

Algal Beds (ha)	31 ha	0.3 %	1.1	0.9 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Saltmarsh (ha)	18 ha	0.2 %	0.7	0.6 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary	27267 m	1.8 %	7.5	6.2 %	442,357 m	228 %
Saltmarsh Shore	1041 m	0.2 %	0.8	0.6 %	164,143 m	118 %

Marine Ecological Systems

Estuary

Cobble/Gravel (ha)	52 ha	28.5 %	116.2	94.9 %	55 ha	282 %
Cobble/Gravel Flat (ha)	187 ha	93.7 %	380.7	310.9 %	60 ha	332 %
Flat (ha)	1 ha	0.1 %	0.3	0.2 %	279 ha	116 %
Mud Flat (ha)	2 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)	98 ha	0.5 %	2.2	1.8 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)	10 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.1 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)	1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Sand/Mud (ha)	1 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	1,250 ha	246 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)	2 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	2,550 ha	256 %

Shoreline

Gravel Beach (Embayment)	5656 m	92.4 %	377.0	307.9 %	1,837 m	333 %
Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)	24692 m	38.0 %	155.0	126.6 %	19,507 m	226 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)	4246 m	25.8 %	105.4	86.1 %	4,933 m	278 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)	1041 m	2.1 %	8.7	7.1 %	14,577 m	89 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)	322 m	0.1 %	0.3	0.2 %	144,777 m	215 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff (Embayment)	598 m	16.7 %	68.1	55.6 %	1,075 m	264 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)	1222 m	1.2 %	5.1	4.1 %	29,625 m	198 %
Sand and Gravel Beach (Embayment)	1340 m	78.0 %	318.6	260.2 %	515 m	333 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)	2678 m	4.7 %	19.4	15.8 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)	1886 m	1.7 %	6.9	5.7 %	33,330 m	119 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Lower Rogue River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Coho Salmon, S Oregon/N California ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 2*	13675 m	6.6 %	309.6	13.2 %	103,258 m	95 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, S Oregon/N California ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	46554 m	18.4 %	1432.9	61.3 %	75,962 m	91 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Klamath Mountains Province ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	50557 m	10.9 %	846.0	36.2 %	139,717 m	157 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Coast Range Small Rivers - Serpentine, Low To Mid Elevation		1 occ	33.3 %	2338.5	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %

Lower Umpqua River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	35 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	18,245	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	25 %
	45,065	ac	Undeveloped	87 %	GAP 3	68 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	12 %	GAP 4	25 %	State/Provin	34 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			3 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.1 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			637 ha	0.1 %	1.3	0.3 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3341 ha	0.3 %	3.8	1.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			9347 ha	0.4 %	4.7	1.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	G4	2 occ	3.1 %	112.3	28.6 %	7 occ	586 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		3 occ	0.2 %	1.4	0.4 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		12 occ	0.7 %	5.4	1.4 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	6 occ	0.6 %	4.7	1.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Oregon Megomphix (Snail)	*Megomphix hemphilli*		1 occ	1.0 %	30.2	7.7 %	13 occ	323 %
Plant Communities								
Mineral Spring			3 occ	4.9 %	59.0	15.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Marine								
Species								

Lower Umpqua River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Birds								
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*		1 occ	2.0 %	9.6	6.7 %	15 occ	200 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds (ha)			13 ha	0.1 %	0.5	0.4 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Bedrock (ha)			16 ha	25.0 %	116.7	81.2 %	20 ha	210 %
Eelgrass Estuary			19970 m	3.5 %	16.9	11.8 %	169,841 m	224 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Salvir Disspi Trimar)	*Salvir - disspi - trimar - (jaucar)*		4 occ	5.9 %	26.1	18.2 %	22 occ	250 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			691 ha	6.5 %	31.4	21.8 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			65640 m	4.5 %	21.3	14.8 %	442,357 m	228 %
Seagrass (ha)			149 ha	0.5 %	2.2	1.5 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Boulder (ha)			65 ha	48.3 %	232.7	161.8 %	40 ha	283 %
Cobble/Gravel (ha)			2 ha	1.0 %	4.9	3.4 %	55 ha	282 %
Flat (ha)			31 ha	3.4 %	16.2	11.3 %	279 ha	116 %
Mud (ha)			18 ha	3.5 %	16.9	11.8 %	155 ha	244 %
Mud Flat (ha)			83 ha	0.3 %	1.3	0.9 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)			828 ha	4.5 %	21.7	15.1 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)			35 ha	0.1 %	0.6	0.4 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)			13 ha	0.1 %	0.6	0.4 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Sand/Mud (ha)			69 ha	1.7 %	8.0	5.5 %	1,250 ha	246 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)			287 ha	3.4 %	16.2	11.2 %	2,550 ha	256 %
Wood Debris/Organic (ha)			6 ha	22.9 %	107.2	74.5 %	8 ha	163 %
Shoreline								
Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)			5741 m	8.8 %	42.3	29.4 %	19,507 m	226 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)			2856 m	17.4 %	83.3	57.9 %	4,933 m	278 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)			13410 m	8.9 %	42.7	29.7 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)			64026 m	13.3 %	63.6	44.2 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			6928 m	0.9 %	4.2	2.9 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)			4853 m	4.8 %	23.2	16.2 %	30,025 m	194 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff (Embayment)			931 m	26.0 %	124.5	86.6 %	1,075 m	264 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)			11868 m	12.0 %	57.6	40.1 %	29,625 m	198 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)			5876 m	11.2 %	53.5	37.2 %	15,799 m	247 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)			92 m	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand and Gravel Beach (Embayment)			377 m	22.0 %	105.4	73.3 %	515 m	333 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)			10418 m	18.5 %	88.6	61.6 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)			204 m	0.6 %	2.8	2.0 %	10,283 m	243 %

Lower Umpqua River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Sand And Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		972 m	9.8 %	47.2	32.8 %	2,963 m	231 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Very Protected (Embayment)		2216 m	68.7 %	329.3	229.0 %	968 m	229 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		8103 m	8.3 %	40.0	27.8 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		347 m	1.4 %	6.6	4.6 %	7,615 m	309 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		5111 m	1.9 %	9.1	6.4 %	80,427 m	122 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	62366 m	0.7 %	38.1	1.4 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	79141 m	0.9 %	48.3	1.8 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	20023 m	0.5 %	41.3	1.5 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	43194 m	1.0 %	89.2	3.2 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	50081 m	0.6 %	55.3	2.0 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	59244 m	0.7 %	65.4	2.4 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

Luckiamute River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	11 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	17,111	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	%	Private	85 %
	42,264	ac	Undeveloped	99 %	GAP 3	15 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	85 %	State/Provin	4 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3833 ha	0.3 %	4.6	1.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			12272 ha	0.5 %	6.6	1.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	1 occ	1.0 %	59.9	14.3 %	7 occ	671 %
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.5	0.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	6 occ	0.6 %	5.0	1.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Vascular Plants								
Nelson's Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea nelsoniana*	g2	1 occ	2.3 %	139.7	33.3 %	3 occ	267 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Upper Willamette River ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		55701 m	8.6 %	838.0	28.6 %	194,575 m	54 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coast Range Headwaters - Sedimentary, Mid Elevation			4 occ	12.9 %	1301.0	44.4 %	9 occ	67 %

Martin Creek ACEC

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	66	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	163	ac	Undeveloped	99 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			8 ha	0.2 %	2501.8	2.3 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			14 ha	0.0 %	4.5	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			38 ha	0.0 %	5.3	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		670 m	0.0 %	113.2	0.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		671 m	0.0 %	205.0	0.0 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

Marys Peak
Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	62 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	8,826	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	4 %	National Other:	%	Private	38 %
	21,799	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	58 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	38 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			8 ha	0.2 %	18.9	2.3 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4798 ha	0.4 %	11.3	1.4 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3802 ha	0.1 %	4.0	0.5 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			45 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			4 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Birds								
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	2 occ	0.2 %	3.2	0.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		1 occ	0.6 %	62.5	7.7 %	13 occ	454 %
Foliaceous Lace Bug	*Derephysia foliacea*		2 occ	100.0 %	125.0	15.4 %	13 occ	15 %
Haddock's Rhyacophilan Cad	*Rhyacophila haddocki*		1 occ	100.0 %	62.5	7.7 %	13 occ	8 %
Malone Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia malonei*		1 occ	50.0 %	62.5	7.7 %	13 occ	8 %
Roth's Blind Ground Beetle	*Pterostichus rothi*		2 occ	66.7 %	125.0	15.4 %	13 occ	23 %
Valley Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*		1 occ	8.3 %	62.5	7.7 %	13 occ	85 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*		1 occ	1.4 %	62.5	7.7 %	13 occ	200 %
Mammals								
Red Tree Vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*	G3	1 occ	0.7 %	62.5	7.7 %	13 occ	308 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		12 m	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		11808 m	0.3 %	50.4	0.9 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		17777 m	0.2 %	40.6	0.7 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

Marys River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	15,069	ha	Agriculture	14 %	GAP 1	%	National	29 %	Indigenous:	%
	37,219	ac	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	%	Private	64 %
			Undeveloped	85 %	GAP 3	35 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	64 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	6 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Klamath-Siskiyou Lower Montane Serpentine Mixed Conifer Woodland			2 occ	16.7 %	158.6	33.3 %	6 occ	117 %
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			8 ha	0.2 %	11.4	2.4 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4695 ha	0.4 %	6.5	1.4 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			7029 ha	0.3 %	4.3	0.9 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			31 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland			40 ha	2.3 %	107.2	22.5 %	177 ha	60 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.6	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		4 occ	0.2 %	2.2	0.5 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	7 occ	0.7 %	6.6	1.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Streaked Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris strigata*		1 occ	7.7 %	52.9	11.1 %	9 occ	67 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		1 occ	0.6 %	36.6	7.7 %	13 occ	454 %
Mammals								
Red Tree Vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*	G3	1 occ	0.7 %	36.6	7.7 %	13 occ	308 %
Reptiles								
Northwestern Pond Turtle	*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*	T3	1 occ	1.3 %	52.9	11.1 %	9 occ	122 %

Marys River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Vascular Plants								
Kincaid's Sulfur Lupine	*Lupinus sulphureus var kincaidii*	T2	1 occ	3.7 %	36.6	7.7 %	13 occ	77 %
Nelson's Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea nelsoniana*	g2	1 occ	2.3 %	158.6	33.3 %	3 occ	267 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Spring Chinook Salmon, Upper Willamette River ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		5465 m	19.7 %		%	m	%
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coast Range Headwaters - Sedimentary, Mid Elevation			1 occ	3.2 %	369.3	11.1 %	9 occ	67 %
Coast Range Headwaters - Volcanics, Mid Elevation			1 occ	7.7 %	831.0	25.0 %	4 occ	100 %

Mill Creek

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	18 %	GAP 1	%	National	36 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	13,885	ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	1 %	National Other:	%	Private	63 %
	34,295	ac	Undeveloped	79 %	GAP 3	36 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	63 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			2 ha	0.1 %	3.5	0.7 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			3 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.1 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			6366 ha	0.6 %	9.5	1.8 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4906 ha	0.2 %	3.3	0.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Oak Woodland			4 ha	3.3 %	82.4	16.0 %	22 ha	305 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			66 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*		1 occ	2.0 %	73.8	14.3 %	7 occ	343 %
Birds								
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	3 occ	0.3 %	3.1	0.6 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Fender's Blue Butterfly	*Icaricia icarioides fenderi*	T1	1 occ	9.1 %	39.7	7.7 %	13 occ	23 %
Reptiles								
Northwestern Pond Turtle	*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*	T3	1 occ	1.3 %	57.4	11.1 %	9 occ	122 %
Vascular Plants								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Kincaid's Sulfur Lupine	*Lupinus sulphureus var kincaidii*	T2	1 occ	3.7 %	39.7	7.7 %	13 occ	77 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Upper Willamette River ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		21228 m	3.3 %	393.6	10.9 %	194,575 m	54 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coast Range Headwaters - Volcanics, Mid Elevation			2 occ	15.4 %	1803.8	50.0 %	4 occ	100 %

Milton Creek

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	11 %	GAP 1	%	National	1 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	8,017	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	99 %
	19,803	ac	Undeveloped	89 %	GAP 3	1 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	99 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			71 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3296 ha	0.3 %	8.5	1.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3802 ha	0.1 %	4.4	0.5 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		32721 m	0.7 %	141.9	2.3 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Lower Columbia ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		32693 m	7.3 %	911.3	14.6 %	224,010 m	46 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Lower Columbia Tributaries - Volcanics, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient			1 occ	4.0 %	780.5	12.5 %	8 occ	88 %

Mt. Townsend
Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	1,114	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	2,753	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	100 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	%	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			53 ha	0.2 %	104.0	1.6 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			614 ha	0.1 %	11.4	0.2 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			282 ha	0.0 %	2.3	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			18 ha	0.0 %	1.5	0.0 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			136 ha	0.0 %	2.7	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	12.8	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Boisduval's Blue, Blackmorei	*Icaricia icarioides blackmorei*	T3	1 occ	9.1 %	494.9	7.7 %	13 occ	69 %
Chalcedon Checkerspot	*Euphydryas chalcedona perdiccas*		1 occ	6.7 %	494.9	7.7 %	13 occ	115 %
Smintheus Parnassian	*Parnassius smintheus olympianus*	G5T	1 occ	7.7 %	494.9	7.7 %	13 occ	100 %
Valley Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*		1 occ	8.3 %	494.9	7.7 %	13 occ	85 %
Vascular Plants								
Cotton's Milk-Vetch	*Astragalus australis var olympicus*		1 occ	11.1 %	257.4	4.0 %	25 occ	36 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Freshwater							
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Olympics Rainshadow Coastal Headwaters - Mafic, Mid Elevation, Moderate To High Gradient		1 occ	3.1 %	4487.5	10.0 %	10 occ	130 %

Myrtle Island RNA

Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	9 ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	23 ac	Undeveloped	97 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	3 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3 ha	0.0 %	6.3	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			6 ha	0.0 %	6.4	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		178 m	0.0 %	725.5	0.0 %	1,330,438 m	173 %

Nacelle River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	19,881	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	89 %
	49,106	ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	11 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	89 %	State/Provin	11 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			25 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			4147 ha	0.6 %	7.7	2.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2541 ha	0.2 %	2.7	0.7 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			10572 ha	0.4 %	4.9	1.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			2351 ha	0.1 %	2.6	0.7 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*		1 occ	1.2 %	14.4	4.0 %	25 occ	188 %
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	G4	4 occ	6.3 %	206.1	57.1 %	7 occ	586 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	0.9	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		27 occ	1.5 %	11.1	3.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	0.7	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Vascular Plants								
Queen-Of-The-Forest	*Filipendula occidentalis*		14 occ	48.3 %	202.0	56.0 %	25 occ	112 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								

Nacelle River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		59902 m	2.5 %	208.8	8.3 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		131046 m	2.7 %	229.1	9.1 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		105220 m	3.3 %	280.9	11.2 %	943,067 m	129 %
Pacific Lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	G5	1 occ	3.0 %		%	occ	%
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		139918 m	4.1 %	346.3	13.8 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Willapa Hills small rivers - sandstone, low elevation			1 occ	33.3 %	2517.0	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Willapa Headwaters - Mid Elevations, High Gradients			1 occ	3.3 %	279.8	11.1 %	9 occ	133 %
Willapa Headwaters - Sandstones, Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate/Low Gradient			2 occ	5.3 %	457.8	18.2 %	11 occ	100 %

Nanaimo River

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	40,934	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	%	Private	100 %
	101,107	ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	100 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			3 occ	0.8 %	58.4	33.3 %	9 occ	2956 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp			9 occ	6.1 %	131.4	75.0 %	12 occ	650 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			1 ha	0.1 %	0.5	0.3 %	332 ha	230 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			5506 ha	1.0 %	5.9	3.4 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			3 occ	1.8 %	58.4	33.3 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			23191 ha	0.9 %	5.2	3.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			1377 ha	0.4 %	3.2	1.8 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			8483 ha	0.5 %	4.6	2.6 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		2611 ha	0.4 %	1.5	0.9 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	G5	1 occ	1.9 %	8.8	5.0 %	20 occ	105 %
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucurus*		1 occ	2.8 %	6.5	3.7 %	27 occ	100 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chinook Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		67009 m	10.9 %	443.0	36.3 %	184,827 m	154 %

Nanaimo River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Chum Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		4479 m	0.8 %	32.8	2.7 %	166,896 m	78 %
Coho Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		63733 m	3.5 %	141.2	11.6 %	551,718 m	122 %
Cutthroat Trout, East Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		27407 m	3.6 %	88.6	7.3 %	377,832 m	69 %
Dolly Varden, East Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	35769 m	11.6 %	284.6	23.3 %	153,568 m	123 %
Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		52075 m	3.5 %	144.2	11.8 %	441,335 m	133 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		66710 m	8.4 %	342.8	28.1 %	237,775 m	125 %
Freshwater Macrohabitats								
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			3000 m	1.5 %	91.7	7.5 %	39,958 m	283 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			24626 m	0.6 %	79.0	6.5 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology			13080 m	25.2 %	1539.1	126.0 %	10,385 m	301 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology			14661 m	55.2 %	3370.6	275.8 %	5,315 m	394 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			1101 m	2.5 %	152.7	12.5 %	8,808 m	264 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			6551 m	0.6 %	67.7	5.5 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology			2918 m	95.8 %	2341.4	191.6 %	1,523 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			7572 m	5.3 %	322.6	26.4 %	28,683 m	269 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			59069 m	1.9 %	235.6	19.3 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology			9917 m	24.1 %	1471.2	120.4 %	8,237 m	415 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology			416 m	3.8 %	235.2	19.3 %	2,163 m	379 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Ge			173 m	12.2 %	299.0	24.5 %	706 m	97 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			237 m	0.4 %	25.5	2.1 %	11,357 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			7153 m	0.5 %	63.9	5.2 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology			614 m	33.9 %	828.4	67.8 %	906 m	78 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			468 m	21.3 %	519.8	42.5 %	1,100 m	128 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			22532 m	5.2 %	316.3	25.9 %	87,042 m	187 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		48162 m	0.6 %	71.9	5.9 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		9145 m	24.0 %	1469.0	120.2 %	7,607 m	332 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		752 m	5.0 %	304.8	24.9 %	3,014 m	488 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		6035 m	20.1 %	1228.9	100.6 %	6,001 m	276 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1600 m	0.1 %	9.8	0.8 %	199,816 m	680 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		1442 m	64.0 %	1564.0	128.0 %	1,127 m	128 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		559 m	1.3 %	82.1	6.7 %	8,325 m	331 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		5296 m	0.5 %	58.6	4.8 %	110,483 m	407 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		128 m	0.1 %	4.0	0.3 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		28740 m	3.0 %	122.3	10.0 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		4009 m	26.0 %	1588.3	130.0 %	3,084 m	434 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		11710 m	1.2 %	71.9	5.9 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		3788 m	59.8 %	1462.1	119.6 %	3,166 m	135 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		4847 m	42.0 %	2568.7	210.2 %	2,306 m	211 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		3701 m	0.5 %	18.4	1.5 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		417 m	31.6 %	772.6	63.2 %	660 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		10652 m	1.1 %	67.4	5.5 %	193,048 m	265 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		3149 m	32.3 %	788.4	64.5 %	4,880 m	200 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		192 m	16.8 %	410.3	33.6 %	572 m	196 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		299 m	0.4 %	23.8	1.9 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		198 m	0.8 %	51.2	4.2 %	4,738 m	239 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		5302 m	11.0 %	670.2	54.8 %	9,667 m	278 %

Nanaimo River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		13608 m	2.1 %	128.9	10.6 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		4765 m	31.5 %	1924.2	157.5 %	3,026 m	499 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		19026 m	4.0 %	245.3	20.1 %	94,768 m	220 %

Nestucca River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	31,765	ha	Agriculture	7 %	GAP 1	%	National	70 %	Indigenous:	%
	78,460	ac	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	11 %	National Other:	%	Private	25 %
			Undeveloped	91 %	GAP 3	64 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	25 %	State/Provin	2 %		
							Local:	3 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			33 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			12535 ha	1.9 %	14.5	6.4 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3958 ha	0.3 %	2.6	1.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			11086 ha	0.4 %	3.2	1.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			48 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			65 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.2 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	4 occ	4.1 %	129.0	57.1 %	7 occ	671 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.3	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*		1 occ	1.4 %	25.1	11.1 %	9 occ	144 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		2 occ	0.1 %	0.5	0.2 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	2 occ	0.2 %	0.9	0.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	1 occ	1.2 %	25.1	11.1 %	9 occ	367 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		1 occ	0.6 %	17.4	7.7 %	13 occ	454 %
Oregon Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*	T1	1 occ	12.5 %	9.0	4.0 %	25 occ	28 %

Nestucca River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*		6 occ	8.7 %	104.2	46.2 %	13 occ	200 %
Vascular Plants								
Coast Range Fawn-Lily	*Erythronium elegans*		3 occ	33.3 %	27.1	12.0 %	25 occ	36 %
Hairy-Stemmed Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea hirtipes*		3 occ	20.0 %	27.1	12.0 %	25 occ	48 %
Henderson Sidalcea	*Sidalcea hendersonii*	G3	1 occ	50.0 %	17.4	7.7 %	13 occ	15 %
Nelson's Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea nelsoniana*	g2	4 occ	9.1 %	301.0	133.3 %	3 occ	267 %
Plant Communities								
Mineral Spring			1 occ	1.6 %	11.3	5.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Aleutian Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis leucopareia*		2 occ	11.1 %	27.5	33.3 %	6 occ	133 %
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		1 occ	0.3 %	0.8	0.9 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		1 occ	1.0 %	2.7	3.2 %	31 occ	168 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*		1 occ	2.0 %	5.5	6.7 %	15 occ	200 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*		1 occ	2.8 %	7.5	9.1 %	11 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		1 occ	0.3 %	0.9	1.1 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		1 occ	0.3 %	0.7	0.9 %	116 occ	171 %
Shorebird Concentration Area			1 occ	4.3 %	5.2	6.3 %	16 occ	119 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		1 occ	1.1 %	2.8	3.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds (ha)			73 ha	0.6 %	1.8	2.2 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)			7 ha	1.0 %	2.8	3.4 %	198 ha	258 %
Eelgrass Estuary			3204 m	0.6 %	1.6	1.9 %	169,841 m	224 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Salvir Disspi Trimar)	*Salvir - disspi - trimar - (jaucar)*		3 occ	4.4 %	11.3	13.6 %	22 occ	250 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Low Intertidal High Salinity Silty Saltmarsh			1 occ	100.0 %	82.6	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			259 ha	2.5 %	6.7	8.2 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			13059 m	0.9 %	2.4	3.0 %	442,357 m	228 %
Seagrass (ha)			16 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.2 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Boulder (ha)			4 ha	2.9 %	8.2	9.9 %	40 ha	283 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Flat (ha)		34 ha	3.6 %	9.9	12.0 %	279 ha	116 %
Organics/fines (ha)		327 ha	1.8 %	4.9	6.0 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)		37 ha	0.1 %	0.4	0.5 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)		113 ha	1.1 %	3.0	3.7 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)		5 ha	0.1 %	0.2	0.2 %	2,550 ha	256 %
Shoreline							
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		231 m	1.4 %	3.9	4.7 %	4,933 m	278 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)		210 m	0.1 %	0.4	0.5 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		9678 m	2.0 %	5.5	6.7 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		265 m	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		667 m	0.7 %	1.8	2.2 %	30,025 m	194 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		2475 m	2.5 %	6.9	8.4 %	29,625 m	198 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)		526 m	1.0 %	2.8	3.3 %	15,799 m	247 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		558 m	0.1 %	0.4	0.5 %	116,959 m	119 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		2745 m	4.9 %	13.4	16.2 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		229 m	2.3 %	6.4	7.7 %	2,963 m	231 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		1961 m	2.0 %	5.6	6.7 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		2918 m	11.5 %	31.7	38.3 %	7,615 m	309 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		3045 m	1.1 %	3.1	3.8 %	80,427 m	122 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	38072 m	1.6 %	83.1	5.3 %	722,295 m	150 %
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	3546 m	0.1 %	7.7	0.5 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	33890 m	0.4 %	11.9	0.8 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	110253 m	1.2 %	38.7	2.5 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	94390 m	2.1 %	111.9	7.1 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	22285 m	0.5 %	26.4	1.7 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	106393 m	1.3 %	67.5	4.3 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	46861 m	0.6 %	29.7	1.9 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Coast Range small rivers - sedimentary, low to mid elevation		1 occ	4.5 %	225.3	14.3 %	7 occ	129 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Ridge Headwaters - Intrusive Geology		1 occ	25.0 %	1576.9	100.0 %	1 occ	200 %

Nestucca River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Inland Headwaters - Sediment		1 occ	1.7 %	87.6	5.6 %	18 occ	106 %

New River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	17 %	GAP 1	%	National	2 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	21,324	ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	4 %	National Other:	%	Private	95 %
	52,669	ac	Undeveloped	78 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	95 %	State/Provin	2 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			107 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune			21 occ	8.6 %	1176.9	350.0 %	6 occ	3850 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			16849 ha	0.7 %	7.3	2.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			7 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Del Norte Salamander	*Plethodon elongatus*	G4	1 occ	1.4 %	25.9	7.7 %	13 occ	138 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	0.8	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Vascular Plants								
Large-Flowered Goldfields	*Lasthenia macrantha ssp prisca*		2 occ	20.0 %	26.9	8.0 %	25 occ	40 %
Seaside Cryptantha	*Cryptantha leiocarpa*		1 occ	50.0 %	48.0	14.3 %	7 occ	29 %
Seaside Gilia	*Gilia millefoliata*		1 occ	33.3 %	25.9	7.7 %	13 occ	23 %
Silvery Phacelia	*Phacelia argentea*		5 occ	29.4 %	129.3	38.5 %	13 occ	123 %
Western Lily	*Lilium occidentale*		10 occ	55.6 %	134.5	40.0 %	25 occ	72 %
Plant Communities								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Salhoo Malfus / Carobn Lysame)		1 occ	14.3 %	112.1	33.3 %	3 occ	133 %
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Vaculi / Desces Carobn)		5 occ	83.3 %	560.4	166.7 %	3 occ	167 %
Sphagnum Bogs and Poor Fens (Ledgla / Darcal / Sphagn)	*Ledgla / darcal / sphagn*	3 occ	33.3 %	336.3	100.0 %	3 occ	233 %
Marine							
Species							
Birds							
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*	2 occ	0.6 %	2.3	1.9 %	108 occ	159 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*	1 occ	2.0 %	8.2	6.7 %	15 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*	1 occ	0.3 %	1.3	1.1 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	1 occ	0.3 %	1.1	0.9 %	116 occ	171 %
Western Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	3 occ	21.4 %	33.6	27.3 %	11 occ	100 %
Plant Communities							
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		0 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		43 ha	0.4 %	1.7	1.4 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Organics/fines (ha)		92 ha	0.5 %	2.1	1.7 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Unconsolidated (ha)		61 ha	20.1 %	82.8	67.3 %	91 ha	121 %
Shoreline							
Organics/fines (Embayment)		412 m	0.3 %	1.1	0.9 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		524 m	0.1 %	0.4	0.4 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		2365 m	0.3 %	1.2	1.0 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		3863 m	3.9 %	15.8	12.9 %	30,025 m	194 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		1903 m	19.3 %	79.0	64.2 %	2,963 m	231 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		361 m	0.3 %	1.3	1.1 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand Beach (Embayment)		516 m	15.2 %	62.4	50.7 %	1,017 m	311 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		7117 m	7.3 %	30.0	24.4 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		7330 m	28.9 %	118.5	96.3 %	7,615 m	309 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		16230 m	6.1 %	24.8	20.2 %	80,427 m	122 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	113093 m	1.3 %	59.1	2.5 %	4,496,878 m	100 %

New River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		26480 m	0.6 %	46.8	2.0 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		105551 m	1.3 %	99.7	4.2 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Alluvium			4 occ	80.0 %	4699.0	200.0 %	2 occ	200 %

Nimpkish-Tahsish

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	126,260	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	14 %	National Other:	97 %	Private	2 %
	311,862	ac	Undeveloped	96 %	GAP 3	83 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	4 %	GAP 4	3 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Boreal Fen			2 occ	11.8 %	12.6	22.2 %	9 occ	167 %
Boreal Wet Meadow			32 occ	8.5 %	151.4	266.7 %	12 occ	1833 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			12 occ	3.1 %	75.7	133.3 %	9 occ	2956 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp			6 occ	4.1 %	28.4	50.0 %	12 occ	650 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			323 ha	19.4 %	55.2	97.2 %	332 ha	230 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			57 ha	0.2 %	1.0	1.8 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Dry Douglas-Fir And Madrone Forest And Woodland			21 ha	14.9 %	40.2	70.8 %	29 ha	407 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			12182 ha	2.3 %	4.3	7.5 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			300 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			13 occ	7.6 %	82.0	144.4 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Tidal Salt Marsh			1 occ	25.0 %	6.3	11.1 %	9 occ	44 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			10104 ha	0.4 %	0.7	1.3 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			12538 ha	3.3 %	9.3	16.4 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			73994 ha	4.6 %	13.0	22.8 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			452 ha	1.2 %	3.4	6.0 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh			6 occ	7.7 %	28.4	50.0 %	12 occ	267 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		49 occ	2.6 %	3.3	5.8 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		19165 ha	6.5 %	7.4	13.0 %	147,425 ha	110 %

Nimpkish-Tahsish

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		34205 ha	5.6 %	6.4	11.3 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Northern Pygmy-Owl, Swarthi Subspecies	*Glaucidium gnoma swarthi*	G5	6 occ	37.5 %	18.9	33.3 %	18 occ	89 %
Invertebrates								
Valley Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*		1 occ	8.3 %	4.4	7.7 %	13 occ	85 %
Vascular Plants								
Lance-Fruited Draba	*Draba lonchocarpa var vestita*		2 occ	40.0 %	8.7	15.4 %	13 occ	38 %
Marine								
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Estuary			36625 m	9.8 %	6.8	32.5 %	112,601 m	179 %
Algal Beds Shore			66198 m	2.1 %	1.5	7.0 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Estuary			6695 m	3.2 %	2.2	10.7 %	62,438 m	224 %
Dune grass Shore			7594 m	1.3 %	0.9	4.3 %	176,736 m	109 %
Eelgrass (Ha)			112 ha	7.6 %	5.2	25.3 %	443 ha	120 %
Eelgrass Estuary			4343 m	0.8 %	0.5	2.6 %	169,841 m	224 %
Eelgrass Shore			12129 m	1.9 %	1.3	6.5 %	187,323 m	146 %
Kelp Estuary			385 m	1.5 %	1.1	5.1 %	7,567 m	214 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			29 ha	0.2 %	0.1	0.5 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore			16994 m	1.1 %	0.8	3.8 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			150 ha	1.4 %	1.0	4.7 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			35744 m	2.4 %	1.7	8.1 %	442,357 m	228 %
Saltmarsh Shore			23430 m	4.3 %	3.0	14.3 %	164,143 m	118 %
Surfgrass Shore			320 m	0.0 %	0.0	0.1 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Organics/fines (ha)			36 ha	0.2 %	0.1	0.7 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand and Gravel Flat (ha)			289 ha	40.4 %	28.0	134.6 %	215 ha	185 %
Sand Flat (ha)			68 ha	0.7 %	0.5	2.2 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Shoreline								
Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)			305 m	0.3 %	0.2	0.9 %	32,500 m	106 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			941 m	6.4 %	4.4	21.3 %	4,409 m	124 %
Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)			904 m	40.1 %	27.8	133.8 %	676 m	333 %
Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			1671 m	6.4 %	4.5	21.4 %	7,802 m	72 %
Mud Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			271 m	2.5 %	1.7	8.3 %	3,276 m	118 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			25305 m	3.2 %	2.2	10.6 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Protected (Outer Coast)			2070 m	1.7 %	1.2	5.6 %	36,906 m	137 %
Rock Platform Protected (Outer Coast)			271 m	1.5 %	1.0	4.9 %	5,487 m	160 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Rock With Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)			1393 m	8.3 %	5.8	27.7 %	5,027 m	117 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			19296 m	3.0 %	2.1	10.0 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			791 m	1.3 %	0.9	4.2 %	18,758 m	216 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)			911 m	0.2 %	0.2	0.8 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)			10819 m	1.4 %	1.0	4.8 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)			1376 m	4.0 %	2.8	13.4 %	10,283 m	243 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			6510 m	3.4 %	2.3	11.2 %	58,215 m	98 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)			5124 m	9.1 %	6.3	30.4 %	16,881 m	144 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			11958 m	5.8 %	4.0	19.4 %	61,723 m	94 %
Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)			1097 m	3.5 %	2.4	11.7 %	9,335 m	278 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)			1515 m	2.6 %	1.8	8.6 %	17,529 m	230 %
Sand Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			2556 m	2.9 %	2.0	9.7 %	26,382 m	139 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Chinook Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		51492 m	8.4 %	110.4	27.9 %	184,827 m	154 %
Chinook Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		774 m	29.0 %	230.0	58.1 %	1,334 m	96 %
Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		27488 m	3.0 %	39.3	9.9 %	276,806 m	176 %
Chum Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		19022 m	3.4 %	45.2	11.4 %	166,896 m	78 %
Chum Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		9355 m	6.0 %	79.7	20.1 %	46,478 m	162 %
Chum Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		26091 m	2.9 %	37.8	9.5 %	273,258 m	144 %
Coho Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		103747 m	5.6 %	74.5	18.8 %	551,718 m	122 %
Coho Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		44968 m	11.6 %	152.8	38.6 %	116,598 m	192 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		63841 m	2.8 %	37.5	9.5 %	673,874 m	155 %
Cutthroat Trout, East Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		1655 m	0.2 %	1.7	0.4 %	377,832 m	69 %
Cutthroat Trout, North Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		7213 m	9.4 %	74.8	18.9 %	38,200 m	101 %
Cutthroat Trout, West Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		23988 m	3.1 %	24.8	6.3 %	382,902 m	102 %
Dolly Varden, East Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	660 m	0.2 %	1.7	0.4 %	153,568 m	123 %
Dolly Varden, North Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	5389 m	65.5 %	519.0	131.0 %	4,114 m	196 %
Dolly Varden, West Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	31678 m	15.4 %	122.4	30.9 %	102,560 m	148 %
Pink Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		22064 m	7.8 %	102.8	25.9 %	85,030 m	56 %
Pink Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		23857 m	15.4 %	203.1	51.3 %	46,536 m	207 %
Pink Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		31633 m	8.3 %	109.8	27.7 %	114,095 m	160 %
Sockeye Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		56315 m	19.4 %	256.7	64.8 %	86,896 m	177 %
Sockeye Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		23663 m	3.2 %	42.6	10.8 %	220,095 m	191 %
Steelhead Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		37920 m	27.8 %	367.5	92.8 %	40,876 m	273 %

Nimpkish-Tahsish

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		96334 m	6.5 %	86.5	21.8 %	441,335 m	133 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		49194 m	2.4 %	32.0	8.1 %	609,198 m	168 %
Freshwater Macrohabitats								
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology			21266 m	83.3 %	1650.3	416.6 %	5,105 m	500 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			46371 m	3.7 %	145.1	36.6 %	126,642 m	294 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			27508 m	13.8 %	272.7	68.8 %	39,958 m	283 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			168012 m	4.4 %	174.8	44.1 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology			791 m	100.0 %	791.7	199.8 %	396 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			666 m	4.9 %	97.7	24.7 %	2,703 m	330 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			265 m	10.8 %	85.7	21.6 %	1,224 m	174 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			19079 m	5.8 %	115.4	29.1 %	65,517 m	354 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			4637 m	1.8 %	34.8	8.8 %	52,799 m	132 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			7123 m	16.2 %	320.4	80.9 %	8,808 m	264 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			72902 m	6.2 %	244.3	61.7 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			2056 m	3.1 %	61.9	15.6 %	13,157 m	399 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology			12776 m	89.4 %	1771.6	447.2 %	2,857 m	500 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			22693 m	2.7 %	53.2	13.4 %	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			19135 m	13.3 %	264.3	66.7 %	28,683 m	269 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			144494 m	4.7 %	186.8	47.2 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			212 m	2.8 %	22.4	5.7 %	3,746 m	130 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Ge			353 m	25.0 %	197.9	50.0 %	706 m	97 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			8144 m	4.7 %	93.3	23.6 %	34,571 m	341 %

Nimpkish-Tahsish

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		14330 m	6.7 %	131.9	33.3 %	43,046 m	162 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1453 m	2.6 %	50.7	12.8 %	11,357 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		60101 m	4.4 %	174.0	43.9 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		288 m	6.8 %	53.7	13.6 %	2,122 m	95 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		298 m	13.6 %	107.4	27.1 %	1,100 m	128 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4384 m	3.5 %	69.7	17.6 %	24,918 m	385 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		29317 m	100.0 %	1980.9	500.0 %	5,863 m	500 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		174128 m	7.1 %	280.6	70.8 %	245,882 m	329 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		15892 m	3.7 %	72.3	18.3 %	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		431469 m	5.3 %	209.0	52.7 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		1829 m	100.0 %	792.7	200.1 %	914 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		9919 m	18.2 %	359.8	90.8 %	10,922 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		3547 m	11.8 %	234.1	59.1 %	6,001 m	276 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		91833 m	4.6 %	182.1	46.0 %	199,816 m	680 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		436 m	2.1 %	42.1	10.6 %	4,099 m	436 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		14073 m	6.7 %	132.5	33.4 %	42,081 m	141 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		2302 m	5.5 %	109.6	27.7 %	8,325 m	331 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		53771 m	4.9 %	192.8	48.7 %	110,483 m	407 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		159 m	12.1 %	95.9	24.2 %	657 m	148 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1917 m	3.2 %	62.5	15.8 %	12,156 m	396 %
Fourth Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		369 m	26.4 %	209.6	52.9 %	698 m	88 %
Fourth Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		43873 m	38.6 %	764.1	192.9 %	22,746 m	255 %

Nimpkish-Tahsish

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fourth Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4222 m	41.0 %	811.9	204.9 %	2,060 m	205 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1769 m	12.8 %	253.6	64.0 %	2,763 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		5631 m	2.8 %	56.4	14.2 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		1795 m	100.0 %	791.7	199.8 %	898 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		5425 m	3.0 %	58.9	14.9 %	36,520 m	129 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		3176 m	4.1 %	82.1	20.7 %	15,320 m	145 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		44508 m	4.7 %	61.4	15.5 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		513 m	100.0 %	793.6	200.3 %	256 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		4443 m	3.4 %	68.0	17.2 %	25,878 m	114 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		4115 m	8.7 %	172.4	43.5 %	9,455 m	116 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		37601 m	3.8 %	74.9	18.9 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		5382 m	3.5 %	68.6	17.3 %	31,071 m	163 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		3865 m	21.0 %	416.0	105.0 %	3,681 m	299 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		40734 m	5.0 %	65.6	16.5 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		551 m	2.1 %	40.7	10.3 %	5,369 m	317 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		20232 m	7.2 %	142.3	35.9 %	56,327 m	151 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1779 m	2.9 %	57.4	14.5 %	12,283 m	125 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		59843 m	6.2 %	122.8	31.0 %	193,048 m	265 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2944 m	3.8 %	75.9	19.2 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		93 m	0.4 %	7.8	2.0 %	4,738 m	239 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1899 m	2.5 %	49.5	12.5 %	15,189 m	295 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		12094 m	1.9 %	37.2	9.4 %	128,956 m	253 %

Nimpkish-Tahsish

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		879 m	2.7 %	52.6	13.3 %	6,618 m	255 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		5415 m	1.1 %	22.6	5.7 %	94,768 m	220 %

Nimpkish-Zeballos

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	33,546	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	1 %	National Other:	100 %	Private	%
	82,859	ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	99 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	2 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Boreal Wet Meadow			8 occ	2.1 %	142.5	66.7 %	12 occ	1833 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			7 occ	1.8 %	166.2	77.8 %	9 occ	2956 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			1 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.2 %	332 ha	230 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			15 ha	0.0 %	1.0	0.4 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Dry Douglas-Fir And Madrone Forest And Woodland			18 ha	13.0 %	132.0	61.8 %	29 ha	407 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			5469 ha	1.0 %	7.2	3.4 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			2 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			3 occ	1.8 %	71.2	33.3 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2222 ha	0.1 %	0.6	0.3 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			6143 ha	1.6 %	17.2	8.0 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			17289 ha	1.1 %	11.4	5.3 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			2 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Species								
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		5989 ha	2.0 %	8.7	4.1 %	147,425 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		10534 ha	1.7 %	7.4	3.5 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Northern Pygmy-Owl, Swarthi Subspecies	*Glaucidium gnoma swarthi*	G5	1 occ	6.3 %	11.9	5.6 %	18 occ	89 %
Mammals								
Wolverine (Vancouverensis)	*Gulo gulo vancouverensis*	T1	1 occ	33.3 %	16.4	7.7 %	13 occ	8 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Vascular Plants							
Lance-Fruited Draba	*Draba lonchocarpa var vestita*	1 occ	20.0 %	16.4	7.7 %	13 occ	38 %
Smooth Douglasia	*Douglasia laevigata var ciliolata*	2 occ	25.0 %	32.9	15.4 %	13 occ	62 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Chinook Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	693 m	0.1 %	5.6	0.4 %	184,827 m	154 %
Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	9655 m	1.0 %	52.0	3.5 %	276,806 m	176 %
Coho Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	13346 m	0.7 %	36.1	2.4 %	551,718 m	122 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	12879 m	0.6 %	28.5	1.9 %	673,874 m	155 %
Sockeye Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	2145 m	0.7 %	36.8	2.5 %	86,896 m	177 %
Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	2145 m	0.1 %	7.2	0.5 %	441,335 m	133 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	12904 m	0.6 %	31.6	2.1 %	609,198 m	168 %
Freshwater Macrohabitats							
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		168 m	0.0 %	2.0	0.1 %	126,642 m	294 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		2925 m	1.5 %	109.1	7.3 %	39,958 m	283 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		43961 m	1.2 %	172.1	11.5 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		254 m	10.4 %	309.9	20.8 %	1,224 m	174 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		5512 m	1.7 %	125.5	8.4 %	65,517 m	354 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		15873 m	1.3 %	200.2	13.4 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		856 m	1.3 %	97.0	6.5 %	13,157 m	399 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		538 m	0.1 %	4.8	0.3 %	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		340 m	0.2 %	17.7	1.2 %	28,683 m	269 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		32615 m	1.1 %	158.7	10.6 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		3002 m	1.7 %	129.5	8.7 %	34,571 m	341 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		74 m	0.0 %	2.6	0.2 %	43,046 m	162 %

Nimpkish-Zeballos

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		27 m	0.0 %	3.5	0.2 %	11,357 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		8913 m	0.7 %	97.1	6.5 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1491 m	1.2 %	89.2	6.0 %	24,918 m	385 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		3624 m	2.6 %	193.2	13.0 %	27,967 m	386 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		18997 m	0.8 %	115.2	7.7 %	245,882 m	329 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		14506 m	3.3 %	248.5	16.7 %	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		260677 m	3.2 %	475.2	31.9 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		854 m	1.6 %	116.5	7.8 %	10,922 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1304 m	4.3 %	324.1	21.7 %	6,001 m	276 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		86946 m	4.4 %	648.8	43.5 %	199,816 m	680 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		10363 m	0.9 %	139.9	9.4 %	110,483 m	407 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		246 m	0.4 %	30.2	2.0 %	12,156 m	396 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		3909 m	2.0 %	147.4	9.9 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		23299 m	2.4 %	121.0	8.1 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		18421 m	1.9 %	138.0	9.3 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		24881 m	3.0 %	150.7	10.1 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		13299 m	1.4 %	102.7	6.9 %	193,048 m	265 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		13 m	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	128,956 m	253 %

Nitinat-Carmanah-Walbran

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	1 %
Area:	93,396	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	38 %	National Other:	81 %	Private	18 %
	230,689	ac	Undeveloped	95 %	GAP 3	43 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	5 %	GAP 4	19 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			6 occ	1.6 %	51.2	66.7 %	9 occ	2956 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp			3 occ	2.0 %	19.2	25.0 %	12 occ	650 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			12 ha	0.7 %	2.7	3.5 %	332 ha	230 %
North Pacific Dry Douglas-Fir And Madrone Forest And Woodland			15 ha	10.7 %	39.1	50.9 %	29 ha	407 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			14400 ha	2.7 %	6.8	8.9 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			152 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			6 occ	3.5 %	51.2	66.7 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Tidal Salt Marsh			1 occ	25.0 %	8.5	11.1 %	9 occ	44 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3456 ha	0.1 %	0.3	0.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			2080 ha	0.5 %	2.1	2.7 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			64614 ha	4.0 %	15.3	19.9 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			276 ha	0.7 %	2.8	3.7 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh			2 occ	2.6 %	12.8	16.7 %	12 occ	267 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		19 occ	1.0 %	1.7	2.3 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		13164 ha	4.5 %	6.9	8.9 %	147,425 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		29042 ha	4.8 %	7.4	9.6 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	G5	1 occ	1.9 %	3.8	5.0 %	20 occ	105 %

Nitinat-Carmanah-Walbran

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Mammals								
Vancouver Island Marmot	*Marmota vancouverensis*	G1	2 occ	33.3 %	8.5	11.1 %	18 occ	28 %
Vascular Plants								
Pink Sandverbena	*Abronia umbellata ssp breviflora*		1 occ	10.0 %	3.3	4.3 %	23 occ	30 %
Water Bur-Reed	*Sparganium fluctuans*		1 occ	16.7 %	5.9	7.7 %	13 occ	38 %
Marine								
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Estuary			350 m	0.1 %	0.1	0.3 %	112,601 m	179 %
Algal Beds Shore			319 m	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	939,089 m	119 %
Eelgrass (Ha)			27 ha	1.8 %	1.7	6.1 %	443 ha	120 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			133 ha	0.7 %	0.6	2.3 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore			235 m	0.0 %	0.0	0.1 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			5234 m	0.4 %	0.3	1.2 %	442,357 m	228 %
Saltmarsh Shore			2061 m	0.4 %	0.4	1.3 %	164,143 m	118 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)			2349 m	0.5 %	0.5	1.6 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			2786 m	0.3 %	0.3	1.2 %	239,478 m	223 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Embayment)			882 m	15.0 %	14.0	49.9 %	1,767 m	293 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)			1659 m	0.5 %	0.5	1.7 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)			302 m	8.5 %	7.9	28.3 %	1,067 m	155 %
Rock With Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)			350 m	2.1 %	2.0	7.0 %	5,027 m	117 %
Rock With Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)			282 m	2.4 %	2.3	8.0 %	3,518 m	186 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)			285 m	0.3 %	0.3	1.0 %	29,625 m	198 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)			2691 m	0.8 %	0.8	2.8 %	96,577 m	110 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)			84 m	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)			420 m	0.7 %	0.7	2.5 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			532 m	2.4 %	2.3	8.1 %	6,602 m	153 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Exposed (Embayment)			843 m	28.6 %	26.7	95.2 %	886 m	221 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)			2833 m	2.9 %	2.7	9.7 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			2448 m	2.3 %	2.1	7.6 %	32,087 m	121 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)			1798 m	3.1 %	2.9	10.3 %	17,529 m	230 %
Freshwater								
Species								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fishes								
Chinook Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		961 m	0.2 %	2.8	0.5 %	184,827 m	154 %
Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		68980 m	7.5 %	133.5	24.9 %	276,806 m	176 %
Chum Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		79658 m	8.7 %	156.1	29.2 %	273,258 m	144 %
Coho Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		14762 m	0.8 %	14.3	2.7 %	551,718 m	122 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		162388 m	7.2 %	129.1	24.1 %	673,874 m	155 %
Cutthroat Trout, East Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		12140 m	1.6 %	17.2	3.2 %	377,832 m	69 %
Cutthroat Trout, West Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		37784 m	4.9 %	52.8	9.9 %	382,902 m	102 %
Dolly Varden, East Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	3494 m	1.1 %	12.2	2.3 %	153,568 m	123 %
Dolly Varden, West Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	12424 m	6.1 %	64.9	12.1 %	102,560 m	148 %
Pink Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		8957 m	2.4 %	42.0	7.9 %	114,095 m	160 %
Sockeye Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		56680 m	7.7 %	137.9	25.8 %	220,095 m	191 %
Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		12854 m	0.9 %	15.6	2.9 %	441,335 m	133 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		17910 m	2.3 %	40.3	7.5 %	237,775 m	125 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		160441 m	7.9 %	141.0	26.3 %	609,198 m	168 %
Freshwater Macrohabitats								
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			75571 m	6.0 %	319.6	59.7 %	126,642 m	294 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			9262 m	4.6 %	124.1	23.2 %	39,958 m	283 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			131833 m	3.5 %	185.4	34.6 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			2846 m	21.1 %	563.9	105.3 %	2,703 m	330 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			1612 m	65.8 %	705.2	131.7 %	1,224 m	174 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			11814 m	4.5 %	119.8	22.4 %	52,799 m	132 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			433 m	1.0 %	26.3	4.9 %	8,808 m	264 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			40483 m	3.4 %	183.4	34.2 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			346 m	40.0 %	428.4	80.0 %	433 m	152 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			46027 m	5.4 %	145.9	27.2 %	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			10111 m	7.0 %	188.8	35.2 %	28,683 m	269 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		118168 m	3.9 %	206.6	38.6 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		253 m	2.3 %	62.6	11.7 %	2,163 m	379 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Ge		159 m	11.3 %	120.8	22.5 %	706 m	97 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		13093 m	6.1 %	162.9	30.4 %	43,046 m	162 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		535 m	0.9 %	25.2	4.7 %	11,357 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		38633 m	2.8 %	151.2	28.2 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		206 m	9.4 %	100.2	18.7 %	1,100 m	128 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		123770 m	5.0 %	269.6	50.3 %	245,882 m	329 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		37666 m	8.7 %	231.8	43.3 %	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		221989 m	2.7 %	145.3	27.1 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		1853 m	4.9 %	130.4	24.4 %	7,607 m	332 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		4208 m	14.0 %	375.5	70.1 %	6,001 m	276 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		5421 m	2.6 %	69.0	12.9 %	42,081 m	141 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1124 m	2.7 %	72.3	13.5 %	8,325 m	331 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		26520 m	2.4 %	128.6	24.0 %	110,483 m	407 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		15 m	0.1 %	3.0	0.6 %	2,763 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		403 m	0.2 %	5.5	1.0 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		7609 m	4.2 %	111.6	20.8 %	36,520 m	129 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		10590 m	13.8 %	370.2	69.1 %	15,320 m	145 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		17248 m	1.8 %	32.2	6.0 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1783 m	1.4 %	36.9	6.9 %	25,878 m	114 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1361 m	2.9 %	77.1	14.4 %	9,455 m	116 %

Nitinat-Carmanah-Walbran

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		22891 m	2.3 %	61.6	11.5 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		11342 m	7.3 %	195.5	36.5 %	31,071 m	163 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		900 m	4.9 %	130.9	24.4 %	3,681 m	299 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		33361 m	4.1 %	72.6	13.6 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		8747 m	3.1 %	83.2	15.5 %	56,327 m	151 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		10481 m	17.1 %	457.0	85.3 %	12,283 m	125 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		20492 m	2.1 %	56.8	10.6 %	193,048 m	265 %
Third Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		256 m	28.2 %	302.3	56.5 %	454 m	126 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		802 m	11.0 %	118.3	22.1 %	3,629 m	150 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		223 m	19.5 %	208.7	39.0 %	572 m	196 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1183 m	1.5 %	41.2	7.7 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		840 m	94.9 %	1016.1	189.7 %	443 m	190 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		447 m	1.9 %	50.6	9.4 %	4,738 m	239 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		39385 m	51.9 %	1388.7	259.3 %	15,189 m	295 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		16038 m	33.2 %	888.5	165.9 %	9,667 m	278 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7410 m	1.1 %	30.8	5.7 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2361 m	7.1 %	191.1	35.7 %	6,618 m	255 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		5486 m	36.3 %	971.0	181.3 %	3,026 m	499 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		14427 m	3.0 %	81.5	15.2 %	94,768 m	220 %

North Fork Coquille River ACEC

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	126	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	310	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	%	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			55 ha	0.0 %	9.0	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			70 ha	0.0 %	5.2	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	113.4	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Oregon Megomphix (Snail)	*Megomphix hemphilli*		1 occ	1.0 %	4387.7	7.7 %	13 occ	323 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		4117 m	0.0 %	364.9	0.1 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		3877 m	0.0 %	621.2	0.2 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

North Fork Siletz River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	11 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	21,475	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	%	Private	89 %
	53,043	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	8 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	92 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			8 ha	0.0 %	0.8	0.2 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			576 ha	0.1 %	1.0	0.3 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1973 ha	0.2 %	1.9	0.6 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			17922 ha	0.7 %	7.7	2.3 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Oak Woodland			1 ha	1.2 %	19.1	5.7 %	22 ha	305 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			255 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.1 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland			1 ha	0.1 %	2.7	0.8 %	177 ha	60 %
Species								
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.4	0.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	0.7	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Vascular Plants								
Queen-Of-The-Forest	*Filipendula occidentalis*		3 occ	10.3 %	40.1	12.0 %	25 occ	112 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		84383 m	0.9 %	43.8	1.9 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		55491 m	1.3 %	97.3	4.2 %	1,330,438 m	173 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Summer Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 30*		13016 m	5.3 %	415.8	17.8 %	73,008 m	140 %
Summer Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 30*		54575 m	22.4 %	1743.9	74.8 %	73,008 m	140 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		75741 m	0.9 %	71.0	3.0 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Ridge Headwaters - Intrusive Geology			1 occ	25.0 %	2332.5	100.0 %	1 occ	200 %

North Fork/Hunter Creek ACEC

Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	762 ha	Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
	1,883 ac	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
		Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	%	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			177 ha	0.0 %	2.1	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			176 ha	0.1 %	43.7	0.5 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Vascular Plants								
Hairy Manzanita	*Arctostaphylos hispidula*		1 occ	3.6 %	723.6	7.7 %	13 occ	92 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Klamath Mountains Province ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		219 m	0.0 %	103.2	0.2 %	139,717 m	157 %

North River Headwaters
Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	8,078	ha	Agriculture	2 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
	19,953	ac	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	83 %
			Undeveloped	97 %	GAP 3	17 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	%	GAP 4	83 %	State/Provin	17 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4361 ha	0.4 %	11.2	1.3 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3541 ha	0.1 %	4.1	0.5 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*		9 occ	11.0 %	319.5	36.0 %	25 occ	188 %
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*		3 occ	3.4 %	204.8	23.1 %	13 occ	415 %
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	G4	5 occ	7.8 %	634.0	71.4 %	7 occ	586 %
Van Dyke's Salamander	*Plethodon vandykei*	G3	2 occ	4.5 %	88.8	10.0 %	20 occ	175 %
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 occ	0.1 %	1.0	0.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	G5	1 occ	1.9 %	44.4	5.0 %	20 occ	105 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	2 occ	0.2 %	3.5	0.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		305 m	0.0 %	2.6	0.0 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		32567 m	0.7 %	140.1	2.3 %	1,440,012 m	117 %

North River Headwaters

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	15663 m	0.5 %	102.9	1.7 %	943,067 m	129 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	32339 m	1.0 %	196.9	3.2 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Willapa Headwaters - Sandstones, Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate/Low Gradient		1 occ	2.6 %	563.1	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %

Olympic National Park

Washington

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	92 %	National	97 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	420,223 ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	%	Private	1 %
	1,037,951 ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	7 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	1 %	GAP 4	1 %	State/Provin	2 %		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Coastal Herbaceous Bald And Bluff			21 occ	91.3 %	119.4	700.0 %	3 occ	700 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			19283 ha	58.9 %	100.5	589.1 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			44 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			17670 ha	2.7 %	1.5	9.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			68124 ha	5.9 %	3.4	19.7 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			65516 ha	2.5 %	1.4	8.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland And Shrubland			1 occ	2.3 %	1.9	11.1 %	9 occ	100 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			121458 ha	31.8 %	27.1	159.0 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			121218 ha	7.5 %	6.4	37.4 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Cascades Frog	*Rana cascadae*		3 occ	75.0 %	3.9	23.1 %	13 occ	31 %
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*		32 occ	36.4 %	42.0	246.2 %	13 occ	415 %
Olympic Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton olympicus*		54 occ	69.2 %	36.9	216.0 %	25 occ	256 %
Van Dyke's Salamander	*Plethodon vandykei*	G3	12 occ	27.3 %	10.2	60.0 %	20 occ	175 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		10 occ	0.5 %	0.2	1.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*		20 occ	35.7 %	68.3	400.0 %	5 occ	580 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		135 occ	7.7 %	2.6	15.3 %	880 occ	116 %

Olympic National Park

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	G5	7 occ	13.2 %	6.0	35.0 %	20 occ	105 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	126 occ	12.5 %	4.3	25.0 %	503 occ	111 %
Vaux's Swift	*Chaetura vauxi*		1 occ	20.0 %	3.4	20.0 %	5 occ	40 %
Invertebrates								
Acmon Blue	*Plebejus acmon spangelatus*	G5	2 occ	100.0 %	2.6	15.4 %	13 occ	15 %
Boisduval's Blue, Blackmorei	*Icaricia icarioides blackmorei*	T3	6 occ	54.5 %	7.9	46.2 %	13 occ	69 %
Chalcedon Checkerspot	*Euphydryas chalcedona perdiccas*		12 occ	80.0 %	15.8	92.3 %	13 occ	115 %
Chryxus Arctic	*Oeneis chryxus valerata*		9 occ	90.0 %	11.8	69.2 %	13 occ	77 %
Moss' Elfin, Mossii Subspecies	*Incisalia mossii mossii*	G4T	1 occ	25.0 %	1.3	7.7 %	13 occ	15 %
Smintheus Parnassian	*Parnassius smintheus olympianus*	G5T	11 occ	84.6 %	14.4	84.6 %	13 occ	100 %
Valley Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*		4 occ	33.3 %	5.3	30.8 %	13 occ	85 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*		1 occ	1.4 %	1.3	7.7 %	13 occ	200 %
Vascular Plants								
Alaska Plantain	*Plantago macrocarpa*	g4	1 occ	12.5 %	1.3	7.7 %	13 occ	62 %
Brewer's Cliff-Brake	*Pellaea breweri*		2 occ	100.0 %	11.4	66.7 %	3 occ	67 %
Cotton's Milk-Vetch	*Astragalus australis var olympicus*		8 occ	88.9 %	5.5	32.0 %	25 occ	36 %
Cut-Leaf Synthyris	*Synthyris pinnatifida var lanugino*	T2	19 occ	100.0 %	13.0	76.0 %	25 occ	76 %
Frigid Shootingstar	*Dodecatheon austrofrigidum*		1 occ	33.3 %	0.7	4.0 %	25 occ	12 %
Least Bladdery Milk-Vetch	*Astragalus microcystis*		2 occ	100.0 %	2.6	15.4 %	13 occ	15 %
Tall Bugbane	*Cimicifuga elata*		1 occ	2.0 %	2.4	14.3 %	7 occ	257 %
Tisch's Saxifrage	*Saxifraga tischii*		2 occ	100.0 %	1.4	8.0 %	25 occ	8 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Bull Trout Salmon, Coastal and Puget Sound ESU	*Salvelinus confluentus*	G3	21422 m	15.8 %	37.7	31.7 %	67,612 m	166 %
Bull Trout Salmon, Coastal and Puget Sound ESU	*Salvelinus confluentus*	G3	76803 m	56.8 %	135.3	113.6 %	67,612 m	166 %
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		38835 m	1.6 %	6.4	5.4 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		163373 m	8.7 %	34.7	29.1 %	560,551 m	109 %
Coho Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		38477 m	5.7 %	22.8	19.2 %	200,804 m	39 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		25237 m	12.6 %	30.0	25.2 %	99,955 m	38 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		236651 m	7.5 %	29.9	25.1 %	943,067 m	129 %

Olympic National Park

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Pink Salmon, Odd-year ESU	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		29870 m	24.6 %	97.5	82.0 %	36,446 m	114 %
Pygmy Whitefish	*Prosopium coulteri*	G5	1 occ	100.0 %	17.0	14.3 %	7 occ	14 %
Sockeye Salmon, Quinault Lake ESU	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		81091 m	96.5 %	114.9	96.5 %	84,075 m	100 %
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		285924 m	27.4 %	108.9	91.5 %	312,652 m	187 %
Summer Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		130680 m	26.9 %	106.6	89.5 %	145,936 m	144 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		208545 m	18.3 %	72.7	61.0 %	341,699 m	123 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		46363 m	10.7 %	42.3	35.5 %	130,417 m	59 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Northern Olympics rivers - sandstone, mid to low elevation, mixed gradient			2 occ	40.0 %	119.0	100.0 %	2 occ	150 %
Straight of Juan de Fuca small rivers - predominantly sandstone, low elevation, variable gradient			1 occ	33.3 %	119.0	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Upland - Glacial Till, Low Elevation, Low To Moderate Gradient			3 occ	7.3 %	29.8	25.0 %	12 occ	133 %
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient			1 occ	2.5 %	9.9	8.3 %	12 occ	133 %
Juan De Fuca Coastal Streams - Sandstone , Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient			1 occ	3.6 %	14.9	12.5 %	8 occ	50 %
Olympics - Sandstones, High Elevation, High Gradient			12 occ	100.0 %	357.2	300.0 %	4 occ	300 %
Olympics - Sandstones, Mid Elevation, High Gradient			15 occ	50.0 %	198.5	166.7 %	9 occ	211 %
Olympics Headwaters - Sandstone, Mid To High Elevation, Moderate To High Gradient			14 occ	58.3 %	238.0	200.0 %	7 occ	329 %
Olympics Headwaters - Sandstone, Mid To High Elevation, Moderate To High Gradient			9 occ	37.5 %	153.1	128.6 %	7 occ	329 %
Olympics Rainshadow Coastal Headwaters			1 occ	12.5 %	59.5	50.0 %	2 occ	100 %
Olympics Rainshadow Coastal Headwaters - Mafic, Mid Elevation, Moderate To High Gradient			6 occ	18.8 %	71.4	60.0 %	10 occ	130 %
Willapa Headwaters - Mid Elevations, High Gradients			2 occ	6.7 %	26.5	22.2 %	9 occ	133 %

Olympic National Park-Coastal Unit/Ozette Lake

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	41 %	National	42 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	34,399	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	48 %
	84,966	ac	Undeveloped	90 %	GAP 3	11 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	10 %	GAP 4	48 %	State/Provin	11 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			25664 ha	3.9 %	27.4	13.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1631 ha	0.1 %	1.0	0.5 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3326 ha	0.1 %	0.9	0.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			5 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*		1 occ	1.1 %	16.0	7.7 %	13 occ	415 %
Birds								
American Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*		6 occ	33.3 %	73.6	35.3 %	17 occ	65 %
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		42 occ	2.2 %	10.4	5.0 %	839 occ	90 %
Bald Eagle Wintering Area	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus wintering area*		1 occ	7.1 %	14.9	7.1 %	14 occ	29 %
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*		1 occ	1.8 %	41.7	20.0 %	5 occ	580 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		32 occ	1.8 %	7.6	3.6 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	9 occ	0.9 %	3.7	1.8 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Makah (Queen Charlotte) Copper	*Lycaena mariposa charlottensis*	T5	1 occ	33.3 %	16.0	7.7 %	13 occ	15 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*		1 occ	1.4 %	16.0	7.7 %	13 occ	200 %

Olympic National Park-Coastal Unit/Ozette Lake

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Vascular Plants								
Alaska Plantain	*Plantago macrocarpa*	g4	7 occ	87.5 %	112.2	53.8 %	13 occ	62 %
Several-Flowered Sedge	*Carex pluriflora*		2 occ	50.0 %	59.6	28.6 %	7 occ	57 %
Water Bur-Reed	*Sparganium fluctuans*		2 occ	33.3 %	32.1	15.4 %	13 occ	38 %
Plant Communities								
Mineral Spring			1 occ	1.6 %	10.4	5.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		11 occ	3.1 %	7.8	10.2 %	108 occ	159 %
Common Murre			3 occ	3.0 %	7.6	10.0 %	30 occ	187 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*		2 occ	4.0 %	10.2	13.3 %	15 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		8 occ	2.5 %	6.4	8.4 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		4 occ	1.0 %	2.6	3.4 %	116 occ	171 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		3 occ	3.2 %	7.6	10.0 %	30 occ	190 %
Fishes								
Smelt spawn			10636 m	25.1 %	63.9	83.7 %	12,705 m	140 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			38008 m	3.4 %	8.6	11.3 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Shore			35678 m	1.1 %	2.9	3.8 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Shore			15401 m	2.6 %	6.6	8.7 %	176,736 m	109 %
Kelp high persistence (WA)			89 ha	7.9 %	20.2	26.5 %	336 ha	168 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)			248 ha	10.7 %	27.3	35.8 %	692 ha	162 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)			70 ha	6.6 %	16.7	21.9 %	320 ha	169 %
Kelp Shore			14855 m	1.0 %	2.5	3.3 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			5 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Surfgrass Shore			25826 m	2.1 %	5.4	7.1 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Flat (ha)			10 ha	1.1 %	2.7	3.6 %	279 ha	116 %
Organics/fines (ha)			40 ha	0.2 %	0.6	0.7 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Shoreline								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)			1519 m	0.3 %	0.8	1.0 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Outer Coast)			198 m	6.2 %	15.7	20.6 %	960 m	96 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)			3867 m	3.9 %	9.8	12.9 %	30,025 m	194 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			4878 m	2.3 %	5.7	7.5 %	64,871 m	114 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			8768 m	4.8 %	12.3	16.1 %	54,295 m	137 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)			8337 m	2.6 %	6.6	8.6 %	96,577 m	110 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)			1277 m	2.3 %	5.8	7.5 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			782 m	3.6 %	9.0	11.8 %	6,602 m	153 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)			656 m	2.9 %	7.5	9.8 %	6,697 m	79 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			1599 m	1.5 %	3.8	5.0 %	32,087 m	121 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)			7911 m	11.6 %	29.6	38.8 %	20,374 m	125 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		57711 m	3.1 %	149.8	10.3 %	560,551 m	109 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		20050 m	0.6 %	30.9	2.1 %	943,067 m	129 %
Olympic Mudminnow	*Novumbra hubbsi*	G3	3 occ	13.6 %	396.7	27.3 %	11 occ	109 %
Pacific Lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	G5	2 occ	6.1 %		%	occ	%
Sockeye Salmon, Ozette Lake ESU	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		30339 m	88.2 %	1282.9	88.2 %	34,400 m	88 %
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		3303 m	0.3 %	15.4	1.1 %	312,652 m	187 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		44732 m	3.9 %	190.4	13.1 %	341,699 m	123 %

Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2

Coastal Small Rivers - Outwash, Low Elevation			1 occ	33.3 %	1454.7	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %

Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1

Coastal Upland - Glacial Till, Low Elevation, Low To Moderate Gradient			4 occ	9.8 %	484.9	33.3 %	12 occ	133 %

Oregon Islands NWR
Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	93 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	163	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	402	ac	Undeveloped	28 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	55 %	GAP 4	0 %	State/Provin	6 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			9 ha	0.0 %	0.5	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Vascular Plants								
Coast Microseris	*Microseris bigelovii*		1 occ	100.0 %	3386.7	7.7 %	13 occ	8 %
Large-Flowered Goldfields	*Lasthenia macrantha ssp prisca*		1 occ	10.0 %	1761.1	4.0 %	25 occ	40 %
Silvery Phacelia	*Phacelia argentea*		1 occ	5.9 %	3386.7	7.7 %	13 occ	123 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Aleutian Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis leucopareia*		2 occ	11.1 %	5370.5	33.3 %	6 occ	133 %
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		35 occ	9.8 %	5221.4	32.4 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		17 occ	16.8 %	8835.4	54.8 %	31 occ	168 %
Common Murre			13 occ	12.9 %	6981.7	43.3 %	30 occ	187 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*		3 occ	6.0 %	3222.3	20.0 %	15 occ	200 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*		2 occ	5.6 %	2929.4	18.2 %	11 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		38 occ	12.0 %	6444.6	40.0 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		47 occ	12.2 %	6528.0	40.5 %	116 occ	171 %

Oregon Islands NWR

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*		1 occ	6.3 %	3222.3	20.0 %	5 occ	180 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		9 occ	9.6 %	4833.5	30.0 %	30 occ	190 %
Mammals								
Stellar's Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*		10 occ	29.4 %	3426.3	83.3 %	12 occ	217 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout			11 occ	26.8 %	3632.9	84.6 %	13 occ	223 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds (ha)			1 ha	0.0 %	3.6	0.0 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			688 ha	3.5 %	1898.0	11.8 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore			21147 m	1.4 %	764.0	4.7 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			2 ha	0.0 %	9.3	0.1 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Cobble/Gravel (ha)			1 ha	0.4 %	224.1	1.4 %	55 ha	282 %
Cobble/Gravel Flat (ha)			0 ha	0.2 %	130.4	0.8 %	60 ha	332 %
Organics/fines (ha)			5 ha	0.0 %	13.7	0.1 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand Flat (ha)			0 ha	0.0 %	1.8	0.0 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Unconsolidated (ha)			5 ha	1.6 %	836.4	5.2 %	91 ha	121 %
Shoreline								
Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)			1514 m	13.8 %	7424.2	46.1 %	3,285 m	158 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)			1569 m	9.5 %	5123.1	31.8 %	4,933 m	278 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			4623 m	9.5 %	5109.4	31.7 %	14,577 m	89 %
Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)			2173 m	46.5 %	'4989.8	155.1 %	1,401 m	263 %
Rock Platform Protected (Outer Coast)			211 m	1.2 %	620.6	3.9 %	5,487 m	160 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			2406 m	0.4 %	200.4	1.2 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			895 m	8.3 %	4480.4	27.8 %	3,219 m	124 %
Rock with Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			2084 m	18.2 %	9772.4	60.7 %	3,436 m	132 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Very Exposed (Embayment)			51 m	5.0 %	2699.7	16.8 %	304 m	334 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)			16174 m	4.1 %	2228.1	13.8 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			7751 m	9.6 %	5180.7	32.2 %	24,105 m	129 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			9594 m	8.6 %	4637.5	28.8 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)			158 m	3.7 %	1976.7	12.3 %	1,289 m	140 %
Sand Beach (Outer Coast)			1889 m	2.9 %	1564.3	9.7 %	19,455 m	89 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			4333 m	1.6 %	868.1	5.4 %	80,427 m	122 %

Point Grenville - Grenville Bay (Marine)

Washington

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	800	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	1,976	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		2 occ	0.6 %	60.7	1.9 %	108 occ	159 %
Common Murre			2 occ	2.0 %	218.7	6.7 %	30 occ	187 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*		2 occ	4.0 %	437.3	13.3 %	15 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		2 occ	0.6 %	69.1	2.1 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		1 occ	0.3 %	28.3	0.9 %	116 occ	171 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		2 occ	2.1 %	218.7	6.7 %	30 occ	190 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			492 m	0.0 %	4.8	0.1 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Shore			492 m	0.0 %	1.7	0.1 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Shore			2490 m	0.4 %	46.2	1.4 %	176,736 m	109 %
Saltmarsh Shore			2490 m	0.5 %	49.8	1.5 %	164,143 m	118 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)			492 m	0.2 %	16.7	0.5 %	96,577 m	110 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			2490 m	2.5 %	273.9	8.4 %	29,817 m	64 %

Pysht River (Marine)
Washington

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	800	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	1,976	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Marine							
Species							
Invertebrates							
Mussels and barnacles		1438 m	0.1 %	14.0	0.4 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities							
Algal Beds (ha)		16 ha	0.1 %	16.0	0.5 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Algal Beds Estuary		1403 m	0.4 %	40.9	1.2 %	112,601 m	179 %
Algal Beds Shore		2247 m	0.1 %	7.8	0.2 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass (Ha)		16 ha	2.8 %	305.7	9.3 %	177 ha	333 %
Dune grass Estuary		1403 m	0.7 %	73.7	2.2 %	62,438 m	224 %
Dune grass Shore		466 m	0.1 %	8.6	0.3 %	176,736 m	109 %
Kelp high persistence (WA)		11 ha	1.0 %	104.9	3.2 %	336 ha	168 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)		26 ha	1.1 %	121.7	3.7 %	692 ha	162 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)		11 ha	1.0 %	114.6	3.5 %	320 ha	169 %
Organic: Partly Enclosed, Backshore, Polyhaline (Marsh) Op *Moderate salinity high marsh op*		1 occ	8.3 %	1093.3	33.3 %	3 occ	400 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		16 ha	0.2 %	17.1	0.5 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		1403 m	0.1 %	10.4	0.3 %	442,357 m	228 %
Surfgrass Shore		2712 m	0.2 %	24.5	0.7 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Organics/fines (ha)		16 ha	0.1 %	9.8	0.3 %	5,499 ha	206 %

Pysht River (Marine)

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Shoreline							
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		1403 m	0.2 %	19.2	0.6 %	239,478 m	223 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		809 m	3.7 %	401.8	12.2 %	6,602 m	153 %
Sand Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		466 m	0.5 %	57.9	1.8 %	26,382 m	139 %

Quilcene River-Dabob Bay

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	65 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	5,371	ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	26 %
	13,266	ac	Undeveloped	96 %	GAP 3	74 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	26 %	State/Provin	9 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			174 ha	0.5 %	71.1	5.3 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3560 ha	0.3 %	13.7	1.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			698 ha	0.0 %	1.2	0.1 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			93 ha	0.0 %	1.6	0.1 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			636 ha	0.0 %	2.6	0.2 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		5 occ	0.3 %	8.0	0.6 %	839 occ	90 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*		1 occ	1.4 %	148.3	11.1 %	9 occ	144 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 occ	0.1 %	1.5	0.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	2.7	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Boisduval's Blue, Blackmorei	*Icaricia icarioides blackmorei*	T3	1 occ	9.1 %	102.7	7.7 %	13 occ	69 %
Chalcedon Checkerspot	*Euphydryas chalcedona perdiccas*		2 occ	13.3 %	205.4	15.4 %	13 occ	115 %
Chryxus Arctic	*Oeneis chryxus valerata*		1 occ	10.0 %	102.7	7.7 %	13 occ	77 %
Smintheus Parnassian	*Parnassius smintheus olympianus*	G5T	1 occ	7.7 %	102.7	7.7 %	13 occ	100 %
Freshwater								

Quilcene River-Dabob Bay

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Hood Canal Summer Run ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop ?*		1458 m	0.9 %	176.1	1.9 %	77,120 m	15 %
Chum Salmon, Puget Sound/Strait ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop ?*		1458 m	0.6 %	198.8	2.1 %	68,298 m	18 %
Coho Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		3678 m	0.5 %	170.6	1.8 %	200,804 m	39 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		417 m	0.1 %	29.8	0.3 %	130,417 m	59 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Puget lowland headwaters west - glacial drift, low elevation, low to moderate gradient			9 occ	22.0 %	6983.7	75.0 %	12 occ	125 %

Quillayute Needles NWR

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	80	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	197	ac	Undeveloped	94 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	4 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		11 occ	3.1 %	3349.6	10.2 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		1 occ	1.0 %	1060.9	3.2 %	31 occ	168 %
Cassin's Auklet	*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*		1 occ	5.6 %	5481.2	16.7 %	6 occ	150 %
Common Murre			1 occ	1.0 %	1096.2	3.3 %	30 occ	187 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*		2 occ	4.0 %	4385.0	13.3 %	15 occ	200 %
Fork-Tailed Storm Petral			1 occ	7.1 %	8221.8	25.0 %	4 occ	175 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*		1 occ	2.8 %	2989.8	9.1 %	11 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		11 occ	3.5 %	3808.0	11.6 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		6 occ	1.6 %	1701.1	5.2 %	116 occ	171 %
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*		1 occ	6.3 %	6577.5	20.0 %	5 occ	180 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		4 occ	4.3 %	4385.0	13.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Fishes								
Smelt spawn			2609 m	6.2 %	6754.3	20.5 %	12,705 m	140 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			16750 m	1.5 %	1632.9	5.0 %	337,346 m	132 %
Mammals								
Stellar's Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*		1 occ	2.9 %	2740.6	8.3 %	12 occ	217 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout			1 occ	2.4 %	2529.8	7.7 %	13 occ	223 %

Quillayute Needles NWR

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Plant Communities							
Algal Beds Shore		13324 m	0.4 %	466.6	1.4 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Shore		4643 m	0.8 %	864.0	2.6 %	176,736 m	109 %
Kelp high persistence (WA)		8 ha	0.7 %	810.5	2.5 %	336 ha	168 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)		56 ha	2.4 %	2664.0	8.1 %	692 ha	162 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)		11 ha	1.1 %	1155.4	3.5 %	320 ha	169 %
Kelp Shore		3292 m	0.2 %	242.8	0.7 %	445,946 m	142 %
Surfgrass Shore		6980 m	0.6 %	632.0	1.9 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Organics/fines (ha)		8 ha	0.0 %	49.9	0.2 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Shoreline							
Organics/fines Exposed (Outer Coast)		719 m	22.5 %	!4636.0	74.9 %	960 m	96 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		758 m	0.8 %	830.7	2.5 %	30,025 m	194 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		51 m	0.0 %	17.4	0.1 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		3918 m	1.8 %	1986.5	6.0 %	64,871 m	114 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		2260 m	1.2 %	1368.7	4.2 %	54,295 m	137 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)		3541 m	1.1 %	1205.8	3.7 %	96,577 m	110 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		101 m	0.2 %	195.8	0.6 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		1351 m	6.1 %	6634.4	20.2 %	6,697 m	79 %

Quillayute-Sol Duc River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	23 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	6,754	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	44 %
	16,683	ac	Undeveloped	95 %	GAP 3	56 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	5 %	GAP 4	44 %	State/Provin	33 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			3347 ha	0.5 %	18.2	1.7 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			586 ha	0.1 %	1.8	0.2 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2090 ha	0.1 %	2.9	0.3 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			421 ha	0.0 %	1.4	0.1 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	2.5	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		4 occ	0.2 %	4.8	0.5 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	G5	1 occ	1.9 %	53.1	5.0 %	20 occ	105 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	2.1	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		31800 m	1.7 %	420.3	5.7 %	560,551 m	109 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		28978 m	0.9 %	227.6	3.1 %	943,067 m	129 %
Sockeye Salmon, Lake Pleasant ESU	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		6107 m	100.0 %	7408.4	100.0 %	6,107 m	100 %
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		19414 m	1.9 %	460.0	6.2 %	312,652 m	187 %
Summer Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		25599 m	5.3 %	1299.6	17.5 %	145,936 m	144 %

Quillayute-Sol Duc River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		26481 m	2.3 %	574.2	7.7 %	341,699 m	123 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient			2 occ	5.0 %	1234.8	16.7 %	12 occ	133 %

Quinault River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	78 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	12,482	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	21 %
	30,830	ac	Undeveloped	97 %	GAP 3	54 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	46 %	State/Provin	1 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			16 ha	0.0 %	2.8	0.5 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			5999 ha	0.9 %	17.6	3.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			344 ha	0.0 %	0.6	0.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2977 ha	0.1 %	2.2	0.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			2915 ha	0.2 %	5.2	0.9 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*		1 occ	1.1 %	44.2	7.7 %	13 occ	415 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	1.4	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		3 occ	0.2 %	2.0	0.3 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	5 occ	0.5 %	5.7	1.0 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Burrington Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia burringtoni*		6 occ	14.3 %	265.1	46.2 %	13 occ	115 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*		5 occ	7.2 %	220.9	38.5 %	13 occ	200 %
Freshwater								
Species								

Quinault River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		1683 m	0.1 %	9.3	0.2 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		12049 m	0.6 %	86.2	2.1 %	560,551 m	109 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		10904 m	0.3 %	46.4	1.2 %	943,067 m	129 %
Olympic Mudminnow	*Novumbra hubbsi*	G3	1 occ	4.5 %	364.5	9.1 %	11 occ	109 %
Pacific Lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	G5	1 occ	3.0 %		%	occ	%
Sockeye Salmon, Quinault Lake ESU	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		2985 m	3.5 %	142.3	3.5 %	84,075 m	100 %
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		66 m	0.0 %	0.9	0.0 %	312,652 m	187 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Olympics Small Rivers - Sandstone, Low To Mid Elevation, Low To Moderate Gradient			1 occ	14.3 %	2004.5	50.0 %	2 occ	100 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Upland - Glacial Till, Low Elevation, Low To Moderate Gradient			3 occ	7.3 %	1002.3	25.0 %	12 occ	133 %

Rock Creek (Coquille)

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	35 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	7,414	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	3 %	National Other:	%	Private	65 %
	18,313	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	32 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	65 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1070 ha	0.1 %	3.0	0.3 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			5469 ha	0.2 %	6.8	0.7 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			870 ha	0.5 %	22.2	2.3 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Birds								
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	2 occ	0.2 %	3.8	0.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		1 occ	0.6 %	74.4	7.7 %	13 occ	454 %
Vascular Plants								
Bensonia	*Bensoniella oregana*		1 occ	3.3 %	74.4	7.7 %	13 occ	69 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		4626 m	0.1 %	7.0	0.1 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		2225 m	0.1 %	11.3	0.2 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		1098 m	0.0 %	3.0	0.0 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Coastal Ridge - Sediment		1 occ	14.3 %	3378.7	50.0 %	2 occ	150 %

Rocky Creek State Wayside

Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	24 ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	59 ac	Undeveloped	78 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	22 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	100 %		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial							
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems							
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		10 ha	0.0 %	15.9	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %

Saddle Mountain

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	16,870	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	7 %	National Other:	%	Private	90 %
	41,668	ac	Undeveloped	99 %	GAP 3	3 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	90 %	State/Provin	10 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			2 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			9034 ha	1.4 %	19.7	4.6 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			265 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			7066 ha	0.3 %	3.9	0.9 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			477 ha	0.0 %	0.6	0.1 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Nonvascular Plants								
Liverwort (Radula)	*Radula brunnea*		1 occ	100.0 %	60.7	14.3 %	7 occ	14 %
Moss (Encalypta)	*Encalypta brevipes*		1 occ	100.0 %	32.7	7.7 %	13 occ	8 %
Vascular Plants								
Frigid Shootingstar	*Dodecatheon austrofrigidum*		1 occ	33.3 %	17.0	4.0 %	25 occ	12 %
Hairy-Stemmed Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea hirtipes*		1 occ	6.7 %	17.0	4.0 %	25 occ	48 %
Saddle Mt. Bittercress	*Cardamine pattersonii*		1 occ	100.0 %	17.0	4.0 %	25 occ	4 %
Saddle Mt. Saxifrage	*Saxifraga hitchcockiana*		1 occ	33.3 %	17.0	4.0 %	25 occ	12 %
Wandering Daisy	*Erigeron peregrinus ssp peregrinus*	T2	1 occ	33.3 %	32.7	7.7 %	13 occ	23 %
Willamette Valley Larkspur	*Delphinium oreganum*		1 occ	25.0 %	32.7	7.7 %	13 occ	8 %
Freshwater								

Saddle Mountain

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Species							
Fishes							
Chum Salmon, Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 3*	1060 m	0.3 %	18.5	0.6 %	170,194 m	133 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*	17479 m	0.4 %	36.0	1.2 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	950 m	0.0 %	0.6	0.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	2018 m	0.4 %	22.5	0.8 %	266,114 m	86 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	673 m	0.0 %	1.5	0.1 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	955 m	0.0 %	1.1	0.0 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	15940 m	0.5 %	46.5	1.6 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Columbia Estuary Tributaries - Sedimentary, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient		2 occ	11.1 %	1187.9	40.0 %	5 occ	160 %

Salmon River

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	45,965	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	20 %	National Other:	99 %	Private	1 %
	113,534	ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	79 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	1 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Boreal Fen			1 occ	5.9 %	17.3	11.1 %	9 occ	167 %
Boreal Wet Meadow			21 occ	5.6 %	273.0	175.0 %	12 occ	1833 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			13 occ	3.4 %	225.3	144.4 %	9 occ	2956 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp			6 occ	4.1 %	78.0	50.0 %	12 occ	650 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			42 ha	2.6 %	20.0	12.8 %	332 ha	230 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			231 ha	0.7 %	11.0	7.1 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			2763 ha	0.5 %	2.7	1.7 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			3102 ha	0.5 %	2.5	1.6 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			2 occ	1.2 %	34.7	22.2 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1612 ha	0.1 %	0.3	0.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			11166 ha	2.9 %	22.8	14.6 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			25491 ha	1.6 %	12.3	7.9 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			15 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.2 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh			4 occ	5.1 %	52.0	33.3 %	12 occ	267 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		3 occ	0.2 %	0.6	0.4 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.2	0.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		2610 ha	0.9 %	2.8	1.8 %	147,425 ha	110 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		4499 ha	0.7 %	2.3	1.5 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	G5	1 occ	1.9 %	7.8	5.0 %	20 occ	105 %
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucurus*		1 occ	2.8 %	5.8	3.7 %	27 occ	100 %
Invertebrates								
Burrington Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia burringtoni*		1 occ	2.4 %	12.0	7.7 %	13 occ	115 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*		1 occ	1.4 %	12.0	7.7 %	13 occ	200 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Chinook Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		3351 m	0.5 %	19.7	1.8 %	184,827 m	154 %
Chum Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		3351 m	0.6 %	21.9	2.0 %	166,896 m	78 %
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		9619 m	0.4 %	14.5	1.3 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		56142 m	3.1 %	110.7	10.2 %	551,718 m	122 %
Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		38227 m	2.0 %	74.2	6.8 %	560,551 m	109 %
Cutthroat Trout, East Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		5956 m	0.8 %	17.2	1.6 %	377,832 m	69 %
Dolly Varden, East Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	6515 m	2.1 %	46.2	4.2 %	153,568 m	123 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		18493 m	0.6 %	21.3	2.0 %	943,067 m	129 %
Pink Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		103 m	0.0 %	1.3	0.1 %	85,030 m	56 %
Sockeye Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		13507 m	4.7 %	169.2	15.5 %	86,896 m	177 %
Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		40149 m	2.7 %	99.0	9.1 %	441,335 m	133 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		19113 m	1.7 %	60.9	5.6 %	341,699 m	123 %

Freshwater Macrohabitats

First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			112 m	1.6 %	34.7	3.2 %	3,508 m	181 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone			719 m	22.0 %	477.9	43.9 %	1,638 m	102 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			6442 m	0.5 %	55.4	5.1 %	126,642 m	294 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			27321 m	0.7 %	78.1	7.2 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology			305 m	0.6 %	32.0	2.9 %	10,385 m	301 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology			3218 m	5.2 %	282.9	26.0 %	12,380 m	279 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			2331 m	17.2 %	938.4	86.2 %	2,703 m	330 %

Salmon River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4575 m	1.4 %	76.0	7.0 %	65,517 m	354 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		272 m	31.6 %	689.4	63.4 %	430 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		273 m	0.1 %	5.6	0.5 %	52,799 m	132 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		2694 m	6.1 %	332.8	30.6 %	8,808 m	264 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		14722 m	1.2 %	135.5	12.5 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		26 m	0.1 %	4.5	0.4 %	6,354 m	258 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		628 m	30.2 %	656.0	60.3 %	1,042 m	96 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1164 m	52.6 %	1145.4	105.3 %	1,106 m	121 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2258 m	3.4 %	186.8	17.2 %	13,157 m	399 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		95 m	2.7 %	58.0	5.3 %	1,785 m	165 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		593 m	0.1 %	3.8	0.4 %	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		2716 m	1.9 %	103.1	9.5 %	28,683 m	269 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		40114 m	1.3 %	142.5	13.1 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		1929 m	3.2 %	174.5	16.0 %	12,035 m	267 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		3520 m	47.0 %	1022.6	94.0 %	3,746 m	130 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4445 m	2.6 %	139.9	12.9 %	34,571 m	341 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		276 m	2.9 %	63.4	5.8 %	4,733 m	151 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1689 m	3.0 %	161.8	14.9 %	11,357 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		14997 m	1.1 %	119.3	11.0 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		221 m	1.3 %	69.1	6.3 %	3,481 m	301 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		227 m	0.4 %	23.3	2.1 %	10,630 m	331 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1605 m	37.8 %	823.3	75.7 %	2,122 m	95 %

Salmon River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2709 m	2.2 %	118.3	10.9 %	24,918 m	385 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		501 m	100.0 %	2180.5	200.4 %	250 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7256 m	5.2 %	282.3	25.9 %	27,967 m	386 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		6992 m	0.3 %	30.9	2.8 %	245,882 m	329 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1621 m	0.4 %	20.3	1.9 %	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		155064 m	1.9 %	206.3	19.0 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		8399 m	8.6 %	466.0	42.8 %	19,612 m	257 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		5070 m	76.5 %	1664.2	152.9 %	3,315 m	153 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		107325 m	5.4 %	584.5	53.7 %	199,816 m	680 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		15293 m	37.8 %	2057.9	189.1 %	8,087 m	339 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		166 m	0.4 %	21.7	2.0 %	8,325 m	331 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		10771 m	1.0 %	106.1	9.7 %	110,483 m	407 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		915 m	23.6 %	513.9	47.2 %	1,937 m	155 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		680 m	51.8 %	1126.9	103.6 %	657 m	148 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2673 m	4.4 %	239.3	22.0 %	12,156 m	396 %
Fourth Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		56 m	0.0 %	2.7	0.2 %	22,746 m	255 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4315 m	2.2 %	118.7	10.9 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		4857 m	2.7 %	144.7	13.3 %	36,520 m	129 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		2453 m	3.2 %	174.3	16.0 %	15,320 m	145 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		38553 m	4.0 %	146.1	13.4 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		27731 m	2.8 %	151.6	13.9 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1878 m	10.2 %	555.2	51.0 %	3,681 m	299 %

Salmon River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		11939 m	1.5 %	52.8	4.9 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		532 m	0.2 %	10.3	0.9 %	56,327 m	151 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		23352 m	2.4 %	131.6	12.1 %	193,048 m	265 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		43 m	0.1 %	3.1	0.3 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		11 m	0.0 %	2.6	0.2 %	4,738 m	239 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1481 m	0.2 %	12.5	1.1 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		5 m	0.0 %	0.9	0.1 %	6,618 m	255 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1612 m	0.3 %	18.5	1.7 %	94,768 m	220 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient		1 occ	2.5 %	90.7	8.3 %	12 occ	133 %

Salmon River (Queets)

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	82 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	6,921	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	17,095	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	35 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	65 %	State/Provin	18 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			1 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.0 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			568 ha	0.1 %	3.0	0.3 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			184 ha	0.0 %	0.6	0.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1053 ha	0.0 %	1.4	0.1 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			1460 ha	0.1 %	4.7	0.5 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 occ	0.1 %	1.2	0.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		11163 m	0.6 %	144.0	2.0 %	560,551 m	109 %
Pacific Lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	G5	1 occ	3.0 %		%	occ	%
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		2421 m	0.2 %	51.2	0.7 %	341,699 m	123 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient			1 occ	2.5 %	602.5	8.3 %	12 occ	133 %

Salmon River plus (Marine)
British Columbia

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	4,800	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	11,856	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		1 occ	0.3 %	4.7	0.9 %	116 occ	171 %
Plant Communities								
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			154 ha	0.8 %	14.4	2.6 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore			13862 m	0.9 %	17.0	3.1 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			179 ha	1.7 %	30.9	5.7 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			22107 m	1.5 %	27.3	5.0 %	442,357 m	228 %
Saltmarsh Shore			1511 m	0.3 %	5.0	0.9 %	164,143 m	118 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Organics/fines (ha)			114 ha	0.6 %	11.3	2.1 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand Flat (ha)			65 ha	0.6 %	11.6	2.1 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Shoreline								
Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			621 m	4.2 %	77.0	14.1 %	4,409 m	124 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			22107 m	2.8 %	50.5	9.2 %	239,478 m	223 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			2966 m	0.5 %	8.4	1.5 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			134 m	0.2 %	3.9	0.7 %	18,758 m	216 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)			5931 m	0.8 %	14.3	2.6 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)			497 m	1.5 %	26.4	4.8 %	10,283 m	243 %

Salmon River plus (Marine)

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		1717 m	0.9 %	16.1	3.0 %	58,215 m	98 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)		122 m	0.2 %	3.9	0.7 %	16,881 m	144 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		1073 m	0.5 %	9.5	1.7 %	61,723 m	94 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)		416 m	0.7 %	13.0	2.4 %	17,529 m	230 %

Satsop Watershed

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	4 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	12,270	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	100 %
	30,308	ac	Undeveloped	93 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	100 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			44 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			5247 ha	0.5 %	8.9	1.5 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			6355 ha	0.2 %	4.8	0.8 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*		1 occ	1.8 %	116.9	20.0 %	5 occ	580 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.7	0.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		56114 m	2.3 %	316.8	7.8 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		84496 m	1.8 %	239.3	5.9 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		63952 m	2.0 %	276.5	6.8 %	943,067 m	129 %
Pacific Lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	G5	1 occ	3.0 %		%	occ	%
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		38820 m	3.7 %	506.4	12.4 %	312,652 m	187 %
Summer Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		16634 m	3.4 %	464.8	11.4 %	145,936 m	144 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		63948 m	1.9 %	256.3	6.3 %	1,017,511 m	137 %

Satsop Watershed

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient		1 occ	2.5 %	339.8	8.3 %	12 occ	133 %
Willapa Headwaters - Sandstones, Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate/Low Gradient		1 occ	2.6 %	370.7	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %

Scappoose Creek

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	3 %	GAP 1	%	National	15 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	15,226	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	85 %
	37,607	ac	Undeveloped	96 %	GAP 3	15 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	85 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			4 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			8279 ha	0.7 %	11.3	2.4 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			6130 ha	0.2 %	3.7	0.8 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	1.1	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	0.9	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Oregon Megomphix (Snail)	*Megomphix hemphilli*		3 occ	2.9 %	108.7	23.1 %	13 occ	323 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		24343 m	0.5 %	55.6	1.7 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		16835 m	0.4 %	38.5	1.2 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		11308 m	2.1 %	139.8	4.2 %	266,114 m	86 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Lower Columbia ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		24211 m	5.4 %	355.6	10.8 %	224,010 m	46 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Lower Columbia ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		16810 m	3.8 %	246.9	7.5 %	224,010 m	46 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Lower Columbia Tributaries - Volcanics, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient			1 occ	4.0 %	411.3	12.5 %	8 occ	88 %
Lower Columbia Tributaries - Volcanics, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient			1 occ	4.0 %	411.2	12.5 %	8 occ	88 %

Scott Islands (Marine)

British Columbia

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	1,600	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	3,952	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		3 occ	0.8 %	45.6	2.8 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		1 occ	1.0 %	52.9	3.2 %	31 occ	168 %
Cassin's Auklet	*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*		3 occ	16.7 %	820.0	50.0 %	6 occ	150 %
Common Murre			3 occ	3.0 %	164.0	10.0 %	30 occ	187 %
Fork-Tailed Storm Petral			2 occ	14.3 %	820.0	50.0 %	4 occ	175 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*		2 occ	5.6 %	298.2	18.2 %	11 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		3 occ	0.9 %	51.8	3.2 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		3 occ	0.8 %	42.4	2.6 %	116 occ	171 %
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*		1 occ	6.3 %	328.0	20.0 %	5 occ	180 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		3 occ	3.2 %	164.0	10.0 %	30 occ	190 %
Mammals								
Stellar's Sea Lion rookery			3 occ	75.0 %	4920.0	300.0 %	1 occ	300 %

Seal and Sail Rocks (Marine)

Washington

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	400	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	988	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*		1 occ	2.0 %	437.3	6.7 %	15 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		1 occ	0.3 %	69.1	1.1 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		2 occ	0.5 %	113.1	1.7 %	116 occ	171 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		1 occ	1.1 %	218.7	3.3 %	30 occ	190 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			1021 m	0.1 %	19.8	0.3 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Shore			1914 m	0.1 %	13.4	0.2 %	939,089 m	119 %
Kelp high persistence (WA)			27 ha	2.4 %	530.7	8.1 %	336 ha	168 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)			46 ha	2.0 %	432.5	6.6 %	692 ha	162 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)			22 ha	2.1 %	458.5	7.0 %	320 ha	169 %
Kelp Shore			772 m	0.1 %	11.4	0.2 %	445,946 m	142 %
Surfgrass Shore			2266 m	0.2 %	40.9	0.6 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Organics/fines Protected (Outer Coast)			601 m	0.5 %	106.7	1.6 %	36,906 m	137 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			772 m	0.4 %	78.0	1.2 %	64,871 m	114 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)			1142 m	0.4 %	77.6	1.2 %	96,577 m	110 %

Sequim Bay

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	39 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	4,839	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	35 %
	11,952	ac	Undeveloped	97 %	GAP 3	65 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	35 %	State/Provin	26 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			3 ha	0.0 %	1.3	0.1 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3210 ha	0.3 %	13.8	0.9 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1130 ha	0.0 %	2.2	0.1 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			350 ha	0.0 %	1.6	0.1 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			3 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	1.8	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		13 occ	0.7 %	21.9	1.5 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	2.9	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		857 m	0.1 %	44.1	0.4 %	200,804 m	39 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		1746 m	0.4 %	138.4	1.3 %	130,417 m	59 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Olympics Rainshadow Coastal Headwaters			1 occ	12.5 %	5167.7	50.0 %	2 occ	100 %

Sequim Bay

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Puget lowland headwaters north - glacial drift, low elevation, low to moderate gradient		3 occ	8.8 %	3100.6	30.0 %	10 occ	40 %

Shelton-South Sound

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	2 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	4,201	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	98 %
	10,376	ac	Undeveloped	95 %	GAP 3	2 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	2 %	GAP 4	98 %	State/Provin	2 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			668 ha	0.0 %	1.5	0.1 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland And Shrubland			6 occ	13.6 %	1137.9	66.7 %	9 occ	100 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			25 ha	0.0 %	1.1	0.1 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	2.0	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Western Bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*	G5	1 occ	50.0 %	189.6	11.1 %	9 occ	11 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Puget Sound/Strait ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop ?*		1096 m	0.5 %	191.2	1.6 %	68,298 m	18 %
Coho Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		870 m	0.1 %	51.6	0.4 %	200,804 m	39 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		2855 m	0.7 %	260.8	2.2 %	130,417 m	59 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Olympics Rainshadow Coastal Headwaters - Mafic, Mid Elevation, Moderate To High Gradient			1 occ	3.1 %	1191.2	10.0 %	10 occ	130 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Puget lowland headwaters west - glacial drift, low elevation, low to moderate gradient			2 occ	4.9 %	1985.3	16.7 %	12 occ	125 %

Shipwreck Point NAP

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	202	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	499	ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	2 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	100 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			178 ha	0.0 %	32.4	0.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			21 ha	0.0 %	0.9	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	42.3	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*		53 m	0.0 %	23.4	0.0 %	560,551 m	109 %

Siletz Bay-Drift Creek

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	2 %	GAP 1	%	National	65 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	10,363	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	31 %
	25,597	ac	Undeveloped	93 %	GAP 3	65 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	4 %	GAP 4	31 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			4478 ha	0.7 %	15.9	2.3 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1228 ha	0.1 %	2.5	0.4 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3992 ha	0.2 %	3.6	0.5 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.8	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		2 occ	0.1 %	1.6	0.2 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	5 occ	0.5 %	6.9	1.0 %	503 occ	111 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	1 occ	1.2 %	76.9	11.1 %	9 occ	367 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		2 occ	1.2 %	106.4	15.4 %	13 occ	454 %
Roth's Blind Ground Beetle	*Pterostichus rothi*		1 occ	33.3 %	53.2	7.7 %	13 occ	23 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*		3 occ	4.3 %	159.7	23.1 %	13 occ	200 %
Mammals								
Pacific Fisher	*Martes pennanti pacifica*	T2	1 occ	33.3 %	230.6	33.3 %	3 occ	100 %
Plant Communities								
Mineral Spring			2 occ	3.3 %	69.2	10.0 %	20 occ	150 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Marine							
Species							
Birds							
Shorebird Concentration Area		1 occ	4.3 %	15.8	6.3 %	16 occ	119 %
Plant Communities							
Algal Beds (ha)		158 ha	1.4 %	11.8	4.7 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)		8 ha	1.2 %	9.9	3.9 %	198 ha	258 %
Bedrock (ha)		0 ha	0.8 %	6.3	2.5 %	20 ha	210 %
Eelgrass Estuary		16791 m	3.0 %	25.0	9.9 %	169,841 m	224 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Salvir Disspi Trimar)	*Salvir - disspi - trimar - (jaucar)*	10 occ	14.7 %	115.1	45.5 %	22 occ	250 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		315 ha	3.0 %	25.2	9.9 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		29388 m	2.0 %	16.8	6.6 %	442,357 m	228 %
Seagrass (ha)		23 ha	0.1 %	0.6	0.2 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Boulder (ha)		1 ha	1.0 %	8.6	3.4 %	40 ha	283 %
Cobble/Gravel (ha)		1 ha	0.6 %	4.8	1.9 %	55 ha	282 %
Flat (ha)		17 ha	1.9 %	15.7	6.2 %	279 ha	116 %
Mud Flat (ha)		27 ha	0.1 %	0.8	0.3 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)		497 ha	2.7 %	22.9	9.0 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)		10 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.1 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)		125 ha	1.2 %	10.3	4.1 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Shoreline							
Organics/fines (Embayment)		3955 m	2.6 %	22.2	8.7 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		22153 m	4.6 %	38.7	15.3 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		3977 m	4.0 %	33.5	13.2 %	30,025 m	194 %
Rock With Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		930 m	7.9 %	66.9	26.4 %	3,518 m	186 %
Rock with Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		667 m	5.8 %	49.1	19.4 %	3,436 m	132 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		2104 m	2.1 %	18.0	7.1 %	29,625 m	198 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		259 m	0.2 %	2.0	0.8 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		1040 m	1.1 %	9.0	3.6 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		1895 m	7.5 %	63.0	24.9 %	7,615 m	309 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		4523 m	1.7 %	14.2	5.6 %	80,427 m	122 %
Freshwater							
Species							

Siletz Bay-Drift Creek

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		6135 m	0.3 %	41.1	0.8 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		67769 m	0.8 %	72.9	1.5 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		68792 m	1.6 %	250.0	5.2 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Summer Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 30*		34426 m	14.1 %	2279.6	47.2 %	73,008 m	140 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		65395 m	0.8 %	127.1	2.6 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
Coastal Rivers - Volcanic To Granite, Low To Mid Elevation, Mixed Gradient			1 occ	20.0 %	2417.2	50.0 %	2 occ	100 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Volcanic			1 occ	16.7 %	2417.2	50.0 %	2 occ	250 %
Inland Headwaters - Sediment			1 occ	1.7 %	268.6	5.6 %	18 occ	106 %

Siuslaw River
Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	55 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	157,099	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	%	Private	39 %
	388,034	ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	61 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	39 %	State/Provin	5 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			704 ha	20.2 %	92.3	202.3 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			5 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			981 ha	0.2 %	0.2	0.5 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune			10 occ	4.1 %	76.1	166.7 %	6 occ	3850 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			38586 ha	3.3 %	5.1	11.2 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			106843 ha	4.1 %	6.3	13.8 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			60 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.2 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland			44 ha	2.5 %	11.3	24.7 %	177 ha	60 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Clouded Salamander	*Aneides ferreus*	G3	2 occ	12.5 %	13.0	28.6 %	7 occ	86 %
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	21 occ	21.6 %	136.9	300.0 %	7 occ	671 %
Southern Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton variegatus*	G3	10 occ	23.8 %	35.1	76.9 %	13 occ	192 %
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*		2 occ	3.9 %	13.0	28.6 %	7 occ	343 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		3 occ	0.2 %	0.2	0.4 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		102 occ	5.8 %	5.3	11.6 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	G5	1 occ	1.9 %	2.3	5.0 %	20 occ	105 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	107 occ	10.6 %	9.7	21.3 %	503 occ	111 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	1 occ	1.2 %	5.1	11.1 %	9 occ	367 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		24 occ	14.2 %	84.3	184.6 %	13 occ	454 %
Oregon Megomphix (Snail)	*Megomphix hemphilli*		26 occ	25.5 %	91.3	200.0 %	13 occ	323 %
Mammals								
Red Tree Vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*	G3	2 occ	1.3 %	7.0	15.4 %	13 occ	308 %
Vascular Plants								
Henderson Sidalcea	*Sidalcea hendersonii*	G3	1 occ	50.0 %	3.5	7.7 %	13 occ	15 %
Tall Bugbane	*Cimicifuga elata*		13 occ	26.0 %	84.8	185.7 %	7 occ	257 %
Plant Communities								
Mineral Spring			3 occ	4.9 %	6.8	15.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Ledgla / Carobn / Sphagn)	*Ledgla / carobn / sphagn*		1 occ	8.3 %	7.6	16.7 %	6 occ	117 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Shorebird Concentration Area			1 occ	4.3 %	1.0	6.3 %	16 occ	119 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds (ha)			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)			2 ha	0.3 %	0.2	1.0 %	198 ha	258 %
Eelgrass Estuary			23646 m	4.2 %	2.3	13.9 %	169,841 m	224 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Salvir Disspi Trimar)	*Salvir - disspi - trimar - (jaucar)*		1 occ	1.5 %	0.8	4.5 %	22 occ	250 %
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Carlyn Freshwater)	*Carlyn freshwater*		1 occ	100.0 %	16.7	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			194 ha	1.8 %	1.0	6.1 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			29828 m	2.0 %	1.1	6.7 %	442,357 m	228 %
Seagrass (ha)			68 ha	0.2 %	0.1	0.7 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Cobble/Gravel (ha)			0 ha	0.2 %	0.1	0.7 %	55 ha	282 %
Flat (ha)			5 ha	0.6 %	0.3	1.9 %	279 ha	116 %
Mud Flat (ha)			32 ha	0.1 %	0.1	0.4 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)			265 ha	1.4 %	0.8	4.8 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)			18 ha	0.1 %	0.0	0.2 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)			10 ha	0.1 %	0.1	0.3 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Sand/Mud (ha)			58 ha	1.4 %	0.8	4.6 %	1,250 ha	246 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)		11 ha	0.1 %	0.1	0.4 %	2,550 ha	256 %
Shoreline							
Organics/fines (Embayment)		7531 m	5.0 %	2.8	16.7 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		20843 m	4.3 %	2.4	14.4 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		2214 m	0.3 %	0.2	0.9 %	239,478 m	223 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		1323 m	1.3 %	0.7	4.5 %	29,625 m	198 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		38 m	0.1 %	0.0	0.2 %	16,915 m	247 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	104232 m	4.3 %	46.0	14.4 %	722,295 m	150 %
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	34676 m	1.4 %	15.3	4.8 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	170489 m	1.9 %	12.1	3.8 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	533278 m	5.9 %	37.8	11.9 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	329693 m	3.7 %	23.4	7.3 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	82847 m	1.9 %	19.9	6.2 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	326934 m	7.4 %	78.4	24.6 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	162374 m	3.7 %	38.9	12.2 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	120456 m	1.5 %	15.4	4.8 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	313995 m	3.8 %	40.3	12.6 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	507060 m	6.1 %	65.0	20.4 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Coast Range small rivers - sedimentary, low to mid elevation		2 occ	9.1 %	91.1	28.6 %	7 occ	129 %
Inland Coastal Headwaters Streams - Granitic, Low Elevation, High Gradient		1 occ	20.0 %	159.5	50.0 %	2 occ	100 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Inland Headwaters - Sediment		1 occ	1.7 %	17.7	5.6 %	18 occ	106 %
Inland Headwaters - Sediment		5 occ	8.5 %	88.6	27.8 %	18 occ	106 %
Inland Headwaters - Sediment		1 occ	1.7 %	17.7	5.6 %	18 occ	106 %

Skamokowa

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	5 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	8,214	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	62 %
	20,290	ac	Undeveloped	93 %	GAP 3	38 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	62 %	State/Provin	38 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			388 ha	0.1 %	1.7	0.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3211 ha	0.3 %	8.1	0.9 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4069 ha	0.2 %	4.6	0.5 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			5 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*		2 occ	2.4 %	69.8	8.0 %	25 occ	188 %
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	G4	1 occ	1.6 %	124.7	14.3 %	7 occ	586 %
Van Dyke's Salamander	*Plethodon vandykei*	G3	3 occ	6.8 %	130.9	15.0 %	20 occ	175 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	1.0	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		11 occ	0.6 %	10.9	1.3 %	880 occ	116 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 3*		7546 m	2.2 %	270.2	4.4 %	170,194 m	133 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		9683 m	0.2 %	41.0	0.7 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		12319 m	2.3 %	282.1	4.6 %	266,114 m	86 %

Skamokowa

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU *Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		20345 m	0.6 %	121.8	2.0 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Lower Columbia Tributaries- Sedimentary, Moderate Elevation, Moderate Gradient		1 occ	6.3 %	1218.8	20.0 %	5 occ	100 %

Skokomish River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	46 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	7,058	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	41 %
	17,434	ac	Undeveloped	76 %	GAP 3	59 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	23 %	GAP 4	41 %	State/Provin	12 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			128 ha	0.4 %	39.7	3.9 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			3 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2256 ha	0.2 %	6.6	0.7 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1564 ha	0.1 %	2.0	0.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland And Shrubland			1 occ	2.3 %	112.9	11.1 %	9 occ	100 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			162 ha	0.0 %	2.2	0.2 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			1198 ha	0.1 %	3.8	0.4 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*		2 occ	2.3 %	156.3	15.4 %	13 occ	415 %
Van Dyke's Salamander	*Plethodon vandykei*	G3	3 occ	6.8 %	152.4	15.0 %	20 occ	175 %
Birds								
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*		1 occ	1.8 %	203.2	20.0 %	5 occ	580 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1 occ	0.1 %	1.2	0.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	2.0	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Moss' Elfin, Mossii Subspecies	*Incisalia mossii mossii*	G4T	1 occ	25.0 %	78.1	7.7 %	13 occ	15 %
Freshwater								

Skokomish River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Species								
Fishes								
Bull Trout Salmon, Coastal and Puget Sound ESU	*Salvelinus confluentus*	G3	14178 m	10.5 %	1485.7	21.0 %	67,612 m	166 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2								
East Olympics small rivers - predominantly mafic, low to mid elevation, low to moderate gradient			1 occ	33.3 %	7085.2	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Olympics Rainshadow Coastal Headwaters - Mafic, Mid Elevation, Moderate To High Gradient			2 occ	6.3 %	1417.0	20.0 %	10 occ	130 %

Smith River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	66 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	46,253	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	3 %	National Other:	%	Private	34 %
	114,245	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	63 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	34 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			338 ha	9.7 %	150.4	97.0 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			19896 ha	1.7 %	8.9	5.8 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			24918 ha	1.0 %	5.0	3.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland			3 ha	0.2 %	2.8	1.8 %	177 ha	60 %
Species								
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		17 occ	1.0 %	3.0	1.9 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	28 occ	2.8 %	8.6	5.6 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		5 occ	3.0 %	59.6	38.5 %	13 occ	454 %
Oregon Megomphix (Snail)	*Megomphix hemphilli*		4 occ	3.9 %	47.7	30.8 %	13 occ	323 %
Mammals								
Red Tree Vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*	G3	2 occ	1.3 %	23.8	15.4 %	13 occ	308 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		281016 m	3.1 %	67.7	6.2 %	4,496,878 m	100 %

Smith River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	93817 m	2.1 %	76.4	7.1 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	315772 m	3.8 %	137.5	12.7 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Range Tributaries - Sediment		1 occ	6.3 %	216.7	20.0 %	5 occ	20 %

Sooke

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	4 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	6,384	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	8 %	National Other:	8 %	Private	92 %
	15,768	ac	Undeveloped	91 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	92 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			2 occ	0.5 %	249.6	22.2 %	9 occ	2956 %
North Pacific Dry Douglas-Fir And Madrone Forest And Woodland			1 ha	0.9 %	48.8	4.3 %	29 ha	407 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			937 ha	0.2 %	6.5	0.6 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			2 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4164 ha	0.2 %	6.0	0.5 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		0 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Vascular Plants								
Sierra Wood Fern	*Thelypteris nevadensis*		1 occ	100.0 %	160.5	14.3 %	7 occ	14 %
Marine								
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Shore			2879 m	0.1 %	1.3	0.3 %	939,089 m	119 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			142 ha	0.7 %	10.0	2.4 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Saltmarsh Shore			2158 m	0.4 %	5.4	1.3 %	164,143 m	118 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)		1350 m	59.9 %	820.6	199.6 %	676 m	333 %
Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		1294 m	5.0 %	68.2	16.6 %	7,802 m	72 %
Mud Flat (Outer Coast)		564 m	2.7 %	37.1	9.0 %	6,248 m	9 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		459 m	0.1 %	1.0	0.2 %	193,399 m	88 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		1966 m	1.0 %	13.9	3.4 %	58,215 m	98 %
Sand and Gravel Flat (Outer Coast)		1740 m	2.5 %	34.3	8.4 %	20,837 m	57 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		3210 m	1.6 %	21.4	5.2 %	61,723 m	94 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	6247 m	0.7 %	176.8	2.3 %	276,806 m	176 %
Chum Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*	7178 m	0.8 %	205.8	2.6 %	273,258 m	144 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	13709 m	0.6 %	159.4	2.0 %	673,874 m	155 %
Cutthroat Trout, West Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*	9998 m	1.3 %	204.6	2.6 %	382,902 m	102 %
Sockeye Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	4250 m	0.6 %	151.3	1.9 %	220,095 m	191 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	8549 m	0.4 %	110.0	1.4 %	609,198 m	168 %

Freshwater Macrohabitats

First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		3150 m	0.2 %	194.9	2.5 %	126,642 m	294 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		6900 m	0.2 %	142.0	1.8 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2325 m	0.9 %	345.0	4.4 %	52,799 m	132 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		225 m	0.0 %	14.9	0.2 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2003 m	0.2 %	92.9	1.2 %	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7872 m	0.3 %	201.3	2.6 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		1928 m	37.4 %	5858.8	74.8 %	2,578 m	90 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		456 m	0.2 %	83.0	1.1 %	43,046 m	162 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1100 m	0.1 %	63.0	0.8 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1366 m	0.0 %	13.1	0.2 %	818,034 m	586 %

Sooke

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		442 m	0.0 %	12.1	0.2 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		66 m	0.1 %	19.9	0.3 %	25,878 m	114 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1516 m	0.2 %	59.7	0.8 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		15 m	0.0 %	3.8	0.0 %	31,071 m	163 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		12 m	0.0 %	0.4	0.0 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		43 m	0.0 %	1.8	0.0 %	193,048 m	265 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1713 m	2.2 %	873.0	11.1 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4866 m	0.8 %	295.6	3.8 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2905 m	8.8 %	3439.6	43.9 %	6,618 m	255 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		8980 m	1.9 %	742.5	9.5 %	94,768 m	220 %

South Beach State Park

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	7 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	573	ha	Developed	38 %	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	1,415	ac	Undeveloped	31 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	100 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			132 ha	0.0 %	8.5	0.1 %	195,305 ha	127 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		1 occ	0.3 %	39.5	0.9 %	116 occ	171 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Rock with Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			626 m	5.5 %	834.7	18.2 %	3,436 m	132 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			55 m	0.0 %	7.6	0.2 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			1291 m	0.5 %	73.5	1.6 %	80,427 m	122 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			117 m	0.1 %	18.0	0.4 %	29,817 m	64 %

South Fork Coos River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	31 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	25,384	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	%	Private	69 %
	62,697	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	30 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	%	GAP 4	69 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			7 ha	0.2 %	6.1	2.1 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			14 ha	0.0 %	1.2	0.4 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			46 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			16354 ha	1.4 %	13.4	4.7 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			8127 ha	0.3 %	3.0	1.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			682 ha	0.4 %	5.1	1.8 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Birds								
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	26 occ	2.6 %	14.6	5.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		7 occ	4.1 %	152.1	53.8 %	13 occ	454 %
Oregon Megomphix (Snail)	*Megomphix hemphilli*		3 occ	2.9 %	65.2	23.1 %	13 occ	323 %
Mammals								
Pacific Fisher	*Martes pennanti pacifica*	T2	1 occ	33.3 %	94.2	33.3 %	3 occ	100 %
Red Tree Vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*	G3	5 occ	3.3 %	108.6	38.5 %	13 occ	308 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								

South Fork Coos River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	95521 m	1.1 %	41.9	2.1 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	54108 m	1.2 %	80.3	4.1 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	96065 m	1.2 %	76.2	3.9 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Coast Range small rivers - sedimentary, low to mid elevation		1 occ	4.5 %	282.0	14.3 %	7 occ	129 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Inland Headwaters - Sediment		3 occ	5.1 %	329.0	16.7 %	18 occ	106 %

South Fork Coquille River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	1 %	National	79 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	26,463	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	2 %	National Other:	%	Private	21 %
	65,364	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	76 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	21 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			61 ha	1.8 %	47.5	17.5 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			96 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			15087 ha	0.6 %	5.3	1.9 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			7029 ha	3.7 %	50.3	18.6 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Del Norte Salamander	*Plethodon elongatus*	G4	1 occ	1.4 %	20.8	7.7 %	13 occ	138 %
Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog	*Rana boylii*		1 occ	9.1 %	38.7	14.3 %	7 occ	86 %
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		12 occ	0.7 %	3.7	1.4 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	21 occ	2.1 %	11.3	4.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		2 occ	1.2 %	41.7	15.4 %	13 occ	454 %
Mammals								
Red Tree Vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*	G3	9 occ	6.0 %	187.6	69.2 %	13 occ	308 %
Vascular Plants								
Bensonia	*Bensoniella oregana*		8 occ	26.7 %	166.7	61.5 %	13 occ	69 %
Coast Checker Bloom	*Sidalcea malviflora ssp patula*		1 occ	12.5 %	20.8	7.7 %	13 occ	46 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Leach's Brodiaea	*Triteleia hendersonii var leachiae*	2 occ	5.4 %	41.7	15.4 %	13 occ	23 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	40483 m	0.5 %	17.0	0.9 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	26882 m	0.6 %	38.3	2.0 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	37585 m	0.5 %	28.6	1.5 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Coast Range small rivers - sedimentary, low to mid elevation		1 occ	4.5 %	270.5	14.3 %	7 occ	129 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Ridge - Sediment		2 occ	28.6 %	1893.2	100.0 %	2 occ	150 %

South Yamhill River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	9,446	ha	Agriculture	7 %	GAP 1	%	National	14 %	Indigenous:	%
	23,332	ac	Developed	%	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	%	Private	86 %
			Undeveloped	93 %	GAP 3	14 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	86 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4496 ha	0.4 %	9.9	1.3 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4343 ha	0.2 %	4.2	0.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	1 occ	1.0 %	108.4	14.3 %	7 occ	671 %
Southern Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton variegatus*	G3	1 occ	2.4 %	58.4	7.7 %	13 occ	192 %
Invertebrates								
Fender's Blue Butterfly	*Icaricia icarioides fenderi*	T1	1 occ	9.1 %	58.4	7.7 %	13 occ	23 %
Vascular Plants								
Kincaid's Sulfur Lupine	*Lupinus sulphureus var kincaidii*	T2	3 occ	11.1 %	175.2	23.1 %	13 occ	77 %
Tall Bugbane	*Cimicifuga elata*		1 occ	2.0 %	108.4	14.3 %	7 occ	257 %
Plant Communities								
Mineral Spring			1 occ	1.6 %	38.0	5.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								

South Yamhill River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Upper Willamette River ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		2564 m	0.4 %	69.9	1.3 %	194,575 m	54 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coast Range Tributaries - Shales, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient			2 occ	18.2 %	3535.2	66.7 %	3 occ	67 %

Strathcona

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	320,854	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	78 %	National Other:	88 %	Private	12 %
	792,508	ac	Undeveloped	95 %	GAP 3	10 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	3 %	GAP 4	12 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Boreal Fen			11 occ	64.7 %	27.3	122.2 %	9 occ	167 %
Boreal Wet Meadow			60 occ	16.0 %	111.7	500.0 %	12 occ	1833 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			113 occ	29.5 %	280.6	1255.6 %	9 occ	2956 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp			24 occ	16.3 %	44.7	200.0 %	12 occ	650 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			85 ha	5.1 %	5.7	25.5 %	332 ha	230 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			6696 ha	20.5 %	45.7	204.6 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Dry Douglas-Fir And Madrone Forest And Woodland			41 ha	29.3 %	31.2	139.7 %	29 ha	407 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			24030 ha	4.4 %	3.3	14.8 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			781 ha	0.1 %	0.1	0.4 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			21 occ	12.3 %	52.1	233.3 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			27388 ha	1.1 %	0.8	3.5 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			66812 ha	17.5 %	19.6	87.5 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			119345 ha	7.4 %	8.2	36.8 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			287 ha	0.8 %	0.8	3.8 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh			8 occ	10.3 %	14.9	66.7 %	12 occ	267 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		15 occ	0.8 %	0.4	1.8 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		22538 ha	7.6 %	3.4	15.3 %	147,425 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		49986 ha	8.2 %	3.7	16.5 %	302,959 ha	108 %

Strathcona

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	G5	2 occ	3.8 %	2.2	10.0 %	20 occ	105 %
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucurus*		14 occ	38.9 %	11.6	51.9 %	27 occ	100 %
Mammals								
Vancouver Island Marmot	*Marmota vancouverensis*	G1	1 occ	16.7 %	1.2	5.6 %	18 occ	28 %
Vascular Plants								
Lance-Fruited Draba	*Draba lonchocarpa var vestita*		2 occ	40.0 %	3.4	15.4 %	13 occ	38 %
Olympic Mountain Aster	*Aster paucicapitatus*		2 occ	40.0 %	1.8	8.0 %	25 occ	20 %
Salish Daisy	*Erigeron salishii*		3 occ	75.0 %	2.7	12.0 %	25 occ	16 %
Sand-Dwelling Wallflower	*Erysimum arenicola var torulosum*		1 occ	25.0 %	0.9	4.0 %	25 occ	16 %
Smooth Douglasia	*Douglasia laevigata var ciliolata*		1 occ	12.5 %	1.7	7.7 %	13 occ	62 %
Marine								
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Estuary			6436 m	1.7 %	0.5	5.7 %	112,601 m	179 %
Algal Beds Shore			150 m	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	939,089 m	119 %
Eelgrass (Ha)			33 ha	2.2 %	0.6	7.4 %	443 ha	120 %
Eelgrass Estuary			6436 m	1.1 %	0.3	3.8 %	169,841 m	224 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			6436 m	0.4 %	0.1	1.5 %	442,357 m	228 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			6436 m	0.8 %	0.2	2.7 %	239,478 m	223 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)			150 m	0.0 %	0.0	0.1 %	226,193 m	102 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chinook Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		736 m	0.1 %	0.6	0.4 %	184,827 m	154 %
Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		47427 m	5.1 %	26.7	17.1 %	276,806 m	176 %
Chum Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		1054 m	0.2 %	1.0	0.6 %	166,896 m	78 %
Chum Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		41503 m	4.6 %	23.7	15.2 %	273,258 m	144 %
Coho Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		53623 m	2.9 %	15.2	9.7 %	551,718 m	122 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		106357 m	4.7 %	24.6	15.8 %	673,874 m	155 %
Cutthroat Trout, East Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		66788 m	8.8 %	27.6	17.7 %	377,832 m	69 %
Cutthroat Trout, West Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		20216 m	2.6 %	8.2	5.3 %	382,902 m	102 %
Dolly Varden, East Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	37404 m	12.2 %	38.0	24.4 %	153,568 m	123 %

Strathcona

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Dolly Varden, West Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	18882 m	9.2 %	28.7	18.4 %	102,560 m	148 %
Pink Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		2860 m	1.0 %	5.2	3.4 %	85,030 m	56 %
Pink Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		27888 m	7.3 %	38.1	24.4 %	114,095 m	160 %
Sockeye Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		56146 m	7.7 %	39.8	25.5 %	220,095 m	191 %
Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		46907 m	3.2 %	16.6	10.6 %	441,335 m	133 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		11743 m	1.5 %	7.7	4.9 %	237,775 m	125 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		164888 m	8.1 %	42.2	27.1 %	609,198 m	168 %
Freshwater Macrohabitats								
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology			669 m	100.0 %	312.2	200.3 %	334 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			5638 m	80.4 %	250.5	160.7 %	3,508 m	181 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			1790 m	0.1 %	2.2	1.4 %	126,642 m	294 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology			12661 m	26.8 %	208.6	133.8 %	9,461 m	387 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			254005 m	6.7 %	104.0	66.7 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology			809 m	1.3 %	10.2	6.5 %	12,380 m	279 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology			1830 m	2.5 %	19.2	12.3 %	14,882 m	233 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology			7702 m	100.0 %	311.8	200.0 %	3,851 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			151230 m	46.2 %	359.9	230.8 %	65,517 m	354 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology			1081 m	53.1 %	165.6	106.2 %	1,018 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology			408 m	99.9 %	311.6	199.9 %	204 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			508 m	59.0 %	184.2	118.1 %	430 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology			3244 m	1.2 %	9.6	6.1 %	52,799 m	132 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology			3587 m	18.9 %	147.7	94.7 %	3,786 m	328 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			41225 m	3.5 %	54.4	34.9 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			310 m	35.7 %	111.5	71.5 %	433 m	152 %

Strathcona

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		607 m	100.0 %	311.3	199.7 %	304 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		40710 m	61.9 %	482.4	309.4 %	13,157 m	399 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		1483 m	100.0 %	311.5	199.8 %	742 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2429 m	68.1 %	212.2	136.1 %	1,785 m	165 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		8157 m	30.5 %	237.4	152.3 %	5,356 m	313 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		131608 m	4.3 %	67.0	43.0 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		1536 m	2.6 %	19.9	12.8 %	12,035 m	267 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		17 m	0.1 %	0.9	0.6 %	3,072 m	277 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geo		2961 m	100.0 %	311.9	200.1 %	1,480 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		76759 m	44.4 %	346.1	222.0 %	34,571 m	341 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		886 m	100.0 %	311.8	200.0 %	443 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		6653 m	70.3 %	219.2	140.6 %	4,733 m	151 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1494 m	0.7 %	5.4	3.5 %	43,046 m	162 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		7205 m	15.7 %	122.5	78.6 %	9,167 m	360 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		76574 m	5.6 %	87.3	56.0 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		67 m	3.1 %	9.5	6.1 %	1,100 m	128 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		2753 m	100.0 %	312.0	200.1 %	1,376 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		66555 m	53.4 %	416.4	267.1 %	24,918 m	385 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		904 m	100.0 %	311.8	200.0 %	452 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		72558 m	51.9 %	404.5	259.4 %	27,967 m	386 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		2540 m	0.6 %	4.5	2.9 %	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		119315 m	56.5 %	440.2	282.4 %	42,252 m	408 %

Strathcona

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1063246 m	13.0 %	202.6	130.0 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		1081 m	1.1 %	8.6	5.5 %	19,612 m	257 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		1881 m	1.3 %	9.9	6.3 %	29,693 m	303 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		1977 m	13.1 %	102.2	65.6 %	3,014 m	488 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1491 m	5.0 %	38.7	24.9 %	6,001 m	276 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics		70771 m	100.0 %	779.5	500.0 %	14,154 m	500 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		649788 m	32.5 %	507.0	325.2 %	199,816 m	680 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		7020 m	17.4 %	135.3	86.8 %	8,087 m	339 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		852 m	100.0 %	311.8	200.0 %	426 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4076 m	83.2 %	259.4	166.4 %	2,450 m	166 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		163 m	0.1 %	0.6	0.4 %	42,081 m	141 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		4018 m	10.3 %	80.5	51.7 %	7,778 m	347 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		51806 m	4.7 %	73.1	46.9 %	110,483 m	407 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		82 m	0.3 %	2.2	1.4 %	5,945 m	307 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		134 m	10.2 %	31.8	20.4 %	657 m	148 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		1853 m	100.0 %	312.0	200.1 %	926 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		35297 m	58.1 %	452.7	290.4 %	12,156 m	396 %
Fourth Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		13691 m	12.0 %	93.8	60.2 %	22,746 m	255 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		1454 m	100.0 %	311.9	200.1 %	727 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		62946 m	31.8 %	248.1	159.1 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1851 m	23.1 %	71.9	46.1 %	4,013 m	197 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		11649 m	100.0 %	779.4	499.9 %	2,330 m	500 %

Strathcona

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		114827 m	12.0 %	62.4	40.0 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1470 m	43.0 %	134.0	86.0 %	1,710 m	95 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		21641 m	100.0 %	779.5	500.0 %	4,328 m	500 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		172529 m	17.3 %	135.2	86.7 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1723 m	76.9 %	239.8	153.8 %	1,120 m	154 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		5886 m	44.3 %	345.3	221.5 %	2,657 m	269 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		89521 m	10.9 %	56.7	36.4 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		5924 m	84.2 %	262.5	168.4 %	3,518 m	185 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		10344 m	38.5 %	300.4	192.7 %	5,369 m	317 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1378 m	100.0 %	311.8	200.0 %	689 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		4786 m	89.6 %	279.2	179.1 %	2,672 m	189 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		107981 m	11.2 %	87.2	55.9 %	193,048 m	265 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		3522 m	77.5 %	241.6	154.9 %	2,273 m	155 %
Third Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		33 m	3.7 %	11.4	7.3 %	454 m	126 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		5741 m	7.5 %	58.2	37.3 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2534 m	10.7 %	83.4	53.5 %	4,738 m	239 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		1590 m	100.0 %	311.7	200.0 %	795 m	200 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		78606 m	12.2 %	95.0	61.0 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		3129 m	100.0 %	311.9	200.0 %	1,564 m	200 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		31733 m	6.7 %	52.2	33.5 %	94,768 m	220 %

Sutton Lake

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	0 %	National	59 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	5,799	ha	Developed	4 %	GAP 2	1 %	National Other:	%	Private	38 %
	14,323	ac	Undeveloped	86 %	GAP 3	58 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	6 %	GAP 4	38 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			1650 ha	0.3 %	10.4	0.8 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune			9 occ	3.7 %	1854.8	150.0 %	6 occ	3850 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			587 ha	0.1 %	2.1	0.2 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2379 ha	0.1 %	3.8	0.3 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	1 occ	1.0 %	176.6	14.3 %	7 occ	671 %
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		5 occ	0.3 %	7.0	0.6 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	2 occ	0.2 %	4.9	0.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Nonvascular Plants								
Lichen Treepelt (Erioderma)	*Erioderma sorediatum*		2 occ	33.3 %	206.1	16.7 %	12 occ	42 %
Lichen Treepelt (Leioderma)	*Leioderma sorediatum*		1 occ	50.0 %	95.1	7.7 %	13 occ	15 %
Lichen (Bryoria)	*Bryoria pseudocapillaris*		1 occ	50.0 %	176.6	14.3 %	7 occ	29 %
Lichen (Pannaria)	*Pannaria rubiginosa*		2 occ	66.7 %	353.3	28.6 %	7 occ	29 %
Moss (Campylopus)	*Campylopus schmidii*		3 occ	60.0 %	529.9	42.9 %	7 occ	57 %
Moss (Limbella)	*Limbella fryei*		1 occ	100.0 %	49.5	4.0 %	25 occ	4 %
Plant Communities								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Salhoo Malfus / Carobn Lysame)		1 occ	14.3 %	412.2	33.3 %	3 occ	133 %
Lowland Coniferous Forested Wetlands (Picsit / Carobn Lysame)		1 occ	12.5 %	206.1	16.7 %	6 occ	117 %
Lowland Coniferous Forested Wetlands (Pinconc / Carobn)		2 occ	50.0 %	824.3	66.7 %	3 occ	100 %
Sphagnum Bogs and Poor Fens (Ledgla / Darcal / Sphagn)	*Ledgla / darcal / sphagn*	1 occ	11.1 %	412.2	33.3 %	3 occ	233 %
Marine							
Species							
Birds							
Western Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	1 occ	7.1 %	41.1	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %
Plant Communities							
Aquatic Bed (ha)		3 ha	0.4 %	6.6	1.5 %	198 ha	258 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Organics/fines (ha)		15 ha	0.1 %	1.2	0.3 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Shoreline							
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		4133 m	1.5 %	23.3	5.1 %	80,427 m	122 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	23120 m	0.3 %	44.4	0.5 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	27725 m	0.3 %	96.3	1.1 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Sediment		1 occ	6.3 %	1727.9	20.0 %	5 occ	220 %

Tahkenitch-Siltcoos Lakes
Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	41 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	32,851	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	5 %	National Other:	%	Private	58 %
	81,142	ac	Undeveloped	86 %	GAP 3	36 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	7 %	GAP 4	58 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			1 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			4314 ha	0.7 %	4.8	2.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune			49 occ	20.0 %	1782.5	816.7 %	6 occ	3850 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2079 ha	0.2 %	1.3	0.6 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			20094 ha	0.8 %	5.7	2.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		2 occ	0.1 %	0.5	0.2 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		12 occ	0.7 %	3.0	1.4 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	5 occ	0.5 %	2.2	1.0 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*		2 occ	1.2 %	33.6	15.4 %	13 occ	454 %
Nonvascular Plants								
Moss (Campylopus)	*Campylopus schmidii*		1 occ	20.0 %	31.2	14.3 %	7 occ	57 %
Vascular Plants								
Whorled Marsh Pennywort	*Hydrocotyle verticillata*		1 occ	20.0 %	31.2	14.3 %	7 occ	71 %
Plant Communities								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Mineral Spring		3 occ	4.9 %	32.7	15.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Marine							
Species							
Birds							
Western Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	2 occ	14.3 %	14.5	18.2 %	11 occ	100 %
Plant Communities							
Saltmarsh (ha)		8 ha	0.1 %	0.2	0.2 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Organics/fines (ha)		23 ha	0.1 %	0.3	0.4 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Unconsolidated (ha)		10 ha	3.2 %	8.7	10.9 %	91 ha	121 %
Shoreline							
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		760 m	0.1 %	0.3	0.3 %	239,478 m	223 %
Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		321 m	1.0 %	2.7	3.4 %	9,335 m	278 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		191 m	0.8 %	2.0	2.5 %	7,615 m	309 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		1942 m	0.7 %	1.9	2.4 %	80,427 m	122 %
Sand Beach Very Protected (Embayment)		3129 m	38.4 %	102.2	128.0 %	2,445 m	333 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	56861 m	0.6 %	19.3	1.3 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	82028 m	0.9 %	27.8	1.8 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	45904 m	0.6 %	28.1	1.8 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	80312 m	1.0 %	49.3	3.2 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Coast Range small rivers - sedimentary, low to mid elevation		1 occ	4.5 %	217.9	14.3 %	7 occ	129 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Range Headwaters - Sediment		1 occ	8.3 %	381.3	25.0 %	4 occ	200 %
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Sediment		1 occ	6.3 %	305.1	20.0 %	5 occ	220 %
Inland Headwaters - Sediment		1 occ	1.7 %	84.7	5.6 %	18 occ	106 %

Tenmile Lake

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	14 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	25,012	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	7 %	National Other:	%	Private	49 %
	61,781	ac	Undeveloped	84 %	GAP 3	43 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	4 %	GAP 4	49 %	State/Provin	36 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			1367 ha	0.2 %	2.0	0.7 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune			52 occ	21.2 %	2484.5	866.7 %	6 occ	3850 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2232 ha	0.2 %	1.9	0.6 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			16983 ha	0.7 %	6.3	2.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	G4	3 occ	4.7 %	122.9	42.9 %	7 occ	586 %
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	1 occ	1.0 %	41.0	14.3 %	7 occ	671 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		3 occ	0.2 %	1.0	0.4 %	839 occ	90 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	8 occ	0.8 %	4.6	1.6 %	503 occ	111 %
Nonvascular Plants								
Lichen Treepelt (Erioderma)	*Erioderma sorediatum*		1 occ	16.7 %	23.9	8.3 %	12 occ	42 %
Lichen Treepelt (Leioderma)	*Leioderma sorediatum*		1 occ	50.0 %	22.1	7.7 %	13 occ	15 %
Lichen (Bryoria)	*Bryoria pseudocapillaris*		1 occ	50.0 %	41.0	14.3 %	7 occ	29 %
Vascular Plants								
Pink Sandverbena	*Abronia umbellata ssp breviflora*		1 occ	10.0 %	12.5	4.3 %	23 occ	30 %
Whorled Marsh Pennywort	*Hydrocotyle verticillata*		4 occ	80.0 %	163.8	57.1 %	7 occ	71 %

Tenmile Lake

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Shorebird Concentration Area			1 occ	4.3 %	6.6	6.3 %	16 occ	119 %
Western Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*		1 occ	7.1 %	9.5	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			5977 m	5.6 %	19.5	18.6 %	32,087 m	121 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			3272 m	1.2 %	4.3	4.1 %	80,427 m	122 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		89896 m	1.0 %	40.0	2.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		80490 m	1.0 %	64.8	3.2 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Range Headwaters - Sediment			1 occ	8.3 %	500.8	25.0 %	4 occ	200 %
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Sediment			1 occ	6.3 %	400.6	20.0 %	5 occ	220 %

Tillamook Bay-Kilchis River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	14 %	GAP 1	%	National	4 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	30,007	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	32 %
	74,118	ac	Undeveloped	73 %	GAP 3	56 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	11 %	GAP 4	32 %	State/Provin	51 %		
							Local:	1 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			4 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.1 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			8289 ha	1.3 %	10.1	4.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4655 ha	0.4 %	3.2	1.3 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			9357 ha	0.4 %	2.9	1.2 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			67 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*		10 occ	12.2 %	95.6	40.0 %	25 occ	188 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		3 occ	0.2 %	0.9	0.4 %	839 occ	90 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*		1 occ	1.4 %	26.6	11.1 %	9 occ	144 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		5 occ	0.3 %	1.4	0.6 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	2 occ	0.2 %	1.0	0.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	2 occ	2.4 %	53.1	22.2 %	9 occ	367 %
Vascular Plants								
Hairy-Stemmed Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea hirtipes*		3 occ	20.0 %	28.7	12.0 %	25 occ	48 %
Plant Communities								

Tillamook Bay-Kilchis River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Mineral Spring		1 occ	1.6 %	11.9	5.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Marine							
Species							
Birds							
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*	2 occ	0.6 %	1.6	1.9 %	108 occ	159 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	3 occ	0.8 %	2.3	2.6 %	116 occ	171 %
Shorebird Concentration Area		2 occ	8.7 %	10.9	12.5 %	16 occ	119 %
Plant Communities							
Algal Beds (ha)		121 ha	1.1 %	3.1	3.6 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)		80 ha	12.2 %	35.5	40.6 %	198 ha	258 %
Bedrock (ha)		0 ha	0.4 %	1.1	1.3 %	20 ha	210 %
Eelgrass Estuary		14064 m	2.5 %	7.2	8.3 %	169,841 m	224 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Salvir Disspi Trimar)	*Salvir - disspi - trimar - (jaucar)*	7 occ	10.3 %	27.8	31.8 %	22 occ	250 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		564 ha	5.3 %	15.6	17.8 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		62902 m	4.3 %	12.4	14.2 %	442,357 m	228 %
Seagrass (ha)		617 ha	1.9 %	5.5	6.3 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Cobble/Gravel (ha)		37 ha	20.5 %	59.6	68.1 %	55 ha	282 %
Cobble/Gravel Flat (ha)		8 ha	4.2 %	12.2	14.0 %	60 ha	332 %
Flat (ha)		60 ha	6.4 %	18.8	21.5 %	279 ha	116 %
Mud (ha)		170 ha	33.0 %	96.1	109.9 %	155 ha	244 %
Mud Flat (ha)		203 ha	0.7 %	1.9	2.2 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)		784 ha	4.3 %	12.5	14.3 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand (ha)		235 ha	0.9 %	2.6	2.9 %	7,977 ha	239 %
Sand Flat (ha)		183 ha	1.8 %	5.2	6.0 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Sand/Mud (ha)		691 ha	16.6 %	48.3	55.3 %	1,250 ha	246 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)		1210 ha	14.2 %	41.5	47.5 %	2,550 ha	256 %
Shell (ha)		3 ha	16.8 %	50.0	57.2 %	5 ha	60 %
Wood Debris/Organic (ha)		0 ha	1.6 %	4.4	5.1 %	8 ha	163 %
Shoreline							
Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		4061 m	6.2 %	18.2	20.8 %	19,507 m	226 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		3255 m	3.0 %	8.8	10.0 %	32,500 m	106 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)		21123 m	14.0 %	40.9	46.7 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		56328 m	11.7 %	34.0	38.9 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		12598 m	1.6 %	4.6	5.3 %	239,478 m	223 %

Tillamook Bay-Kilchis River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		1505 m	1.5 %	4.4	5.0 %	30,025 m	194 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff (Embayment)		840 m	23.5 %	68.4	78.2 %	1,075 m	264 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		13506 m	13.7 %	39.9	45.6 %	29,625 m	198 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)		701 m	1.3 %	3.9	4.4 %	15,799 m	247 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		3677 m	6.5 %	19.0	21.7 %	16,915 m	247 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		2964 m	2.7 %	7.8	8.9 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		2290 m	2.4 %	6.9	7.9 %	29,156 m	255 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		5231 m	2.0 %	5.7	6.5 %	80,427 m	122 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	55587 m	2.3 %	128.5	7.7 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	139030 m	1.5 %	51.6	3.1 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	132436 m	3.0 %	166.2	10.0 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	110569 m	1.3 %	74.2	4.4 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Coastal Rivers - Volcanic To Granite, Low To Mid Elevation, Mixed Gradient		1 occ	20.0 %	834.8	50.0 %	2 occ	100 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Inland Headwaters - Volcanic		1 occ	11.1 %	556.5	33.3 %	3 occ	67 %

Trask Mountain

Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	11 %	GAP 1	%	National	25 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	11,997 ha	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	60 %
	29,633 ac	Undeveloped	88 %	GAP 3	40 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	0 %	GAP 4	60 %	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	15 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			5541 ha	0.5 %	9.6	1.6 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			5746 ha	0.2 %	4.4	0.7 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			6 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	1 occ	1.0 %	85.4	14.3 %	7 occ	671 %
Birds								
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	2 occ	0.2 %	2.4	0.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Fender's Blue Butterfly	*Icaricia icarioides fenderi*	T1	1 occ	9.1 %	46.0	7.7 %	13 occ	23 %
Reptiles								
Northwestern Pond Turtle	*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*	T3	1 occ	1.3 %	66.4	11.1 %	9 occ	122 %
Vascular Plants								
Kincaid's Sulfur Lupine	*Lupinus sulphureus var kincaidii*	T2	2 occ	7.4 %	91.9	15.4 %	13 occ	77 %
Nelson's Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea nelsoniana*	g2	1 occ	2.3 %	199.2	33.3 %	3 occ	267 %
Freshwater								

Trask Mountain

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Species							
Fishes							
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Upper Willamette River ESU *Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		26481 m	4.1 %	568.2	13.6 %	194,575 m	54 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coast Range Headwaters - Sedimentary, Mid Elevation		1 occ	3.2 %	463.9	11.1 %	9 occ	67 %
Coast Range Headwaters - Volcanics, Mid Elevation		1 occ	7.7 %	1043.8	25.0 %	4 occ	100 %

Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	79,892	ha	Developed	4 %	GAP 2	2 %	National Other:	10 %	Private	90 %
	197,334	ac	Undeveloped	91 %	GAP 3	8 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	4 %	GAP 4	90 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]		% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]		% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial										
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems										
Boreal Fen			1	occ	5.9 %	10.0	11.1 %	9	occ	167 %
Boreal Wet Meadow			4	occ	1.1 %	29.9	33.3 %	12	occ	1833 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			8	occ	2.1 %	79.8	88.9 %	9	occ	2956 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp			5	occ	3.4 %	37.4	41.7 %	12	occ	650 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			76	ha	4.6 %	20.5	22.9 %	332	ha	230 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			180	ha	0.5 %	4.9	5.5 %	3,273	ha	878 %
North Pacific Dry Douglas-Fir And Madrone Forest And Woodland			2	ha	1.2 %	5.0	5.6 %	29	ha	407 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			7127	ha	1.3 %	3.9	4.4 %	162,155	ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			244	ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	195,305	ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			5	occ	2.9 %	49.9	55.6 %	9	occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			33778	ha	1.3 %	3.9	4.4 %	775,920	ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			6293	ha	1.6 %	7.4	8.2 %	76,367	ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			12613	ha	0.8 %	3.5	3.9 %	324,193	ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			93	ha	0.2 %	1.1	1.2 %	7,569	ha	262 %
Species										
Birds										
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		11	occ	0.6 %	1.2	1.3 %	839	occ	90 %
Common Water Shrew, Brooksi Subspecies	*Sorex palustris brooksi*	T2	4	occ	100.0 %	14.4	16.0 %	25	occ	16 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*		1	occ	1.4 %	10.0	11.1 %	9	occ	144 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		1626	ha	0.6 %	1.0	1.1 %	147,425	ha	110 %

Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		3859 ha	0.6 %	1.1	1.3 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	G5	1 occ	1.9 %	4.5	5.0 %	20 occ	105 %
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucurus*		5 occ	13.9 %	16.6	18.5 %	27 occ	100 %
Invertebrates								
Boisduval's Blue, Blackmorei	*Icaricia icarioides blackmorei*	T3	1 occ	9.1 %	6.9	7.7 %	13 occ	69 %
Valley Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*		2 occ	16.7 %	13.8	15.4 %	13 occ	85 %
Mammals								
Ermine, Anguinae Subspecies	*Mustela erminea anguinae*	T3	2 occ	100.0 %	10.0	11.1 %	18 occ	11 %
Vascular Plants								
Sand-Dwelling Wallflower	*Erysimum arenicola var torulosum*		1 occ	25.0 %	3.6	4.0 %	25 occ	16 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chinook Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		37093 m	6.0 %	125.7	20.1 %	184,827 m	154 %
Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		57700 m	6.3 %	130.5	20.8 %	276,806 m	176 %
Chum Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		32325 m	5.8 %	121.3	19.4 %	166,896 m	78 %
Coho Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		107421 m	5.8 %	121.9	19.5 %	551,718 m	122 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		77729 m	3.5 %	72.2	11.5 %	673,874 m	155 %
Cutthroat Trout, East Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		48515 m	6.4 %	80.4	12.8 %	377,832 m	69 %
Cutthroat Trout, West Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		69664 m	9.1 %	113.9	18.2 %	382,902 m	102 %
Dolly Varden, East Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	20816 m	6.8 %	84.9	13.6 %	153,568 m	123 %
Dolly Varden, West Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	45400 m	22.1 %	277.2	44.3 %	102,560 m	148 %
Pink Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		14262 m	5.0 %	105.0	16.8 %	85,030 m	56 %
Sockeye Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		24017 m	8.3 %	173.0	27.6 %	86,896 m	177 %
Sockeye Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		40420 m	5.5 %	115.0	18.4 %	220,095 m	191 %
Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		72323 m	4.9 %	102.6	16.4 %	441,335 m	133 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		62667 m	7.9 %	165.0	26.4 %	237,775 m	125 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		87524 m	4.3 %	90.0	14.4 %	609,198 m	168 %
Freshwater Macrohabitats								
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology			20064 m	10.0 %	314.4	50.2 %	39,958 m	283 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			94840 m	2.5 %	155.9	24.9 %	380,781 m	457 %

Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		1690 m	12.5 %	391.3	62.5 %	2,703 m	330 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7080 m	2.2 %	67.7	10.8 %	65,517 m	354 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1117 m	2.5 %	79.4	12.7 %	8,808 m	264 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		24977 m	2.1 %	132.3	21.1 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		128 m	4.2 %	52.5	8.4 %	1,523 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		3166 m	7.7 %	239.5	38.3 %	8,276 m	39 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1818 m	2.8 %	86.5	13.8 %	13,157 m	399 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		12780 m	8.9 %	279.0	44.6 %	28,683 m	269 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		58171 m	1.9 %	118.9	19.0 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		914 m	2.2 %	69.5	11.1 %	8,237 m	415 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2699 m	9.1 %	284.5	45.4 %	5,941 m	45 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		858 m	11.4 %	143.4	22.9 %	3,746 m	130 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7969 m	4.6 %	144.3	23.1 %	34,571 m	341 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		172 m	1.8 %	22.8	3.6 %	4,733 m	151 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		5307 m	9.3 %	292.6	46.7 %	11,357 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		36907 m	2.7 %	168.9	27.0 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		97 m	5.3 %	66.8	10.7 %	906 m	78 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		1154 m	2.2 %	68.0	10.9 %	10,630 m	331 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		4743 m	8.9 %	278.1	44.4 %	10,676 m	95 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		369 m	16.8 %	210.0	33.5 %	1,100 m	128 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7148 m	5.7 %	179.6	28.7 %	24,918 m	385 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		218 m	22.5 %	281.6	45.0 %	484 m	200 %

Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		332 m	0.2 %	7.4	1.2 %	27,967 m	386 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		13824 m	3.2 %	99.4	15.9 %	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		169780 m	2.1 %	129.9	20.8 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		1922 m	12.8 %	399.4	63.8 %	3,014 m	488 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		2966 m	5.4 %	170.0	27.2 %	10,922 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		27922 m	1.4 %	87.5	14.0 %	199,816 m	680 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		3691 m	8.9 %	277.6	44.3 %	8,325 m	331 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		22101 m	2.0 %	125.2	20.0 %	110,483 m	407 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		1079 m	27.9 %	348.8	55.7 %	1,937 m	155 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		6807 m	10.7 %	336.5	53.7 %	12,665 m	54 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		443 m	39.1 %	489.6	78.2 %	566 m	107 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2430 m	4.0 %	125.1	20.0 %	12,156 m	396 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		458 m	8.3 %	104.1	16.6 %	2,753 m	17 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		133 m	0.1 %	2.1	0.3 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		5676 m	70.7 %	885.6	141.4 %	4,013 m	197 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		1800 m	2.4 %	73.6	11.8 %	15,320 m	145 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		24142 m	2.5 %	52.6	8.4 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		3324 m	7.0 %	220.1	35.2 %	9,455 m	116 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		43972 m	4.4 %	138.3	22.1 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		2219 m	12.1 %	377.5	60.3 %	3,681 m	299 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		9833 m	1.2 %	25.0	4.0 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1329 m	3.5 %	108.6	17.3 %	7,664 m	19 %

Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		635 m	1.0 %	32.4	5.2 %	12,283 m	125 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		24132 m	2.5 %	78.3	12.5 %	193,048 m	265 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		25499 m	25.7 %	804.6	128.5 %	19,841 m	129 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		708 m	61.9 %	775.2	123.8 %	572 m	196 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2930 m	3.8 %	119.3	19.1 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1463 m	6.2 %	193.3	30.9 %	4,738 m	239 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		4466 m	9.2 %	289.3	46.2 %	9,667 m	278 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		35303 m	5.5 %	171.4	27.4 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		10043 m	26.3 %	824.4	131.7 %	7,627 m	189 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		4860 m	32.1 %	1005.6	160.6 %	3,026 m	499 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		24376 m	5.1 %	161.0	25.7 %	94,768 m	220 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		11211 m	29.7 %	930.1	148.5 %	7,547 m	231 %

Tsitika-Nimpkish

British Columbia

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	46,389	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	13 %	National Other:	100 %	Private	%
	114,581	ac	Undeveloped	99 %	GAP 3	86 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Boreal Wet Meadow			29 occ	7.7 %	373.5	241.7 %	12 occ	1833 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland			10 occ	2.6 %	171.7	111.1 %	9 occ	2956 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp			6 occ	4.1 %	77.3	50.0 %	12 occ	650 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp			24 ha	1.4 %	11.0	7.1 %	332 ha	230 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			206 ha	0.6 %	9.7	6.3 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			3466 ha	0.6 %	3.3	2.1 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			42 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland			5 occ	2.9 %	85.9	55.6 %	9 occ	1067 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			1955 ha	0.1 %	0.4	0.3 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			13043 ha	3.4 %	26.4	17.1 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			22596 ha	1.4 %	10.8	7.0 %	324,193 ha	236 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest			43 ha	0.1 %	0.9	0.6 %	7,569 ha	262 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh			1 occ	1.3 %	12.9	8.3 %	12 occ	267 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		9 occ	0.5 %	1.7	1.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		6183 ha	2.1 %	6.5	4.2 %	147,425 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		12319 ha	2.0 %	6.3	4.1 %	302,959 ha	108 %
Northern Pygmy-Owl, Swarthi Subspecies	*Glaucidium gnoma swarthi*	G5	3 occ	18.8 %	25.8	16.7 %	18 occ	89 %

Tsitika-Nimpkish

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucurus*		1 occ	2.8 %	5.7	3.7 %	27 occ	100 %
Marine								
Species								
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			7101 m	0.6 %	1.2	2.1 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities								
Kelp Shore			2865 m	0.2 %	0.4	0.6 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			6342 m	0.4 %	0.8	1.4 %	442,357 m	228 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			544 m	3.7 %	7.0	12.3 %	4,409 m	124 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)			6342 m	0.8 %	1.5	2.6 %	239,478 m	223 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			1399 m	0.2 %	0.4	0.7 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rock With Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)			143 m	3.3 %	6.2	11.0 %	1,300 m	131 %
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			170 m	0.3 %	0.5	0.9 %	18,758 m	216 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)			2266 m	0.3 %	0.6	1.0 %	226,193 m	102 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)			413 m	0.2 %	0.4	0.7 %	58,215 m	98 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)			1570 m	2.8 %	5.3	9.3 %	16,881 m	144 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)			757 m	0.4 %	0.7	1.2 %	61,723 m	94 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chinook Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		6826 m	1.1 %	39.8	3.7 %	184,827 m	154 %
Chum Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*		6814 m	1.2 %	44.0	4.1 %	166,896 m	78 %
Coho Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*		55809 m	3.0 %	109.1	10.1 %	551,718 m	122 %
Cutthroat Trout, East Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*		15619 m	2.1 %	44.6	4.1 %	377,832 m	69 %
Dolly Varden, East Island	*Salvelinus malma*	G5	10357 m	3.4 %	72.7	6.7 %	153,568 m	123 %
Pink Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*		6814 m	2.4 %	86.4	8.0 %	85,030 m	56 %
Sockeye Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*		6826 m	2.4 %	84.7	7.9 %	86,896 m	177 %
Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*		38929 m	2.6 %	95.1	8.8 %	441,335 m	133 %
Freshwater Macrohabitats								
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology			303 m	4.3 %	93.0	8.6 %	3,508 m	181 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		59942 m	1.6 %	169.7	15.7 %	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		25427 m	7.8 %	418.5	38.8 %	65,517 m	354 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		81 m	9.4 %	202.9	18.8 %	430 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		10493 m	0.9 %	95.7	8.9 %	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		805 m	1.2 %	66.0	6.1 %	13,157 m	399 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		64 m	1.8 %	38.5	3.6 %	1,785 m	165 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		36162 m	1.2 %	127.3	11.8 %	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		5902 m	3.4 %	184.1	17.1 %	34,571 m	341 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		12286 m	0.9 %	96.8	9.0 %	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		2290 m	1.8 %	99.1	9.2 %	24,918 m	385 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7526 m	5.4 %	290.2	26.9 %	27,967 m	386 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		338049 m	4.1 %	445.6	41.3 %	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		166699 m	8.3 %	899.6	83.4 %	199,816 m	680 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		10446 m	0.9 %	102.0	9.5 %	110,483 m	407 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1901 m	3.1 %	168.6	15.6 %	12,156 m	396 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		7004 m	3.5 %	190.9	17.7 %	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		19398 m	2.0 %	72.9	6.8 %	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		20521 m	2.1 %	111.2	10.3 %	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		13095 m	1.6 %	57.4	5.3 %	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		257 m	1.0 %	51.6	4.8 %	5,369 m	317 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		14446 m	1.5 %	80.7	7.5 %	193,048 m	265 %
Third Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		8 m	0.9 %	18.6	1.7 %	454 m	126 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		3356 m	4.4 %	235.4	21.8 %	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		1284 m	5.4 %	292.1	27.1 %	4,738 m	239 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		10709 m	1.7 %	89.5	8.3 %	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		10345 m	2.2 %	117.7	10.9 %	94,768 m	220 %

Twin Rocks (Marine)

Oregon

Marine Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	400 ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	988 ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		2 occ	0.6 %	121.5	1.9 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		1 occ	1.0 %	211.6	3.2 %	31 occ	168 %
Common Murre			1 occ	1.0 %	218.7	3.3 %	30 occ	187 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		2 occ	0.6 %	138.1	2.1 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		2 occ	0.5 %	113.1	1.7 %	116 occ	171 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)			389 m	0.1 %	21.8	0.3 %	116,959 m	119 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)			2225 m	0.8 %	181.5	2.8 %	80,427 m	122 %

Umpqua Lighthouse State Park

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	65	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	161	ac	Undeveloped	96 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	3 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	100 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial							
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems							
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		53 ha	0.0 %	29.7	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		3 ha	0.0 %	0.9	0.0 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		12 ha	0.0 %	1.7	0.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %

Umpqua River tributaries

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	54 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	16,432	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	46 %
	40,587	ac	Undeveloped	99 %	GAP 3	54 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	%	GAP 4	46 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			118 ha	3.4 %	147.7	33.9 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			36 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			7340 ha	0.6 %	9.3	2.1 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			6674 ha	0.3 %	3.8	0.9 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest			1911 ha	1.0 %	22.0	5.0 %	37,848 ha	140 %
Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland			15 ha	0.9 %	37.3	8.5 %	177 ha	60 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Clouded Salamander	*Aneides ferreus*	G3	1 occ	6.3 %	62.3	14.3 %	7 occ	86 %
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	T4	3 occ	3.1 %	187.0	42.9 %	7 occ	671 %
Southern Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton variegatus*	G3	2 occ	4.8 %	67.1	15.4 %	13 occ	192 %
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		2 occ	0.1 %	1.0	0.2 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	21 occ	2.1 %	18.2	4.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Mammals								
Long-legged Myotis Volans	*Myotis volans*	G5	1 occ	9.1 %	87.3	20.0 %	5 occ	20 %
Red Tree Vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*	G3	11 occ	7.3 %	369.2	84.6 %	13 occ	308 %
Yuma Myotis	*Myotis yumanensis*	G5	1 occ	25.0 %	87.3	20.0 %	5 occ	20 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	29220 m	0.3 %	19.8	0.6 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	48506 m	0.5 %	32.9	1.1 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	35694 m	0.4 %	43.8	1.4 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	69024 m	0.8 %	84.6	2.8 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

Upper Nehalem River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	2 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	56,150	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	36 %
	138,690	ac	Undeveloped	98 %	GAP 3	64 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	36 %	State/Provin	64 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland			15 ha	0.4 %	5.5	4.3 %	348 ha	500 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			10 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			8926 ha	1.4 %	5.8	4.6 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			10137 ha	0.9 %	3.7	2.9 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			34419 ha	1.3 %	5.7	4.4 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			282 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*		1 occ	1.2 %	5.1	4.0 %	25 occ	188 %
Birds								
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		2 occ	0.1 %	0.3	0.2 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	13 occ	1.3 %	3.3	2.6 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								
Oregon Megomphix (Snail)	*Megomphix hemphilli*		1 occ	1.0 %	9.8	7.7 %	13 occ	323 %
Vascular Plants								
Flett Groundsel	*Senecio flettii*	G4	1 occ	33.3 %	5.1	4.0 %	25 occ	12 %
Wandering Daisy	*Erigeron peregrinus ssp peregrinus*	T2	1 occ	33.3 %	9.8	7.7 %	13 occ	23 %
Plant Communities								

Upper Nehalem River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Mineral Spring		3 occ	4.9 %	19.2	15.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	249701 m	2.8 %	49.5	5.6 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	44811 m	0.5 %	8.9	1.0 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	92572 m	2.1 %	62.1	7.0 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	146909 m	1.8 %	52.7	5.9 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	20638 m	0.2 %	7.4	0.8 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Willapa Hills Small Rivers - Sandstone, Low Elevation		1 occ	100.0 %		%	occ	%
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Inland Headwaters - Willapa Hills		4 occ	36.4 %	1189.7	133.3 %	3 occ	133 %

Waadah Island - Neah Bay (Marine)

Washington

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	1,600	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	3,952	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Marine							
Species							
Invertebrates							
Mussels and barnacles		4377 m	0.4 %	21.3	1.3 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities							
Algal Beds Shore		10256 m	0.3 %	17.9	1.1 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Shore		5066 m	0.9 %	47.0	2.9 %	176,736 m	109 %
Kelp high persistence (WA)		61 ha	5.5 %	298.9	18.2 %	336 ha	168 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)		116 ha	5.0 %	274.4	16.7 %	692 ha	162 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)		56 ha	5.3 %	287.1	17.5 %	320 ha	169 %
Kelp Shore		7501 m	0.5 %	27.6	1.7 %	445,946 m	142 %
Surfgrass Shore		4637 m	0.4 %	20.9	1.3 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Shoreline							
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		1006 m	0.3 %	17.0	1.0 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		1112 m	0.2 %	9.4	0.6 %	193,399 m	88 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		260 m	0.1 %	7.8	0.5 %	54,295 m	137 %
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		1249 m	2.0 %	109.2	6.7 %	18,758 m	216 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)		1096 m	0.3 %	18.6	1.1 %	96,577 m	110 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		1079 m	0.5 %	28.7	1.7 %	61,723 m	94 %
Sand Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		1020 m	1.2 %	63.4	3.9 %	26,382 m	139 %

Waatch Point - Waatch River (Marine)

Washington

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	1,600	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	3,952	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		1 occ	0.3 %	15.2	0.9 %	108 occ	159 %
Fishes								
Smelt spawn			96 m	0.2 %	12.4	0.8 %	12,705 m	140 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			5537 m	0.5 %	26.9	1.6 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Shore			4472 m	0.1 %	7.8	0.5 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Estuary			5740 m	2.8 %	150.8	9.2 %	62,438 m	224 %
Dune grass Shore			10325 m	1.8 %	95.8	5.8 %	176,736 m	109 %
Kelp high persistence (WA)			39 ha	3.5 %	192.4	11.7 %	336 ha	168 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)			130 ha	5.6 %	308.8	18.8 %	692 ha	162 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)			72 ha	6.8 %	369.1	22.5 %	320 ha	169 %
Kelp Shore			2756 m	0.2 %	10.1	0.6 %	445,946 m	142 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			107 ha	1.0 %	55.5	3.4 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			5740 m	0.4 %	21.3	1.3 %	442,357 m	228 %
Surfgrass Shore			3856 m	0.3 %	17.4	1.1 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								

Waatch Point - Waatch River (Marine)

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Flat (ha)		6 ha	0.6 %	35.2	2.1 %	279 ha	116 %
Organics/fines (ha)		133 ha	0.7 %	39.8	2.4 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Shoreline							
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		5740 m	1.2 %	65.0	4.0 %	144,777 m	215 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		375 m	0.2 %	9.5	0.6 %	64,871 m	114 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		1747 m	1.0 %	52.8	3.2 %	54,295 m	137 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)		1315 m	0.4 %	22.3	1.4 %	96,577 m	110 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		5184 m	7.6 %	417.3	25.4 %	20,374 m	125 %

West Koitiah Point (Marine)

Washington

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	800	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	1,976	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		1 occ	0.3 %	30.4	0.9 %	108 occ	159 %
Invertebrates								
Mussels and barnacles			6186 m	0.6 %	60.1	1.8 %	337,346 m	132 %
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds Shore			7425 m	0.2 %	25.9	0.8 %	939,089 m	119 %
Dune grass Shore			2653 m	0.5 %	49.2	1.5 %	176,736 m	109 %
Kelp high persistence (WA)			95 ha	8.5 %	927.8	28.3 %	336 ha	168 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)			33 ha	1.4 %	154.9	4.7 %	692 ha	162 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)			37 ha	3.5 %	378.9	11.6 %	320 ha	169 %
Kelp Shore			6170 m	0.4 %	45.4	1.4 %	445,946 m	142 %
Surfgrass Shore			2979 m	0.2 %	26.9	0.8 %	363,205 m	131 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)			3092 m	1.0 %	104.6	3.2 %	96,940 m	112 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			368 m	0.2 %	18.6	0.6 %	64,871 m	114 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)			2533 m	1.4 %	153.0	4.7 %	54,295 m	137 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)			792 m	0.2 %	26.9	0.8 %	96,577 m	110 %

Whale Creek (Marine)

Washington

Marine Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	400	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	988	ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Marine							
Plant Communities							
Dune grass Shore		1267 m	0.2 %	47.0	0.7 %	176,736 m	109 %
Saltmarsh Shore		683 m	0.1 %	27.3	0.4 %	164,143 m	118 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Shoreline							
Organics/fines Very Protected (Outer Coast)		683 m	22.2 %	4855.4	74.0 %	923 m	89 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		1932 m	2.8 %	622.0	9.5 %	20,374 m	125 %

Willapa Bay

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	0 %	National	8 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	48,453	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	11 %	National Other:	%	Private	16 %
	119,679	ac	Undeveloped	40 %	GAP 3	9 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	58 %	GAP 4	16 %	State/Provin	13 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			97 ha	0.0 %	0.1	0.1 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			2902 ha	0.4 %	2.2	1.5 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			3028 ha	0.3 %	1.3	0.9 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			4349 ha	0.2 %	0.8	0.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			713 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.2 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*		3 occ	3.7 %	17.8	12.0 %	25 occ	188 %
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	G4	1 occ	1.6 %	21.1	14.3 %	7 occ	586 %
Van Dyke's Salamander	*Plethodon vandykei*	G3	5 occ	11.4 %	37.0	25.0 %	20 occ	175 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		7 occ	0.4 %	1.2	0.8 %	839 occ	90 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*		1 occ	1.4 %	16.4	11.1 %	9 occ	144 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		30 occ	1.7 %	5.0	3.4 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	0.3	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Streaked Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris strigata*		1 occ	7.7 %	16.4	11.1 %	9 occ	67 %
Vaux's Swift	*Chaetura vauxi*		1 occ	20.0 %	29.6	20.0 %	5 occ	40 %
Invertebrates								

Willapa Bay

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Burrington Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia burringtoni*		1 occ	2.4 %	11.4	7.7 %	13 occ	115 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*		1 occ	1.4 %	11.4	7.7 %	13 occ	200 %
Plant Communities								
Mineral Spring			2 occ	3.3 %	14.8	10.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Caspian Tern	*Sterna caspia*		2 occ	50.0 %	108.3	200.0 %	1 occ	400 %
Shorebird Concentration Area			1 occ	4.3 %	3.4	6.3 %	16 occ	119 %
Western Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*		1 occ	7.1 %	4.9	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %
Fishes								
Herring Spawning High Cover			24879 m	8.9 %	16.0	29.5 %	84,336 m	169 %
Mammals								
Northern Elephant Seal	*Mirounga angustirostris*		3 occ	37.5 %	54.2	100.0 %	3 occ	233 %
Sea Lion (California)	*Zalophus californianus*	G5	4 occ	80.0 %		%	occ	%
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds (ha)			10474 ha	92.8 %	167.6	309.5 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Algal Beds Estuary			54355 m	14.5 %	26.1	48.3 %	112,601 m	179 %
Dune grass (Ha)			493 ha	83.7 %	150.9	278.7 %	177 ha	333 %
Dune grass Estuary			47607 m	22.9 %	41.3	76.2 %	62,438 m	224 %
Dune grass Shore			1122 m	0.2 %	0.3	0.6 %	176,736 m	109 %
Eelgrass Estuary			95435 m	16.9 %	30.4	56.2 %	169,841 m	224 %
Mixed-Fine And Mud: Partly Enclosed, Eulittoral, Mesohaline	*Silty, low salinity, low marsh op*		7 occ	53.8 %	94.8	175.0 %	4 occ	325 %
Organic: Partly Enclosed, Backshore, Mesohaline (Marsh) Op	*Low salinity high marsh op*		2 occ	18.2 %	27.1	50.0 %	4 occ	225 %
Organic: Partly Enclosed, Backshore, Polyhaline (Marsh) Op	*Moderate salinity high marsh op*		3 occ	25.0 %	54.2	100.0 %	3 occ	400 %
Pacific Reedgrass - Pacific Silverweed - Baltic Rush	*Calamagrostis nutkaensis - argentina egedii - juncus balticu*		2 occ	100.0 %	108.3	200.0 %	1 occ	200 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			1402 ha	13.3 %	24.0	44.2 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			284111 m	19.3 %	34.8	64.2 %	442,357 m	228 %
Sand: Partly Enclosed, Eulittoral, Mesohaline (Marsh) Op	*Sandy, low salinity, low marsh op*		4 occ	50.0 %	216.6	400.0 %	1 occ	800 %
Seagrass (ha)			14640 ha	44.5 %	80.3	148.4 %	9,868 ha	294 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Marine Ecological Systems							
Estuary							
Mud Flat (ha)		12342 ha	40.4 %	72.9	134.6 %	9,168 ha	287 %
Organics/fines (ha)		1402 ha	7.7 %	13.8	25.5 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand Flat (ha)		2451 ha	24.0 %	43.2	79.9 %	3,069 ha	224 %
Shoreline							
Mud Flat Protected (Embayment)		2355 m	12.0 %	21.6	40.0 %	5,894 m	224 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		241929 m	30.3 %	54.7	101.0 %	239,478 m	223 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		3526 m	3.5 %	6.4	11.7 %	30,025 m	194 %
Rock With Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		460 m	2.7 %	5.0	9.2 %	5,027 m	117 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)		24431 m	46.4 %	83.7	154.6 %	15,799 m	247 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		4322 m	12.6 %	22.8	42.0 %	10,283 m	243 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)		4443 m	7.9 %	14.3	26.3 %	16,881 m	144 %
Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		13798 m	44.3 %	80.0	147.8 %	9,335 m	278 %
Sand Beach Very Protected (Embayment)		5020 m	61.6 %	111.2	205.3 %	2,445 m	333 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		3017 m	4.4 %	8.0	14.8 %	20,374 m	125 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)		11703 m	20.0 %	36.2	66.8 %	17,529 m	230 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Embayment)		1259 m	32.0 %	57.7	106.6 %	1,181 m	272 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		1122 m	1.1 %	2.0	3.8 %	29,817 m	64 %
Sand Flat Very Protected (Embayment)		3672 m	92.4 %	166.8	308.0 %	1,192 m	333 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU *Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		82255 m	3.4 %	117.6	11.4 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU *Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		134751 m	2.8 %	96.6	9.4 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		126612 m	4.0 %	138.7	13.4 %	943,067 m	129 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU *Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		106750 m	3.1 %	108.3	10.5 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Coastal Upland - Alluvium-Colluvium, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients		3 occ	27.3 %	1032.8	100.0 %	3 occ	100 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient		1 occ	2.5 %	86.1	8.3 %	12 occ	133 %

Willapa Hills

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	6 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	21,731	ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	0 %	National Other:	%	Private	64 %
	53,677	ac	Undeveloped	92 %	GAP 3	36 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	64 %	State/Provin	36 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			124 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.1 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			464 ha	0.1 %	0.8	0.2 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			6161 ha	0.5 %	5.9	1.8 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			12563 ha	0.5 %	5.3	1.6 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			708 ha	0.0 %	0.7	0.2 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*		8 occ	9.8 %	105.6	32.0 %	25 occ	188 %
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*		2 occ	2.3 %	50.8	15.4 %	13 occ	415 %
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	G4	6 occ	9.4 %	282.8	85.7 %	7 occ	586 %
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*		6 occ	11.8 %	282.8	85.7 %	7 occ	343 %
Van Dyke's Salamander	*Plethodon vandykei*	G3	1 occ	2.3 %	16.5	5.0 %	20 occ	175 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.4	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		10 occ	0.6 %	3.7	1.1 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	0.7	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Vascular Plants								
Queen-Of-The-Forest	*Filipendula occidentalis*		5 occ	17.2 %	66.0	20.0 %	25 occ	112 %

Freshwater

Species

Fishes

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		1288 m	0.1 %	4.1	0.2 %	722,295 m	150 %
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		38298 m	1.6 %	122.1	5.3 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		147338 m	3.1 %	235.7	10.2 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*		16669 m	0.3 %	26.7	1.2 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		14423 m	0.5 %	35.2	1.5 %	943,067 m	129 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		66888 m	2.1 %	163.4	7.1 %	943,067 m	129 %
Pacific Lamprey	*Lampetra tridentata*	G5	1 occ	3.0 %		%	occ	%
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		75335 m	2.2 %	170.6	7.4 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*		36689 m	1.1 %	83.0	3.6 %	1,017,511 m	137 %

Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient		1 occ	2.5 %	192.0	8.3 %	12 occ	133 %
Willapa Headwaters - Sandstones, Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate/Low Gradient		1 occ	2.6 %	209.4	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %
Willapa Headwaters - Sandstones, Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate/Low Gradient		1 occ	2.6 %	209.3	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %

Wilson River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	%	GAP 1	%	National	8 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	12,097	ha	Developed	%	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	17 %
	29,879	ac	Undeveloped	100 %	GAP 3	83 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	17 %	State/Provin	75 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			4 ha	0.0 %	0.7	0.1 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			681 ha	0.1 %	2.1	0.3 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			2874 ha	0.2 %	4.9	0.8 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			7980 ha	0.3 %	6.1	1.0 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			548 ha	0.0 %	1.0	0.2 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.7	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	1 occ	0.1 %	1.2	0.2 %	503 occ	111 %
Vascular Plants								
Coast Range Fawn-Lily	*Erythronium elegans*		2 occ	22.2 %	47.4	8.0 %	25 occ	36 %
Flett Groundsel	*Senecio flettii*	G4	1 occ	33.3 %	23.7	4.0 %	25 occ	12 %
Saddle Mt. Saxifrage	*Saxifraga hitchcockiana*		1 occ	33.3 %	23.7	4.0 %	25 occ	12 %
Freshwater								
Species								
Fishes								
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*		5191 m	0.2 %	29.8	0.7 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*		38925 m	0.4 %	35.8	0.9 %	4,496,878 m	100 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*		25040 m	0.6 %	77.9	1.9 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*		36081 m	0.4 %	60.1	1.5 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1								
Coastal Ridge Headwaters - Volcanic			1 occ	20.0 %	2070.8	50.0 %	2 occ	50 %
Inland Headwaters - Volcanic			1 occ	11.1 %	1380.5	33.3 %	3 occ	67 %

Wreck Creek (Marine)

Washington

Marine Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	0 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	400 ha	Developed	0 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	%
	988 ac	Undeveloped	0 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	100 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Marine							
Plant Communities							
Dune grass Shore		2184 m	0.4 %	81.1	1.2 %	176,736 m	109 %
Saltmarsh Shore		2317 m	0.4 %	92.6	1.4 %	164,143 m	118 %
Marine Ecological Systems							
Shoreline							
Organics/fines Very Protected (Outer Coast)		134 m	4.3 %	949.8	14.5 %	923 m	89 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		2184 m	2.2 %	480.4	7.3 %	29,817 m	64 %

Wynoochee River

Washington

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	30,804	ha	Agriculture	5 %	GAP 1	%	National	29 %	Indigenous:	%
	76,086	ac	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	70 %
			Undeveloped	92 %	GAP 3	30 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	1 %	GAP 4	70 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	1 %		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow			85 ha	0.3 %	6.1	2.6 %	3,273 ha	878 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest			9 ha	0.0 %	0.0	0.0 %	162,155 ha	166 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			1673 ha	0.3 %	2.0	0.9 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			8596 ha	0.7 %	5.8	2.5 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			14888 ha	0.6 %	4.5	1.9 %	775,920 ha	126 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest			1040 ha	0.3 %	3.2	1.4 %	76,367 ha	375 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest			2378 ha	0.1 %	1.7	0.7 %	324,193 ha	236 %
Species								
Amphibians								
Cascades Frog	*Rana cascadae*		1 occ	25.0 %	17.9	7.7 %	13 occ	31 %
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*		1 occ	1.1 %	17.9	7.7 %	13 occ	415 %
Olympic Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton olympicus*		3 occ	3.8 %	27.9	12.0 %	25 occ	256 %
Van Dyke's Salamander	*Plethodon vandykei*	G3	1 occ	2.3 %	11.6	5.0 %	20 occ	175 %
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.3	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*		2 occ	3.6 %	93.1	40.0 %	5 occ	580 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		4 occ	0.2 %	1.1	0.5 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	2 occ	0.2 %	0.9	0.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Invertebrates								

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Burrington Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia burringtoni*	2 occ	4.8 %	35.8	15.4 %	13 occ	115 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*	4 occ	5.8 %	71.6	30.8 %	13 occ	200 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	153052 m	6.4 %	344.2	21.2 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*	245585 m	5.1 %	277.0	17.1 %	1,440,012 m	117 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	190873 m	6.1 %	328.8	20.2 %	943,067 m	129 %
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	17887 m	1.7 %	92.9	5.7 %	312,652 m	187 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	196799 m	5.8 %	314.2	19.3 %	1,017,511 m	137 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Chehalis Tributary Small Rivers - Volcanic/Outwash, Low To Mid Elevation		1 occ	25.0 %	1624.5	100.0 %	1 occ	100 %
Coast Tributaries - Outwash, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients		2 occ	6.1 %	324.9	20.0 %	10 occ	120 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Willapa Headwaters - Mid Elevations, High Gradients		2 occ	6.7 %	361.0	22.2 %	9 occ	133 %
Willapa Headwaters - Sandstones, Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate/Low Gradient		1 occ	2.6 %	147.7	9.1 %	11 occ	100 %

Yachats River

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
Area:	11,464	ha	Agriculture	1 %	GAP 1	%	National	80 %	Indigenous:	%
	28,316	ac	Developed	2 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	19 %
			Undeveloped	96 %	GAP 3	81 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	0 %	GAP 4	19 %	State/Provin	1 %		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank [a]	Abundance [b]	% of Total Known [c]	Relative Abundance [d]	Contribution to Goal [e]	Ecoregion Goal [f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio [g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			3484 ha	0.5 %	11.2	1.8 %	195,305 ha	127 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			801 ha	0.1 %	1.4	0.2 %	345,702 ha	116 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest			6691 ha	0.3 %	5.4	0.9 %	775,920 ha	126 %
Species								
Birds								
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		1 occ	0.1 %	0.7	0.1 %	839 occ	90 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*		26 occ	1.5 %	18.5	3.0 %	880 occ	116 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	T3	7 occ	0.7 %	8.7	1.4 %	503 occ	111 %
Vascular Plants								
Bog Anemone	*Anemone oregana var felix*	T2	1 occ	20.0 %	25.0	4.0 %	25 occ	20 %
Plant Communities								
Lowland Coniferous Forested Wetlands (Picsit / Carobn Lysame)			1 occ	12.5 %	104.2	16.7 %	6 occ	117 %
Marine								
Plant Communities								
Saltmarsh (ha)			8 ha	0.1 %	0.5	0.2 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Marine Ecological Systems								

Yachats River

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Estuary							
Organics/fines (ha)		8 ha	0.0 %	0.3	0.1 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Unconsolidated (ha)		1 ha	0.4 %	3.2	1.4 %	91 ha	121 %
Shoreline							
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		2040 m	0.8 %	5.8	2.5 %	80,427 m	122 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	72046 m	0.8 %	70.0	1.6 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	17880 m	0.4 %	58.7	1.3 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	66217 m	0.8 %	116.3	2.7 %	2,487,321 m	164 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2							
Inland Coastal Headwaters Streams - Granitic, Low Elevation, High Gradient		1 occ	20.0 %	2185.1	50.0 %	2 occ	100 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1							
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Volcanic		1 occ	16.7 %	2185.1	50.0 %	2 occ	250 %

Yaquina Bay

Oregon

Integrated Site			Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
			Agriculture	7 %	GAP 1	%	National	%	Indigenous:	%
Area:	1,620	ha	Developed	1 %	GAP 2	%	National Other:	%	Private	86 %
	4,001	ac	Undeveloped	49 %	GAP 3	0 %	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
			Water	43 %	GAP 4	86 %	State/Provin	%		
							Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Species								
Birds								
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	G5	1 occ	1.2 %	491.8	11.1 %	9 occ	367 %
Plant Communities								
Mineral Spring			1 occ	1.6 %	221.3	5.0 %	20 occ	150 %
Marine								
Plant Communities								
Algal Beds (ha)			0 ha	0.0 %	0.2	0.0 %	3,384 ha	330 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)			1 ha	0.1 %	4.4	0.3 %	198 ha	258 %
Eelgrass Estuary			6937 m	1.2 %	66.2	4.1 %	169,841 m	224 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Salvir Disspi Trimar)	*Salvir - disspi - trimar - (jaucar)*		6 occ	8.8 %	441.7	27.3 %	22 occ	250 %
Saltmarsh (ha)			99 ha	0.9 %	50.6	3.1 %	3,169 ha	238 %
Saltmarsh Estuary			8893 m	0.6 %	32.6	2.0 %	442,357 m	228 %
Seagrass (ha)			2 ha	0.0 %	0.4	0.0 %	9,868 ha	294 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Estuary								
Flat (ha)			13 ha	1.4 %	73.4	4.5 %	279 ha	116 %
Mud (ha)			1 ha	0.1 %	5.4	0.3 %	155 ha	244 %

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Organics/fines (ha)		102 ha	0.6 %	30.1	1.9 %	5,499 ha	206 %
Sand/Mud (ha)		2 ha	0.0 %	2.4	0.1 %	1,250 ha	246 %
Shoreline							
Organics/fines (Embayment)		30 m	0.0 %	1.1	0.1 %	45,204 m	218 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		6927 m	1.4 %	77.5	4.8 %	144,777 m	215 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		1922 m	1.9 %	103.7	6.4 %	30,025 m	194 %
Freshwater							
Species							
Fishes							
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	32117 m	1.3 %	1375.1	4.4 %	722,295 m	150 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	62490 m	0.7 %	429.8	1.4 %	4,496,878 m	100 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	47338 m	1.1 %	1100.4	3.6 %	1,330,438 m	173 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	47618 m	0.6 %	592.1	1.9 %	2,487,321 m	164 %

Yaquina Head ONA/ACEC
Oregon

Integrated Site		Land Use/Land Cover		GAP Management Status		Land Ownership			
		Agriculture	12 %	GAP 1	%	National	100 %	Indigenous:	%
Area:	41 ha	Developed	33 %	GAP 2	100 %	National Other:	%	Private	%
	100 ac	Undeveloped	32 %	GAP 3	%	National USFS:	%	NGO	%
		Water	20 %	GAP 4	%	State/Provin	%		
						Local:	%		

Targets known in this Conservation Area:		GRank[a]	Abundance[b]	% of Total Known[c]	Relative Abundance[d]	Contribution to Goal[e]	Ecoregion Goal[f]	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio[g]
Terrestrial								
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems								
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest			22 ha	0.0 %	20.0	0.0 %	195,305 ha	127 %
Marine								
Species								
Birds								
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*		7 occ	2.0 %	4194.7	6.5 %	108 occ	159 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*		6 occ	5.9 %	2526.3	19.4 %	31 occ	168 %
Brown Pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*	G4	1 occ	14.3 %		%	occ	%
Common Murre			8 occ	7.9 %	7258.4	26.7 %	30 occ	187 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*		8 occ	2.5 %	5450.0	8.4 %	95 occ	163 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*		12 occ	3.1 %	6695.1	10.3 %	116 occ	171 %
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*		1 occ	6.3 %	2943.8	20.0 %	5 occ	180 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*		2 occ	2.1 %	4314.6	6.7 %	30 occ	190 %
Plant Communities								
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)			3 ha	0.0 %	28.3	0.0 %	5,844 ha	105 %
Kelp Shore			1911 m	0.1 %	277.4	0.4 %	445,946 m	142 %
Marine Ecological Systems								
Shoreline								

Yaquina Head ONA/ACEC

Portfolio Site Summary, continued:

Targets known in this Conservation Area:	GRank	Abundance	% of Total Known	Relative Abundance	Contribution to Goal	Ecoregion Goal	% of Goal Captured by Portfolio
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		388 m	0.8 %	1722.0	2.7 %	14,577 m	89 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		392 m	3.6 %	7872.8	12.2 %	3,219 m	124 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		298 m	0.1 %	165.2	0.3 %	116,959 m	119 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)		64 m	0.0 %	18.4	0.0 %	226,193 m	102 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		1987 m	2.5 %	5335.3	8.2 %	24,105 m	129 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		618 m	0.6 %	1200.9	1.9 %	33,330 m	119 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)		319 m	7.4 %	6002.5	24.7 %	1,289 m	140 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		1768 m	0.7 %	1422.4	2.2 %	80,427 m	122 %

Appendix 8E: Conservation Targets and Goals Summary

December 2006

Column Notes:

a) Geographic Section: also known as the ecoregional section or ecosection in which the conservation goal is stated for the conservation target. Sections were described separately for terrestrial targets (ecosections), freshwater targets (Ecological Drainage Units), and marine targets (marine ecoregions). A target that occurs in more than one section will have a conservation goal for each section.
b) Amount Known: the amount of the conservation target known within the stated section in abundance units that were used in the analysis (e.g. occurrences, hectares, meters).
c) Captured in Portfolio: the amount of the conservation target captured within portfolio sites in the stated section.
d) Conservation Goal: the conservation goal for the target within the stated section.
e) % of Goal Captured: percent of the conservation goal captured in all portfolio sites within the stated section. 100% denotes that the conservation goal was fully met for the target within the section.

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization
Taxon
Common Name

Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Terrestrial						
Terrrestrial Ecological Systems						
Boreal Fen		Lee Isle Mountains Section	11 occ	9 occ	3 occ	300 %
Boreal Fen		North Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	2 occ	3 occ	67 %
Boreal Fen		Wind Isle Mountains Section	4 occ	4 occ	3 occ	133 %
Boreal Wet Meadow		Lee Isle Mountains Section	87 occ	58 occ	3 occ	1933 %
Boreal Wet Meadow		Nahwitti Lowlands Section	1 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Boreal Wet Meadow		North Isle Mountains Section	241 occ	125 occ	3 occ	4167 %
Boreal Wet Meadow		Wind Isle Mountains Section	46 occ	36 occ	3 occ	1200 %
Klamath-Siskiyou Lower Montane Serpentine Mixed Conifer Woodland		Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	2 occ	3 occ	67 %
Klamath-Siskiyou Lower Montane Serpentine Mixed Conifer Woodland		Willapa Hills Section	10 occ	5 occ	3 occ	167 %
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland		Coast Ranges Section	3,421 ha	1,700 ha	342 ha	497 %
Mediterranean California Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest And Woodland		Willapa Hills Section	59 ha	40 ha	6 ha	667 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland		Lee Isle Mountains Section	143 occ	107 occ	3 occ	3567 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland		North Isle Mountains Section	92 occ	46 occ	3 occ	1533 %
North Pacific Avalanche Chute And Talus Shrubland		Wind Isle Mountains Section	148 occ	113 occ	3 occ	3767 %
North Pacific Coastal Herbaceous Bald And Bluff		Olympic Section	23 occ	21 occ	3 occ	700 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp		Lee Isle Mountains Section	71 occ	43 occ	3 occ	1433 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp		Nahwitti Lowlands Section	16 occ	11 occ	3 occ	367 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp		North Isle Mountains Section	26 occ	13 occ	3 occ	433 %
North Pacific Coniferous Swamp		Wind Isle Mountains Section	34 occ	11 occ	3 occ	367 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp		Lee Isle Mountains Section	606 ha	201 ha	121 ha	166 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp		North Isle Mountains Section	620 ha	324 ha	124 ha	261 %
North Pacific Deciduous Swamp		Wind Isle Mountains Section	435 ha	238 ha	87 ha	274 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow		Coast Ranges Section	86 ha	43 ha	9 ha	478 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow		Lee Isle Mountains Section	7,422 ha	6,666 ha	742 ha	898 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow		North Isle Mountains Section	1,868 ha	1,164 ha	187 ha	622 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow		Olympic Section	22,746 ha	20,427 ha	2,275 ha	898 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow		Willapa Hills Section	178 ha	103 ha	18 ha	572 %
North Pacific Dry And Mesic Alpine Dwarf-Shrubland And Meadow		Wind Isle Mountains Section	422 ha	328 ha	42 ha	781 %
North Pacific Dry Douglas-Fir And Madrone Forest And Woodland		Lee Isle Mountains Section	73 ha	56 ha	15 ha	373 %
North Pacific Dry Douglas-Fir And Madrone Forest And Woodland		North Isle Mountains Section	63 ha	60 ha	13 ha	462 %
North Pacific Dry Douglas-Fir And Madrone Forest And Woodland		Wind Isle Mountains Section	3 ha	2 ha	1 ha	200 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest		Coast Ranges Section	192 ha	116 ha	58 ha	200 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest		Lee Isle Mountains Section	113,011 ha	37,891 ha	33,903 ha	112 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest		Nahwitti Lowlands Section	107,316 ha	72,483 ha	32,195 ha	225 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest		North Isle Mountains Section	53,739 ha	29,365 ha	16,122 ha	182 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest		Olympic Section	113 ha	52 ha	34 ha	153 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest		Willapa Hills Section	1,512 ha	363 ha	454 ha	80 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Forest		Wind Isle Mountains Section	264,631 ha	128,543 ha	79,389 ha	162 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		Coast Ranges Section	177,567 ha	79,572 ha	53,270 ha	149 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		Lee Isle Mountains Section	3,331 ha	1,499 ha	999 ha	150 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		Nahwitti Lowlands Section	1,448 ha	935 ha	434 ha	215 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		North Isle Mountains Section	782 ha	485 ha	235 ha	206 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		Olympic Section	295,591 ha	94,810 ha	88,677 ha	107 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		Willapa Hills Section	163,535 ha	66,063 ha	49,060 ha	135 %
North Pacific Hypermaritime Sitka Spruce Forest		Wind Isle Mountains Section	8,768 ha	4,064 ha	2,630 ha	155 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland		Lee Isle Mountains Section	46 occ	26 occ	3 occ	867 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland		North Isle Mountains Section	42 occ	21 occ	3 occ	700 %
North Pacific Lowland Riparian Forest And Shrubland		Wind Isle Mountains Section	83 occ	49 occ	3 occ	1633 %
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune		Coast Ranges Section	244 occ	230 occ	3 occ	7667 %
North Pacific Maritime Coastal Sand Dune		Wind Isle Mountains Section	1 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		Coast Ranges Section	478,405 ha	163,532 ha	143,522 ha	114 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		Olympic Section	195,960 ha	96,559 ha	58,788 ha	164 %
North Pacific Maritime Dry-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		Willapa Hills Section	477,975 ha	142,287 ha	143,392 ha	99 %
North Pacific Maritime Tidal Salt Marsh		Lee Isle Mountains Section	1 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
North Pacific Maritime Tidal Salt Marsh		Nahwitti Lowlands Section	1 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
North Pacific Maritime Tidal Salt Marsh		Wind Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	2 occ	3 occ	67 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		Coast Ranges Section	1,205,299 ha	510,426 ha	361,590 ha	141 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		Lee Isle Mountains Section	498,781 ha	137,799 ha	149,634 ha	92 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		North Isle Mountains Section	54,843 ha	35,536 ha	16,453 ha	216 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		Olympic Section	241,837 ha	103,237 ha	72,551 ha	142 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		Willapa Hills Section	581,407 ha	191,519 ha	174,422 ha	110 %
North Pacific Maritime Wet-Mesic Doug Fir-Western Hemlock Forest		Wind Isle Mountains Section	4,234 ha	1,041 ha	1,270 ha	82 %
North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland And Shrubland		Olympic Section	3 occ	3 occ	3 occ	100 %
North Pacific Montane Riparian Woodland And Shrubland		Willapa Hills Section	25 occ	6 occ	3 occ	200 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest		Lee Isle Mountains Section	91,965 ha	61,929 ha	18,393 ha	337 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest		Nahwitti Lowlands Section	125 ha	74 ha	25 ha	296 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest		North Isle Mountains Section	114,140 ha	63,743 ha	22,828 ha	279 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest		Olympic Section	125,003 ha	123,109 ha	25,001 ha	492 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest		Willapa Hills Section	19 ha	19 ha	4 ha	475 %
North Pacific Mountain Hemlock Forest		Wind Isle Mountains Section	50,581 ha	37,157 ha	10,116 ha	367 %
North Pacific Oak Woodland		Coast Ranges Section	25 ha	5 ha	5 ha	100 %
North Pacific Oak Woodland		Willapa Hills Section	83 ha	62 ha	17 ha	365 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest		Coast Ranges Section	4,121 ha	1,308 ha	824 ha	159 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest		Lee Isle Mountains Section	306,124 ha	133,097 ha	61,225 ha	217 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest		Nahwitti Lowlands Section	109,976 ha	36,603 ha	21,995 ha	166 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest		North Isle Mountains Section	253,610 ha	116,121 ha	50,722 ha	229 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest		Olympic Section	196,810 ha	143,113 ha	39,362 ha	364 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest		Willapa Hills Section	12,748 ha	8,811 ha	2,550 ha	346 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Silver Fir Forest		Wind Isle Mountains Section	737,576 ha	324,940 ha	147,515 ha	220 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest		Lee Isle Mountains Section	1,216 ha	514 ha	243 ha	212 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest		Nahwitti Lowlands Section	14,364 ha	8,070 ha	2,873 ha	281 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest		North Isle Mountains Section	581 ha	294 ha	116 ha	253 %
North Pacific Western Hemlock-Yellow Cedar Forest		Wind Isle Mountains Section	21,683 ha	10,919 ha	4,337 ha	252 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest		Coast Ranges Section	186,256 ha	53,044 ha	37,251 ha	142 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest		Olympic Section	3 ha	3 ha	1 ha	300 %
Northern California Mixed Evergreen Forest		Willapa Hills Section	2,979 ha	62 ha	596 ha	10 %
Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland		Coast Ranges Section	1,757 ha	103 ha	176 ha	59 %
Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland		Willapa Hills Section	11 ha	3 ha	1 ha	300 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh		Lee Isle Mountains Section	11 occ	3 occ	3 occ	100 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh		Nahwitti Lowlands Section	27 occ	7 occ	3 occ	233 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh		North Isle Mountains Section	12 occ	5 occ	3 occ	167 %
Temperate Pacific Freshwater Emergent Marsh		Wind Isle Mountains Section	28 occ	17 occ	3 occ	567 %
Species						
Amphibians						
Cascades Frog	*Rana cascadae*	Olympic Section	4 occ	4 occ	13 occ	31 %
Clouded Salamander	*Aneides ferreus*	Coast Ranges Section	16 occ	6 occ	7 occ	86 %
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*	Coast Ranges Section	19 occ	10 occ	10 occ	100 %
Columbia Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton kezeri*	Willapa Hills Section	63 occ	37 occ	15 occ	247 %
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*	Olympic Section	51 occ	39 occ	7 occ	557 %
Cope's Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon copei*	Willapa Hills Section	37 occ	15 occ	6 occ	250 %
Del Norte Salamander	*Plethodon elongatus*	Coast Ranges Section	72 occ	18 occ	13 occ	138 %
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	Coast Ranges Section	12 occ	10 occ	3 occ	333 %
Dunn's Salamander	*Plethodon dunni*	Willapa Hills Section	52 occ	31 occ	4 occ	775 %
Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog	*Rana boylii*	Coast Ranges Section	11 occ	6 occ	7 occ	86 %
Northern Red-Legged Frog	*Rana aurora aurora*	Coast Ranges Section	94 occ	47 occ	4 occ	1175 %
Olympic Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton olympicus*	Olympic Section	76 occ	62 occ	24 occ	258 %
Olympic Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton olympicus*	Willapa Hills Section	2 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Southern Torrent Salamander	*Rhyacotriton variegatus*	Coast Ranges Section	42 occ	25 occ	13 occ	192 %
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*	Coast Ranges Section	27 occ	12 occ	4 occ	300 %
Tailed Frog	*Ascaphus truei*	Willapa Hills Section	24 occ	12 occ	3 occ	400 %
Van Dyke's Salamander	*Plethodon vandykei*	Olympic Section	20 occ	16 occ	9 occ	178 %
Van Dyke's Salamander	*Plethodon vandykei*	Willapa Hills Section	24 occ	19 occ	11 occ	173 %
Birds						
American Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	Coast Ranges Section	5 occ	3 occ	6 occ	50 %
American Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	Olympic Section	11 occ	7 occ	6 occ	117 %
American Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	Willapa Hills Section	2 occ	1 occ	5 occ	20 %
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Coast Ranges Section	71 occ	38 occ	30 occ	127 %
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	139 occ	23 occ	70 occ	33 %
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Nahwitti Lowlands Section	277 occ	122 occ	138 occ	88 %
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	North Isle Mountains Section	73 occ	39 occ	36 occ	108 %
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Olympic Section	244 occ	92 occ	67 occ	137 %
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Willapa Hills Section	176 occ	67 occ	46 occ	146 %
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	903 occ	373 occ	452 occ	83 %
Bald Eagle Wintering Area	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus wintering area*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	3 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Bald Eagle Wintering Area	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus wintering area*	Olympic Section	2 occ	1 occ	2 occ	50 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type

Level of Biological Organization

Taxon Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Bald Eagle Wintering Area	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus wintering area*	Willapa Hills Section	7 occ	1 occ	7 occ	14 %
Bald Eagle Wintering Area	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus wintering area*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	1 occ	2 occ	50 %
Common Loon	*Gavia immer*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	1 occ	5 occ	20 %
Common Water Shrew, Brooksi Subspecies	*Sorex palustris brooksi*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	4 occ	4 occ	25 occ	16 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*	Coast Ranges Section	5 occ	3 occ	1 occ	300 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	37 occ	1 occ	2 occ	50 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*	Olympic Section	4 occ	1 occ	2 occ	50 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*	Willapa Hills Section	21 occ	6 occ	3 occ	200 %
Great-Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	4 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*	Olympic Section	53 occ	28 occ	4 occ	700 %
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*	Willapa Hills Section	3 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	Coast Ranges Section	824 occ	459 occ	412 occ	111 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	Olympic Section	676 occ	389 occ	338 occ	115 %
Marbled Murrelet	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	Willapa Hills Section	259 occ	169 occ	130 occ	130 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	13,406 ha	6,923 ha	6,703 ha	103 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	Nahwitti Lowlands Section	6,321 ha	4,426 ha	3,160 ha	140 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	North Isle Mountains Section	47,346 ha	25,080 ha	23,673 ha	106 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP1)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	227,778 ha	125,344 ha	113,889 ha	110 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	65,350 ha	35,764 ha	32,675 ha	109 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	Nahwitti Lowlands Section	99,379 ha	51,359 ha	49,690 ha	103 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	North Isle Mountains Section	107,472 ha	58,551 ha	53,736 ha	109 %
Marbled Murrelet (CAP2)	*Brachyramphus marmoratus*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	333,715 ha	182,348 ha	166,858 ha	109 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	28 occ	8 occ	3 occ	267 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	Olympic Section	16 occ	9 occ	9 occ	100 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	Willapa Hills Section	2 occ	1 occ	5 occ	20 %
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	5 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %
Northern Pygmy-Owl, Swarthi Subspecies	*Glaucidium gnoma swarthi*	North Isle Mountains Section	16 occ	16 occ	18 occ	89 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	Coast Ranges Section	724 occ	365 occ	362 occ	101 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	Olympic Section	238 occ	161 occ	119 occ	135 %
Northern Spotted Owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	Willapa Hills Section	43 occ	33 occ	22 occ	150 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	Coast Ranges Section	37 occ	10 occ	4 occ	250 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	Willapa Hills Section	41 occ	22 occ	3 occ	733 %
Streaked Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris strigata*	Coast Ranges Section	4 occ	1 occ	4 occ	25 %
Streaked Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris strigata*	Willapa Hills Section	9 occ	5 occ	5 occ	100 %
Surf Scoter	*Melanitta perspicillata*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	6 occ	4 occ	2 occ	200 %
Vaux's Swift	*Chaetura vauxi*	Olympic Section	2 occ	1 occ	2 occ	50 %
Vaux's Swift	*Chaetura vauxi*	Willapa Hills Section	3 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Western Bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*	Willapa Hills Section	2 occ	1 occ	9 occ	11 %
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucurus*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	25 occ	20 occ	15 occ	133 %
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucurus*	North Isle Mountains Section	4 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	*Lagopus leucurus*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	7 occ	5 occ	10 occ	50 %
Invertebrates						
Acmon Blue	*Plebejus acmon spangelatus*	Olympic Section	2 occ	2 occ	13 occ	15 %
Blue-Gray Taildropper	*Prophysaon coeruleum*	Coast Ranges Section	169 occ	59 occ	13 occ	454 %
Boisduval's Blue, Blackmorei	*Icaricia icarioides blackmorei*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Boisduval's Blue, Blackmorei	*Icaricia icarioides blackmorei*	Olympic Section	8 occ	8 occ	8 occ	100 %
Burrington Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia burringtoni*	Olympic Section	34 occ	10 occ	6 occ	167 %
Burrington Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia burringtoni*	Willapa Hills Section	8 occ	5 occ	7 occ	71 %
Chalcedon Checkerspot	*Euphydryas chalcedona perdiccas*	Olympic Section	15 occ	15 occ	13 occ	115 %
Chryxus Arctic	*Oeneis chryxus valerata*	Olympic Section	10 occ	10 occ	13 occ	77 %
Fender's Blue Butterfly	*Icaricia icarioides fenderi*	Coast Ranges Section	11 occ	3 occ	13 occ	23 %
Foliaceous Lace Bug	*Derephysia foliacea*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	2 occ	13 occ	15 %
Haddock's Rhyacophilan Cad	*Rhyacophila haddocki*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	13 occ	8 %
Insular Blue Butterfly	*Plebejus saepiolus littoralis*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	7 occ	14 %
Makah (Queen Charlotte) Copper	*Lycaena mariposa charlottensis*	Olympic Section	2 occ	1 occ	7 occ	14 %
Makah (Queen Charlotte) Copper	*Lycaena mariposa charlottensis*	Willapa Hills Section	1 occ	1 occ	6 occ	17 %
Malone Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia malonei*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	1 occ	13 occ	8 %
Moss' Elfin, Mossii Subspecies	*Incisalia mossii mossii*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	1 occ	6 occ	17 %
Moss' Elfin, Mossii Subspecies	*Incisalia mossii mossii*	Olympic Section	2 occ	2 occ	7 occ	29 %
Oregon Megomphix (Snail)	*Megomphix hemphilli*	Coast Ranges Section	90 occ	38 occ	7 occ	543 %
Oregon Megomphix (Snail)	*Megomphix hemphilli*	Willapa Hills Section	12 occ	4 occ	6 occ	67 %
Oregon Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*	Coast Ranges Section	4 occ	4 occ	13 occ	31 %
Oregon Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*	Willapa Hills Section	4 occ	3 occ	12 occ	25 %
Pacific Sideband(Ssp. Canyonville)	*Monadenia fidelis*	Coast Ranges Section	5 occ	3 occ	5 occ	60 %
Puget Oregonian	*Cryptomastix devia*	Willapa Hills Section	3 occ	1 occ	8 occ	13 %
Roth's Blind Ground Beetle	*Pterostichus rothi*	Coast Ranges Section	3 occ	3 occ	13 occ	23 %
Sisters Hesperian	*Hochbergellus hirsutus*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	13 occ	8 %
Smintheus Parnassian	*Parnassius smintheus olympianus*	Olympic Section	13 occ	13 occ	13 occ	100 %
Subspecies Of Ringlet Only	*Coenonympha tullia insulana*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	3 occ	1 occ	2 occ	50 %
Valley Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Valley Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %
Valley Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*	North Isle Mountains Section	1 occ	1 occ	2 occ	50 %
Valley Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*	Olympic Section	6 occ	5 occ	4 occ	125 %
Valley Silverspot Butterfly	*Speyeria zerene bremnerii*	Willapa Hills Section	2 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*	Coast Ranges Section	24 occ	12 occ	5 occ	240 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*	Olympic Section	35 occ	9 occ	4 occ	225 %
Warty Jumping-Slug	*Hemphillia glandulosa glandulosa*	Willapa Hills Section	9 occ	5 occ	4 occ	125 %
Mammals						
American Marten	*Martes americana*	Coast Ranges Section	10 occ	4 occ	3 occ	133 %
Columbia White-Tailed Deer	*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*	Willapa Hills Section	17 occ	12 occ	17 occ	71 %
Ermine, Anguinae Subspecies	*Mustela erminea anguinae*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	2 occ	18 occ	11 %
Keen's Myotis	*Myotis keenii*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	1 occ	1 occ	4 occ	25 %
Long-legged Myotis Volans	*Myotis volans*	Coast Ranges Section	10 occ	1 occ	4 occ	25 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type

Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Pacific Fisher	*Martes pennanti pacifica*	Coast Ranges Section	3 occ	3 occ	3 occ	100 %
Pacific Western Big-Eared Bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*	Coast Ranges Section	4 occ	1 occ	4 occ	25 %
Pacific Western Big-Eared Bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*	Willapa Hills Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Red Tree Vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*	Coast Ranges Section	151 occ	40 occ	13 occ	308 %
Vancouver Island Marmot	*Marmota vancouverensis*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	4 occ	3 occ	9 occ	33 %
Vancouver Island Marmot	*Marmota vancouverensis*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	2 occ	9 occ	22 %
Wolverine (Vancouverensis)	*Gulo gulo vancouverensis*	North Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	1 occ	7 occ	14 %
Yuma Myotis	*Myotis yumanensis*	Coast Ranges Section	4 occ	1 occ	5 occ	20 %
Nonvascular Plants						
Lichen Treepelt (Erioderma)	*Erioderma sorediatum*	Coast Ranges Section	6 occ	5 occ	12 occ	42 %
Lichen Treepelt (Leioderma)	*Leioderma sorediatum*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	2 occ	13 occ	15 %
Lichen (Bryoria)	*Bryoria pseudocapillaris*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	2 occ	7 occ	29 %
Lichen (Pannaria)	*Pannaria rubiginosa*	Coast Ranges Section	3 occ	2 occ	7 occ	29 %
Liverwort (Radula)	*Radula brunnea*	Willapa Hills Section	1 occ	1 occ	7 occ	14 %
Moss (Campylopus)	*Campylopus schmidii*	Coast Ranges Section	5 occ	4 occ	7 occ	57 %
Moss (Encalypta)	*Encalypta brevipes*	Willapa Hills Section	1 occ	1 occ	13 occ	8 %
Moss (Limbella)	*Limbella fryei*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	25 occ	4 %
Moss (Pohlia)	*Pohlia sphagnicola*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	7 occ	14 %
Reptiles						
Northwestern Pond Turtle	*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*	Coast Ranges Section	76 occ	11 occ	8 occ	138 %
Vascular Plants						
Alaska Plantain	*Plantago macrocarpa*	Olympic Section	8 occ	8 occ	13 occ	62 %
Bensonia	*Bensoniella oregana*	Coast Ranges Section	30 occ	9 occ	13 occ	69 %
Bog Anemone	*Anemone oregana var felix*	Coast Ranges Section	5 occ	5 occ	25 occ	20 %
Brewer's Cliff-Brake	*Pellaea breweri*	Olympic Section	2 occ	2 occ	3 occ	67 %
Cascade Head Catchfly	*Silene douglasii var oraria*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	2 occ	6 occ	33 %
Cascade Head Catchfly	*Silene douglasii var oraria*	Willapa Hills Section	3 occ	3 occ	7 occ	43 %
Chamber's Paintbrush	*Castilleja chambersii*	Willapa Hills Section	3 occ	3 occ	25 occ	12 %
Coast Checker Bloom	*Sidalcea malviflora ssp patula*	Coast Ranges Section	8 occ	6 occ	13 occ	46 %
Coast Microseris	*Microseris bigelovii*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	13 occ	8 %
Coast Range Fawn-Lily	*Erythronium elegans*	Coast Ranges Section	9 occ	9 occ	25 occ	36 %
Coastal Sagewort	*Artemisia pycnocephala*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	13 occ	8 %
Cotton's Milk-Vetch	*Astragalus australis var olympicus*	Olympic Section	9 occ	9 occ	25 occ	36 %
Cut-Leaf Synthyris	*Synthyris pinnatifida var lanugino*	Olympic Section	19 occ	19 occ	25 occ	76 %
Dwarf Trillium	*Trillium ovatum var hibbersonii*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	4 occ	4 occ	25 occ	16 %
Flett Groundsel	*Senecio flettii*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	2 occ	13 occ	15 %
Flett Groundsel	*Senecio flettii*	Willapa Hills Section	1 occ	1 occ	12 occ	8 %
Frigid Shootingstar	*Dodecatheon austrofrigidum*	Olympic Section	1 occ	1 occ	13 occ	8 %
Frigid Shootingstar	*Dodecatheon austrofrigidum*	Willapa Hills Section	2 occ	2 occ	12 occ	17 %
Hairy Goldfields	*Lasthenia maritima*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	2 occ	13 occ	15 %
Hairy Manzanita	*Arctostaphylos hispidula*	Coast Ranges Section	28 occ	12 occ	13 occ	92 %
Hairy-Stemmed Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea hirtipes*	Coast Ranges Section	11 occ	9 occ	13 occ	69 %
Hairy-Stemmed Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea hirtipes*	Willapa Hills Section	4 occ	3 occ	12 occ	25 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
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Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Henderson Sidalcea	*Sidalcea hendersonii*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	2 occ	13 occ	15 %
Kincaid's Sulfur Lupine	*Lupinus sulphureus var kincaidii*	Coast Ranges Section	24 occ	7 occ	7 occ	100 %
Kincaid's Sulfur Lupine	*Lupinus sulphureus var kincaidii*	Willapa Hills Section	3 occ	3 occ	6 occ	50 %
Lance-Fruited Draba	*Draba lonchocarpa var vestita*	North Isle Mountains Section	4 occ	4 occ	7 occ	57 %
Lance-Fruited Draba	*Draba lonchocarpa var vestita*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	1 occ	1 occ	6 occ	17 %
Large-Flowered Goldfields	*Lasthenia macrantha ssp prisca*	Coast Ranges Section	10 occ	10 occ	25 occ	40 %
Leach's Brodiaea	*Triteleia hendersonii var leachiae*	Coast Ranges Section	37 occ	3 occ	13 occ	23 %
Least Bladdery Milk-Vetch	*Astragalus microcystis*	Olympic Section	2 occ	2 occ	13 occ	15 %
Nelson's Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea nelsoniana*	Coast Ranges Section	42 occ	7 occ	2 occ	350 %
Nelson's Checker-Mallow	*Sidalcea nelsoniana*	Willapa Hills Section	2 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Olympic Mountain Aster	*Aster paucicapitatus*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	2 occ	12 occ	17 %
Olympic Mountain Aster	*Aster paucicapitatus*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	3 occ	3 occ	13 occ	23 %
Pink Sandverbena	*Abronia umbellata ssp breviflora*	Coast Ranges Section	8 occ	6 occ	8 occ	75 %
Pink Sandverbena	*Abronia umbellata ssp breviflora*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	1 occ	1 occ	7 occ	14 %
Queen-Of-The-Forest	*Filipendula occidentalis*	Coast Ranges Section	3 occ	3 occ	6 occ	50 %
Queen-Of-The-Forest	*Filipendula occidentalis*	Willapa Hills Section	26 occ	25 occ	19 occ	132 %
Saddle Mt. Bittercress	*Cardamine pattersonii*	Willapa Hills Section	1 occ	1 occ	25 occ	4 %
Saddle Mt. Saxifrage	*Saxifraga hitchcockiana*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	13 occ	8 %
Saddle Mt. Saxifrage	*Saxifraga hitchcockiana*	Willapa Hills Section	2 occ	2 occ	12 occ	17 %
Salish Daisy	*Erigeron salishii*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	3 occ	3 occ	13 occ	23 %
Salish Daisy	*Erigeron salishii*	North Isle Mountains Section	1 occ	1 occ	12 occ	8 %
Salt-Marsh Bird's-Beak	*Cordylanthus maritimus ssp palustris*	Coast Ranges Section	20 occ	15 occ	25 occ	60 %
San Francisco Bluegrass	*Poa unilateralis*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	2 occ	3 occ	67 %
San Francisco Bluegrass	*Poa unilateralis*	Willapa Hills Section	4 occ	4 occ	4 occ	100 %
Sand-Dwelling Wallflower	*Erysimum arenicola var torulosum*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	2 occ	13 occ	15 %
Sand-Dwelling Wallflower	*Erysimum arenicola var torulosum*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	2 occ	2 occ	12 occ	17 %
Scurvygrass	*Cochlearia officinalis*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	6 occ	17 %
Seaside Cryptantha	*Cryptantha leiocarpa*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	2 occ	7 occ	29 %
Seaside Gilia	*Gilia millefoliata*	Coast Ranges Section	3 occ	3 occ	13 occ	23 %
Several-Flowered Sedge	*Carex pluriflora*	Olympic Section	3 occ	3 occ	4 occ	75 %
Several-Flowered Sedge	*Carex pluriflora*	Willapa Hills Section	1 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Sierra Wood Fern	*Thelypteris nevadensis*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	1 occ	1 occ	7 occ	14 %
Silvery Phacelia	*Phacelia argentea*	Coast Ranges Section	17 occ	16 occ	13 occ	123 %
Smooth Douglasia	*Douglasia laevigata var ciliolata*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	1 occ	1 occ	4 occ	25 %
Smooth Douglasia	*Douglasia laevigata var ciliolata*	North Isle Mountains Section	1 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Smooth Douglasia	*Douglasia laevigata var ciliolata*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	6 occ	6 occ	6 occ	100 %
Tall Bugbane	*Cimicifuga elata*	Coast Ranges Section	40 occ	14 occ	4 occ	350 %
Tall Bugbane	*Cimicifuga elata*	Olympic Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Tall Bugbane	*Cimicifuga elata*	Willapa Hills Section	9 occ	3 occ	2 occ	150 %
Thin-Leaved Peavine	*Lathyrus holochlorus*	Willapa Hills Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Tisch's Saxifrage	*Saxifraga tischii*	Olympic Section	2 occ	2 occ	25 occ	8 %
Wandering Daisy	*Erigeron peregrinus ssp peregrinus*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	6 occ	17 %
Wandering Daisy	*Erigeron peregrinus ssp peregrinus*	Willapa Hills Section	2 occ	2 occ	7 occ	29 %

Habitat Type / Level of Biological Organization / Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section[a]	Amount Known[b]	Captured in Porfolio[c]	Conservation Goal[d]	% of Goal Captured[e]
Water Bur-Reed	*Sparganium fluctuans*	Lee Isle Mountains Section	3 occ	2 occ	4 occ	50 %
Water Bur-Reed	*Sparganium fluctuans*	Olympic Section	2 occ	2 occ	4 occ	50 %
Water Bur-Reed	*Sparganium fluctuans*	Wind Isle Mountains Section	1 occ	1 occ	5 occ	20 %
Western Lily	*Lilium occidentale*	Coast Ranges Section	18 occ	18 occ	25 occ	72 %
Whorled Marsh Pennywort	*Hydrocotyle verticillata*	Coast Ranges Section	5 occ	5 occ	7 occ	71 %
Willamette Valley Larkspur	*Delphinium oreganum*	Willapa Hills Section	1 occ	1 occ	7 occ	14 %
Wolf's Evening-Primrose	*Oenothera wolfii*	Coast Ranges Section	7 occ	5 occ	25 occ	20 %
Plant Communities						
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Calnut)		Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Salhoo Malfus / Carobn Lysame)		Coast Ranges Section	7 occ	4 occ	3 occ	133 %
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Vaculi / Desces Carobn)		Coast Ranges Section	6 occ	5 occ	3 occ	167 %
Lowland Coniferous Forested Wetlands (Picsit / Carobn Lysame)		Coast Ranges Section	6 occ	6 occ	3 occ	200 %
Lowland Coniferous Forested Wetlands (Picsit / Carobn Lysame)		Willapa Hills Section	2 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Lowland Coniferous Forested Wetlands (Pinconc / Carobn)		Coast Ranges Section	4 occ	3 occ	3 occ	100 %
Mineral Spring		Coast Ranges Section	39 occ	22 occ	12 occ	183 %
Mineral Spring		Olympic Section	2 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Mineral Spring		Willapa Hills Section	19 occ	7 occ	6 occ	117 %
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Caraqud / Compal)	*Caraqud / compal*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Caraqud)	*Caraqud*	Willapa Hills Section	1 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Carobn / Sphagn)	*Carobn / sphagn*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Ledgla / Carobn / Sphagn)	*Ledgla / carobn / sphagn*	Coast Ranges Section	10 occ	6 occ	3 occ	200 %
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Ledgla / Carobn / Sphagn)	*Ledgla / carobn / sphagn*	Willapa Hills Section	2 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Sphagnum Bogs and Poor Fens (Ledgla / Darcal / Sphagn)	*Ledgla / darcal / sphagn*	Coast Ranges Section	9 occ	7 occ	3 occ	233 %
Sphagnum Bogs and Poor Fens (Ledgla / sanoff / sphagn)	*Ledgla / sanoff / sphagn*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %
Sphagnum Bogs and Poor Fens (Vaccae / Sanoff)	*Vaccae / sanoff*	Coast Ranges Section	1 occ	1 occ	3 occ	33 %
Sphagnum Bogs And Poor Fens (Xerten- Sanoff - Sphagn)	*Xerten- sanoff - sphagn*	Coast Ranges Section	2 occ	2 occ	3 occ	67 %
Marine						
Species						
Birds						
Aleutian Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis leucopareia*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	5 occ	3 occ	2 occ	150 %
Aleutian Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis leucopareia*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	13 occ	5 occ	4 occ	125 %
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	118 occ	61 occ	35 occ	174 %
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	119 occ	52 occ	36 occ	144 %
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*	JdF Strait Marine Section	5 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*	Pt Grenville North Marine Section	47 occ	28 occ	14 occ	200 %
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	3 occ	3 occ	1 occ	300 %
Black Oystercatcher	*Haematopus bachmani*	VI Shelf Marine Section	63 occ	26 occ	19 occ	137 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	53 occ	29 occ	16 occ	181 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	40 occ	19 occ	12 occ	158 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*	Pt Grenville North Marine Section	2 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Brandt's Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*	VI Shelf Marine Section	5 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %

Habitat Type

Level of Biological Organization

Taxon Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Caspian Tern	*Sterna caspia*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	3 occ	3 occ	1 occ	300 %
Cassin's Auklet	*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	2 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Cassin's Auklet	*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*	Pt Grenville North Marine Section	6 occ	3 occ	2 occ	150 %
Cassin's Auklet	*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*	VI Shelf Marine Section	7 occ	4 occ	2 occ	200 %
Common Murre		Cape Arago North Marine Section	42 occ	26 occ	13 occ	200 %
Common Murre		Cape Arago South Marine Section	35 occ	15 occ	10 occ	150 %
Common Murre		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	15 occ	8 occ	4 occ	200 %
Common Murre		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	2 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Common Murre		VI Shelf Marine Section	6 occ	4 occ	2 occ	200 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	20 occ	9 occ	6 occ	150 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	12 occ	10 occ	4 occ	250 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*	Pt Grenville North Marine Section	14 occ	7 occ	4 occ	175 %
Double-Crested Cormorant	*Phalacroscorax auritus*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	3 occ	3 occ	1 occ	300 %
Fork-Tailed Storm Petral		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	4 occ	3 occ	1 occ	300 %
Fork-Tailed Storm Petral		VI Shelf Marine Section	7 occ	3 occ	2 occ	150 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	5 occ	4 occ	2 occ	200 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	13 occ	10 occ	4 occ	250 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*	Pt Grenville North Marine Section	4 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Leach's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*	VI Shelf Marine Section	10 occ	6 occ	3 occ	200 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	101 occ	51 occ	30 occ	170 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	117 occ	56 occ	35 occ	160 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*	JdF Strait Marine Section	4 occ	3 occ	1 occ	300 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*	Pt Grenville North Marine Section	42 occ	25 occ	13 occ	192 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	3 occ	3 occ	1 occ	300 %
Pelagic Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*	VI Shelf Marine Section	47 occ	17 occ	14 occ	121 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	170 occ	90 occ	51 occ	176 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	140 occ	65 occ	42 occ	155 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	JdF Strait Marine Section	4 occ	3 occ	1 occ	300 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	Pt Grenville North Marine Section	22 occ	13 occ	7 occ	186 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	5 occ	5 occ	2 occ	250 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	QC Strait Marine Section	4 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Pigeon Guillemot	*Cepphus columba*	VI Shelf Marine Section	40 occ	20 occ	12 occ	167 %
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	4 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	2 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*	Pt Grenville North Marine Section	3 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Rhinoceros Auklet	*Cerorhinca monocerata*	VI Shelf Marine Section	4 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Shorebird Concentration Area		Cape Arago North Marine Section	16 occ	14 occ	4 occ	350 %
Shorebird Concentration Area		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	11 occ	9 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	33 occ	18 occ	10 occ	180 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	25 occ	15 occ	8 occ	188 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*	JdF Strait Marine Section	2 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*	Pt Grenville North Marine Section	19 occ	12 occ	6 occ	200 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	2 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Tufted Puffin	*Fratercula cirrhata*	VI Shelf Marine Section	13 occ	8 occ	4 occ	200 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type / Level of Biological Organization / Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Western Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	8 occ	6 occ	3 occ	200 %
Western Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	3 occ	3 occ	2 occ	150 %
Western Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	3 occ	2 occ	6 occ	33 %
Fishes						
Herring Spawning High Cover		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	71,820 m	71,820 m	21,546 m	333 %
Herring Spawning High Cover		QC Strait Marine Section	2,622 m	2,622 m	787 m	333 %
Herring Spawning High Cover		VI Shelf Marine Section	206,678 m	68,348 m	62,003 m	110 %
Herring Spawning Low Cover		QC Strait Marine Section	45,426 m	41,684 m	13,628 m	306 %
Herring Spawning Low Cover		VI Shelf Marine Section	706,297 m	286,609 m	211,889 m	135 %
Smelt spawn		JdF Strait Marine Section	6,202 m	3,265 m	1,861 m	175 %
Smelt spawn		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	33,066 m	13,567 m	9,920 m	137 %
Smelt spawn		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	3,079 m	898 m	924 m	97 %
Invertebrates						
Mussels and barnacles		JdF Strait Marine Section	45,839 m	28,104 m	13,752 m	204 %
Mussels and barnacles		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	23,474 m	10,346 m	7,042 m	147 %
Mussels and barnacles		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	141,551 m	78,845 m	42,465 m	186 %
Mussels and barnacles		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	8,248 m	7,758 m	2,474 m	314 %
Mussels and barnacles		QC Sound Marine Section	11,400 m	9,148 m	3,420 m	267 %
Mussels and barnacles		QC Strait Marine Section	949 m	949 m	285 m	333 %
Mussels and barnacles		VI Shelf Marine Section	893,026 m	310,786 m	267,908 m	116 %
Mammals						
Northern Elephant Seal	*Mirounga angustirostris*	Pt Grenville North Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Northern Elephant Seal	*Mirounga angustirostris*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	7 occ	7 occ	2 occ	350 %
Stellar's Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	13 occ	9 occ	4 occ	225 %
Stellar's Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*	Pt Grenville North Marine Section	12 occ	9 occ	4 occ	225 %
Stellar's Sea Lion	*Eumetopias jubatus*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	4 occ	25 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout		Cape Arago North Marine Section	9 occ	7 occ	3 occ	233 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout		Cape Arago South Marine Section	12 occ	10 occ	4 occ	250 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout		JdF Strait Marine Section	3 occ	3 occ	1 occ	300 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	9 occ	6 occ	3 occ	200 %
Stellar's Sea Lion haulout		VI Shelf Marine Section	7 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %
Stellar's Sea Lion rookery		VI Shelf Marine Section	3 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Nonvascular Plants						
Marine Algae (Desmarestia)	*Desmarestia tortuosa*	VI Shelf Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Plant Communities						
Algal Beds (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	735 ha	606 ha	220 ha	275 %
Algal Beds (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	56 ha	56 ha	17 ha	329 %
Algal Beds (ha)		JdF Strait Marine Section	16 ha	16 ha	5 ha	320 %
Algal Beds (ha)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	10,475 ha	10,475 ha	3,142 ha	333 %
Algal Beds Estuary		JdF Strait Marine Section	4,307 m	2,325 m	1,292 m	180 %
Algal Beds Estuary		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	3,979 m	3,858 m	1,194 m	323 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Algal Beds Estuary		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	74,167 m	74,167 m	22,250 m	333 %
Algal Beds Estuary		QC Sound Marine Section	1,427 m	1,427 m	428 m	333 %
Algal Beds Estuary		QC Strait Marine Section	28,545 m	26,808 m	8,563 m	313 %
Algal Beds Estuary		VI Shelf Marine Section	262,913 m	93,294 m	78,874 m	118 %
Algal Beds Shore		JdF Strait Marine Section	107,024 m	48,691 m	32,107 m	152 %
Algal Beds Shore		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	23,788 m	11,926 m	7,136 m	167 %
Algal Beds Shore		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	134,814 m	71,041 m	40,444 m	176 %
Algal Beds Shore		QC Sound Marine Section	11,172 m	5,105 m	3,352 m	152 %
Algal Beds Shore		QC Strait Marine Section	150,485 m	75,505 m	45,146 m	167 %
Algal Beds Shore		VI Shelf Marine Section	2,704,162 m	904,403 m	810,904 m	112 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	646 ha	498 ha	194 ha	257 %
Aquatic Bed (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	12 ha	12 ha	4 ha	300 %
Bedrock (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	65 ha	42 ha	20 ha	210 %
Coast Willow Deflation Plain Wetland	*Salhoc-myrcal*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Coastal Sand Dunes	*Fesrub dune*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Dune grass (Ha)		JdF Strait Marine Section	16 ha	16 ha	5 ha	320 %
Dune grass (Ha)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	573 ha	573 ha	172 ha	333 %
Dune grass Estuary		JdF Strait Marine Section	8,138 m	7,952 m	2,442 m	326 %
Dune grass Estuary		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	6,571 m	5,740 m	1,971 m	291 %
Dune grass Estuary		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	101,734 m	88,067 m	30,520 m	289 %
Dune grass Estuary		QC Sound Marine Section	1,659 m	1,659 m	498 m	333 %
Dune grass Estuary		VI Shelf Marine Section	90,023 m	36,605 m	27,007 m	136 %
Dune grass Shore		JdF Strait Marine Section	25,970 m	14,312 m	7,791 m	184 %
Dune grass Shore		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	80,716 m	31,833 m	24,215 m	131 %
Dune grass Shore		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	100,137 m	18,944 m	30,041 m	63 %
Dune grass Shore		QC Sound Marine Section	1,692 m	1,459 m	508 m	287 %
Dune grass Shore		VI Shelf Marine Section	380,602 m	126,141 m	114,181 m	110 %
Eelgrass (Ha)		JdF Strait Marine Section	27 ha	27 ha	8 ha	338 %
Eelgrass (Ha)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	29 ha	24 ha	9 ha	267 %
Eelgrass (Ha)		VI Shelf Marine Section	1,419 ha	482 ha	426 ha	113 %
Eelgrass Estuary		Cape Arago North Marine Section	220,321 m	157,186 m	66,096 m	238 %
Eelgrass Estuary		Cape Arago South Marine Section	2,841 m	2,841 m	852 m	333 %
Eelgrass Estuary		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	986 m	986 m	296 m	333 %
Eelgrass Estuary		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	109,939 m	106,869 m	32,982 m	324 %
Eelgrass Estuary		QC Strait Marine Section	6,153 m	5,153 m	1,846 m	279 %
Eelgrass Estuary		VI Shelf Marine Section	225,897 m	107,327 m	67,769 m	158 %
Eelgrass Shore		JdF Strait Marine Section	12,146 m	4,410 m	3,644 m	121 %
Eelgrass Shore		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	3,325 m	2,781 m	997 m	279 %
Eelgrass Shore		QC Strait Marine Section	5,451 m	3,396 m	1,635 m	208 %
Eelgrass Shore		VI Shelf Marine Section	603,490 m	263,451 m	181,047 m	146 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Desces Junbal Tidal)	*Desces - junbal tidal*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	8 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %
Intertidal Salt Marshes (Salvir Disspi Trimar)	*Salvir - disspi - trimar - (jaucar)*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	68 occ	55 occ	22 occ	250 %
Kelp Estuary		Cape Arago North Marine Section	425 m	425 m	127 m	335 %
Kelp Estuary		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	2,441 m	1,125 m	732 m	154 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Kelp Estuary		QC Sound Marine Section	1,181 m	1,181 m	354 m	334 %
Kelp Estuary		QC Strait Marine Section	2,769 m	2,033 m	831 m	245 %
Kelp Estuary		VI Shelf Marine Section	18,409 m	11,444 m	5,523 m	207 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	262 ha	95 ha	79 ha	120 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	2,078 ha	824 ha	623 ha	132 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		JdF Strait Marine Section	862 ha	294 ha	259 ha	114 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	645 ha	265 ha	193 ha	137 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		QC Sound Marine Section	1,586 ha	647 ha	476 ha	136 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		QC Strait Marine Section	3,241 ha	649 ha	972 ha	67 %
Kelp habitat (OR, BC)		VI Shelf Marine Section	10,807 ha	3,372 ha	3,242 ha	104 %
Kelp high persistence (WA)		JdF Strait Marine Section	784 ha	320 ha	235 ha	136 %
Kelp high persistence (WA)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	336 ha	244 ha	101 ha	242 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)		JdF Strait Marine Section	1,222 ha	573 ha	366 ha	157 %
Kelp low persistence (WA)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	1,087 ha	546 ha	326 ha	167 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)		JdF Strait Marine Section	696 ha	333 ha	209 ha	159 %
Kelp medium persistence (WA)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	369 ha	208 ha	111 ha	187 %
Kelp Shore		Cape Arago North Marine Section	34,888 m	16,714 m	10,466 m	160 %
Kelp Shore		Cape Arago South Marine Section	90,628 m	41,708 m	27,188 m	153 %
Kelp Shore		JdF Strait Marine Section	421 m	421 m	126 m	334 %
Kelp Shore		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	101,697 m	45,310 m	30,509 m	149 %
Kelp Shore		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	47,780 m	25,907 m	14,334 m	181 %
Kelp Shore		QC Sound Marine Section	36,913 m	20,743 m	11,074 m	187 %
Kelp Shore		QC Strait Marine Section	84,997 m	43,830 m	25,499 m	172 %
Kelp Shore		VI Shelf Marine Section	1,019,547 m	405,300 m	305,864 m	133 %
Low Intertidal Brackish Saltmarsh On Sands To Silts		Cape Arago South Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Low Intertidal High Salinity Sandy Saltmarsh		Cape Arago North Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Low Intertidal High Salinity Silty Saltmarsh		Cape Arago North Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Carlyn Freshwater)	*Carlyn freshwater*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mineral Soils Corser Salix)	*Corser - salix (salhoo - salsit)*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	5 occ	4 occ	1 occ	400 %
Lowland Floodplain-Low Terrace Riparian Forests And Shrublands	*Popbalt / corser / impcap*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	8 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %
Mid Intertidal Brackish Fine Substrate Saltmarsh		JdF Strait Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Mixed Fine: Partly Enclosed Eulittoral, Polyhaline (Marsh) Op	*Silty, moderate salinity, low marsh op*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Mixed-Fine And Mud: Partly Enclosed, Eulittoral, Mesohaline	*Silty, low salinity, low marsh op*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	13 occ	13 occ	4 occ	325 %
Old-Growth Sitka Spruce/Creek Dogwood Tideland Swamp	*Picsit/corser tideland swamp*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	3 occ	3 occ	1 occ	300 %
Organic, Sand, Mixed-Fine Or Mud: Partly Enclosed, Backshore	*Transition zone wetland op*	Cape Arago North Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Organic: Partly Enclosed, Backshore, Mesohaline (Marsh) Op	*Low salinity high marsh op*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	9 occ	9 occ	3 occ	300 %
Organic: Partly Enclosed, Backshore, Polyhaline (Marsh) Op	*Moderate salinity high marsh op*	Pt Grenville North Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Organic: Partly Enclosed, Backshore, Polyhaline (Marsh) Op	*Moderate salinity high marsh op*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	11 occ	11 occ	2 occ	550 %
Pacific Reedgrass - Pacific Silverweed - Baltic Rush	*Calamagrostis nutkaensis - argentina egedii - juncus balticu*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	2 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Red Fescue Stabilized Sand Dunes	*Fesrub dune grassland*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	6,614 ha	4,606 ha	1,984 ha	232 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	229 ha	212 ha	69 ha	307 %

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Saltmarsh (ha)		JdF Strait Marine Section	17 ha	17 ha	5 ha	340 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	247 ha	179 ha	74 ha	242 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	135 ha	112 ha	41 ha	273 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	2,835 ha	2,159 ha	851 ha	254 %
Saltmarsh (ha)		VI Shelf Marine Section	482 ha	265 ha	145 ha	183 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		Cape Arago North Marine Section	532,253 m	354,180 m	159,676 m	222 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		Cape Arago South Marine Section	32,305 m	32,305 m	9,692 m	333 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		JdF Strait Marine Section	13,372 m	13,186 m	4,012 m	329 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	47,682 m	37,718 m	14,305 m	264 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	10,515 m	5,740 m	3,154 m	182 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	493,111 m	399,074 m	147,933 m	270 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		QC Sound Marine Section	2,180 m	2,180 m	654 m	333 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		QC Strait Marine Section	21,821 m	20,820 m	6,546 m	318 %
Saltmarsh Estuary		VI Shelf Marine Section	321,283 m	144,850 m	96,385 m	150 %
Saltmarsh Shore		Cape Arago South Marine Section	1,062 m	1,041 m	318 m	327 %
Saltmarsh Shore		JdF Strait Marine Section	4,823 m	4,219 m	1,447 m	292 %
Saltmarsh Shore		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	11,897 m	6,509 m	3,569 m	182 %
Saltmarsh Shore		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	683 m	683 m	205 m	333 %
Saltmarsh Shore		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	15,735 m	5,354 m	4,720 m	113 %
Saltmarsh Shore		QC Sound Marine Section	1,692 m	1,459 m	508 m	287 %
Saltmarsh Shore		QC Strait Marine Section	24,922 m	15,744 m	7,477 m	211 %
Saltmarsh Shore		VI Shelf Marine Section	486,331 m	158,371 m	145,899 m	109 %
Sand: Partly Enclosed, Eulittoral, Euhaline (Marsh) Op	*Sandy, high salinity, low marsh op*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	1 occ	1 occ	2 occ	50 %
Sand: Partly Enclosed, Eulittoral, Mesohaline (Marsh) Op	*Sandy, low salinity, low marsh op*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	8 occ	8 occ	1 occ	800 %
Sand: Partly Enclosed, Eulittoral, Polyhaline (Marsh) Op	*Sandy, moderate salinity, low marsh op*	Pt Grenville South Marine Section	2 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Seagrass (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	2,266 ha	1,579 ha	680 ha	232 %
Seagrass (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	5 ha	5 ha	1 ha	500 %
Seagrass (ha)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	30,622 ha	27,404 ha	9,187 ha	298 %
Seashore Lupine Dunes	*Lupinus littoralis (dune community)*	VI Shelf Marine Section	7 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Shorepine/Slough Sedge	*Pincon/carobn*	Cape Arago South Marine Section	2 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Surfgrass Estuary		QC Sound Marine Section	2,796 m	1,615 m	839 m	192 %
Surfgrass Estuary		VI Shelf Marine Section	20,198 m	13,192 m	6,059 m	218 %
Surfgrass Shore		JdF Strait Marine Section	61,074 m	24,490 m	18,322 m	134 %
Surfgrass Shore		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	87,325 m	48,385 m	26,198 m	185 %
Surfgrass Shore		QC Sound Marine Section	43,857 m	24,144 m	13,157 m	184 %
Surfgrass Shore		QC Strait Marine Section	4,333 m	3,247 m	1,300 m	250 %
Surfgrass Shore		VI Shelf Marine Section	1,014,092 m	376,886 m	304,228 m	124 %
Marine Ecological Systems						
Estuary						
Boulder (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	133 ha	112 ha	40 ha	280 %
Cobble/Gravel (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	126 ha	98 ha	38 ha	258 %
Cobble/Gravel (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	57 ha	57 ha	17 ha	335 %
Cobble/Gravel Flat (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	10 ha	10 ha	3 ha	333 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Cobble/Gravel Flat (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	189 ha	189 ha	57 ha	332 %
Flat (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	861 ha	291 ha	258 ha	113 %
Flat (ha)		JdF Strait Marine Section	8 ha	8 ha	2 ha	400 %
Flat (ha)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	45 ha	16 ha	14 ha	114 %
Flat (ha)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	17 ha	8 ha	5 ha	160 %
Mud (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	506 ha	367 ha	152 ha	241 %
Mud (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	11 ha	11 ha	3 ha	367 %
Mud Flat (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	1,384 ha	536 ha	415 ha	129 %
Mud Flat (ha)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	27,705 ha	24,473 ha	8,311 ha	294 %
Mud Flat (ha)		VI Shelf Marine Section	1,472 ha	1,313 ha	442 ha	297 %
Organics/fines (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	14,162 ha	8,323 ha	4,249 ha	196 %
Organics/fines (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	416 ha	373 ha	125 ha	298 %
Organics/fines (ha)		JdF Strait Marine Section	32 ha	32 ha	10 ha	320 %
Organics/fines (ha)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	119 ha	114 ha	36 ha	317 %
Organics/fines (ha)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	269 ha	182 ha	81 ha	225 %
Organics/fines (ha)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	3,146 ha	2,184 ha	944 ha	231 %
Organics/fines (ha)		VI Shelf Marine Section	180 ha	96 ha	54 ha	178 %
Rock (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	70 ha	70 ha	21 ha	333 %
Sand (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	26,568 ha	19,040 ha	7,970 ha	239 %
Sand (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	17 ha	17 ha	5 ha	340 %
Sand (ha)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	6 ha	6 ha	2 ha	300 %
Sand and Gravel Flat (ha)		QC Strait Marine Section	245 ha	212 ha	74 ha	286 %
Sand and Gravel Flat (ha)		VI Shelf Marine Section	471 ha	186 ha	141 ha	132 %
Sand Flat (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	5,791 ha	3,510 ha	1,737 ha	202 %
Sand Flat (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	12 ha	12 ha	4 ha	300 %
Sand Flat (ha)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	128 ha	65 ha	38 ha	171 %
Sand Flat (ha)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	2,997 ha	2,997 ha	899 ha	333 %
Sand Flat (ha)		VI Shelf Marine Section	1,302 ha	293 ha	391 ha	75 %
Sand/Mud (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	4,123 ha	3,025 ha	1,237 ha	245 %
Sand/Mud (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	44 ha	44 ha	13 ha	338 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	8,458 ha	6,485 ha	2,537 ha	256 %
Sand/Mud Flat (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	44 ha	44 ha	13 ha	338 %
Shell (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	17 ha	3 ha	5 ha	60 %
Unconsolidated (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	194 ha	31 ha	58 ha	53 %
Unconsolidated (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	110 ha	79 ha	33 ha	239 %
Wood Debris/Organic (ha)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	22 ha	9 ha	7 ha	129 %
Wood Debris/Organic (ha)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	4 ha	4 ha	1 ha	400 %
Intertidal Habitat						
Rocky intertidal habitat (Embayment)		QC Sound Marine Section	2,796 m	1,615 m	839 m	192 %
Rocky intertidal habitat (Embayment)		QC Strait Marine Section	526 m	441 m	158 m	279 %
Rocky intertidal habitat (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	14,119 m	8,820 m	4,236 m	208 %
Shoreline						
Channel Protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	10,705 m	2,880 m	3,212 m	90 %

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Gravel Beach (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	5,656 m	5,656 m	1,697 m	333 %
Gravel Beach (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	467 m	467 m	140 m	334 %
Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	1,008 m	242 m	302 m	80 %
Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	1,770 m	1,514 m	531 m	285 %
Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	8,173 m	3,425 m	2,452 m	140 %
Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	24,929 m	13,485 m	7,479 m	180 %
Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	40,092 m	30,662 m	12,028 m	255 %
Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	168 m	168 m	51 m	329 %
Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	1,618 m	256 m	485 m	53 %
Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	839 m	283 m	252 m	112 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	4,858 m	4,516 m	1,457 m	310 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	99,001 m	28,701 m	29,700 m	97 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	394 m	394 m	118 m	334 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	480 m	291 m	144 m	202 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	13,632 m	4,591 m	4,089 m	112 %
Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	194 m	194 m	58 m	334 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	10,238 m	7,504 m	3,071 m	244 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	6,206 m	6,206 m	1,862 m	333 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	17,477 m	5,376 m	5,243 m	103 %
Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	31,113 m	7,586 m	9,334 m	81 %
Gravel Beach Very Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	1,020 m	1,020 m	306 m	333 %
Gravel Beach Very Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	821 m	821 m	246 m	334 %
Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	1,288 m	1,288 m	386 m	334 %
Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	3,382 m	2,401 m	1,015 m	237 %
Gravel Flat (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	4,103 m	779 m	1,231 m	63 %
Gravel Flat Exposed (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	1,057 m	1,057 m	317 m	333 %
Gravel Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	5,819 m	2,236 m	1,746 m	128 %
Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	1,350 m	1,350 m	405 m	333 %
Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)		QC Strait Marine Section	904 m	904 m	271 m	334 %
Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	3,623 m	1,294 m	1,087 m	119 %
Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	1,136 m	630 m	341 m	185 %
Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	1,041 m	1,041 m	312 m	334 %
Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	20,208 m	2,651 m	6,062 m	44 %
High Tide Lagoon Exposed (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	444 m	444 m	133 m	334 %
High Tide lagoon Protected (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	1,194 m	1,194 m	358 m	334 %
High Tide Lagoon protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	7,915 m	5,382 m	2,375 m	227 %
Mud Flat (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	564 m	564 m	169 m	334 %
Mud Flat Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	2,775 m	2,194 m	832 m	264 %
Mud Flat Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	139 m	139 m	42 m	331 %
Mud Flat Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	61 m	61 m	18 m	339 %
Mud Flat Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	12,500 m	8,087 m	3,750 m	216 %
Mud Flat Protected (Embayment)		QC Strait Marine Section	447 m	447 m	134 m	334 %
Mud Flat Protected (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	6,640 m	4,637 m	1,992 m	233 %
Mud Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	683 m	668 m	205 m	326 %

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Mud Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	533 m	533 m	160 m	333 %
Mud Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	9,703 m	2,666 m	2,911 m	92 %
Mud Flat Very Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	9,378 m	9,378 m	2,813 m	333 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	95,053 m	61,335 m	28,516 m	215 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	412 m	412 m	124 m	332 %
Organics/fines (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	55,212 m	36,722 m	16,564 m	222 %
Organics/fines (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	49,005 m	5,001 m	14,702 m	34 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	454,866 m	290,523 m	136,460 m	213 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	17,288 m	9,813 m	5,186 m	189 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	711 m	580 m	213 m	272 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	7,258 m	7,258 m	2,177 m	333 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	2,470 m	2,470 m	741 m	333 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	1,989 m	917 m	597 m	154 %
Organics/fines Exposed (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	1,209 m	1,209 m	363 m	333 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	73,147 m	33,378 m	21,944 m	152 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	5,218 m	4,124 m	1,565 m	264 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	4,375 m	4,189 m	1,313 m	319 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	43,691 m	35,516 m	13,107 m	271 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	404,386 m	327,384 m	121,316 m	270 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		QC Sound Marine Section	2,180 m	2,180 m	654 m	333 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		QC Strait Marine Section	16,124 m	16,021 m	4,837 m	331 %
Organics/fines Protected (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	249,139 m	112,184 m	74,742 m	150 %
Organics/fines Protected (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	739 m	601 m	222 m	271 %
Organics/fines Protected (Outer Coast)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	1,548 m	957 m	465 m	206 %
Organics/fines Protected (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	3,291 m	1,954 m	987 m	198 %
Organics/fines Protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	117,438 m	47,128 m	35,232 m	134 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	69,765 m	38,987 m	20,929 m	186 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	3,863 m	3,863 m	1,159 m	333 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	10,783 m	4,625 m	3,235 m	143 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	15,674 m	10,630 m	4,702 m	226 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	2,079 m	683 m	624 m	109 %
Organics/fines Very Protected (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	998 m	134 m	299 m	45 %
Rock Platform (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	449 m	449 m	135 m	333 %
Rock Platform (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	5,177 m	4,846 m	1,553 m	312 %
Rock Platform (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	1,102 m	1,102 m	330 m	334 %
Rock Platform (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	119,406 m	18,529 m	35,822 m	52 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	1,104 m	1,029 m	331 m	311 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	1,527 m	882 m	458 m	193 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	2,802 m	2,802 m	841 m	333 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	71 m	71 m	21 m	338 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	28,439 m	13,676 m	8,532 m	160 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	6,936 m	3,246 m	2,081 m	156 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		QC Sound Marine Section	5,903 m	5,337 m	1,771 m	301 %
Rock Platform Exposed (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	281,785 m	86,368 m	84,535 m	102 %

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Rock Platform Protected (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	1,010 m	843 m	303 m	278 %
Rock Platform Protected (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	211 m	211 m	63 m	335 %
Rock Platform Protected (Outer Coast)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	708 m	271 m	212 m	128 %
Rock Platform Protected (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	3,254 m	1,975 m	976 m	202 %
Rock Platform Protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	13,109 m	5,492 m	3,933 m	140 %
Rock Platform Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	19,174 m	5,150 m	5,752 m	90 %
Rock Platform Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	3,533 m	1,782 m	1,060 m	168 %
Rock With Gravel Beach (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	2,019 m	860 m	606 m	142 %
Rock with Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	365 m	365 m	110 m	332 %
Rock with Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	103,610 m	34,785 m	31,083 m	112 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	182 m	182 m	55 m	331 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	1,664 m	723 m	499 m	145 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	1,709 m	744 m	513 m	145 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	20,170 m	3,752 m	6,051 m	62 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	16,638 m	12,980 m	4,991 m	260 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		QC Sound Marine Section	3,984 m	2,685 m	1,195 m	225 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	10,910 m	2,331 m	3,273 m	71 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	164,535 m	52,402 m	49,361 m	106 %
Rock With Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	350 m	350 m	105 m	333 %
Rock With Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	1,500 m	760 m	450 m	169 %
Rock With Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	460 m	460 m	138 m	333 %
Rock With Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	14,447 m	4,303 m	4,334 m	99 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	320 m	320 m	96 m	333 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	2,626 m	2,406 m	788 m	305 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	2,139 m	1,572 m	642 m	245 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	35,809 m	13,009 m	10,743 m	121 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	8,410 m	4,599 m	2,523 m	182 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	595,356 m	148,266 m	178,607 m	83 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	4,376 m	2,664 m	1,313 m	203 %
Rock with Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	6,355 m	1,335 m	1,906 m	70 %
Rock With Sand And Gravel Beach (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	1,427 m	1,427 m	428 m	333 %
Rock with Sand and Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	1,755 m	1,755 m	526 m	334 %
Rock with Sand and Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	96,365 m	17,353 m	28,909 m	60 %
Rock with Sand Beach (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	339 m	339 m	102 m	332 %
Rock with Sand Beach (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	10,429 m	5,973 m	3,129 m	191 %
Rock With Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	1,317 m	1,317 m	395 m	333 %
Rock With Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	282 m	282 m	85 m	332 %
Rock With Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	848 m	848 m	254 m	334 %
Rock With Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	9,281 m	4,113 m	2,784 m	148 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	18,469 m	8,625 m	5,541 m	156 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	28,959 m	14,728 m	8,688 m	170 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	1,779 m	1,290 m	534 m	242 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		QC Sound Marine Section	2,818 m	2,447 m	845 m	290 %
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	955 m	955 m	286 m	334 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Rock with Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	128,005 m	46,457 m	38,401 m	121 %
Rock With Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	143 m	143 m	43 m	333 %
Rock With Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	4,191 m	1,555 m	1,257 m	124 %
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	1,249 m	1,249 m	375 m	333 %
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	1,246 m	303 m	374 m	81 %
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	2,628 m	1,992 m	788 m	253 %
Rock with Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	57,404 m	36,996 m	17,221 m	215 %
Rock With Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	572 m	572 m	172 m	333 %
Rock with Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	11,066 m	4,407 m	3,320 m	133 %
Rock with Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	385 m	134 m	116 m	116 %
Rocky intertidal habitat (Outer Coast)		QC Sound Marine Section	45,250 m	25,359 m	13,575 m	187 %
Rocky intertidal habitat (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	39,563 m	10,947 m	11,869 m	92 %
Rocky intertidal habitat (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	897,371 m	325,593 m	269,211 m	121 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	2,791 m	2,049 m	837 m	245 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	792 m	792 m	238 m	333 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	90,823 m	53,204 m	27,247 m	195 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	3,500 m	3,500 m	1,050 m	333 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	285 m	285 m	85 m	335 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	924 m	924 m	277 m	334 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		QC Strait Marine Section	526 m	441 m	158 m	279 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Exposed (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	2,695 m	889 m	808 m	110 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	16,573 m	10,058 m	4,972 m	202 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	25,672 m	25,672 m	7,702 m	333 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Protected (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	10,417 m	3,339 m	3,125 m	107 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Very Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	786 m	786 m	236 m	333 %
Rocky Shore/Cliff Very Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	227 m	227 m	68 m	334 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	25,323 m	14,479 m	7,597 m	191 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	45,578 m	19,430 m	13,673 m	142 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	967 m	967 m	290 m	333 %
Rocky/Cliff (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	317,997 m	104,520 m	95,399 m	110 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	20,674 m	8,276 m	6,202 m	133 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	47,362 m	23,027 m	14,208 m	162 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)		QC Sound Marine Section	3,532 m	1,849 m	1,060 m	174 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	20,025 m	2,983 m	6,008 m	50 %
Rocky/Cliff Exposed (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	230,329 m	70,287 m	69,099 m	102 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	156 m	156 m	47 m	332 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	97 m	97 m	29 m	334 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	390 m	84 m	117 m	72 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	56,914 m	24,381 m	17,074 m	143 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	23,664 m	12,086 m	7,099 m	170 %
Rocky/Cliff Protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	672,756 m	194,077 m	201,827 m	96 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	50,690 m	19,640 m	15,207 m	129 %
Rocky/Cliff Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	29,659 m	11,363 m	8,898 m	128 %
Sand and Gravel Beach (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	377 m	377 m	113 m	334 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Sand and Gravel Beach (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	1,340 m	1,340 m	402 m	333 %
Sand and Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	876 m	170 m	263 m	65 %
Sand and Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	303 m	303 m	91 m	333 %
Sand and Gravel Beach (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	34,976 m	5,821 m	10,493 m	55 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	43,138 m	28,490 m	12,941 m	220 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	5,740 m	5,740 m	1,722 m	333 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	5,117 m	5,117 m	1,535 m	333 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	1,378 m	1,378 m	413 m	334 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	1,014 m	1,014 m	304 m	334 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	464 m	47 m	139 m	34 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	6,379 m	809 m	1,914 m	42 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	782 m	782 m	235 m	333 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		QC Sound Marine Section	4,426 m	2,457 m	1,328 m	185 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	3,540 m	2,875 m	1,062 m	271 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	6,414 m	3,153 m	1,924 m	164 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	612 m	204 m	184 m	111 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	663 m	497 m	199 m	250 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	7,373 m	7,373 m	2,212 m	333 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		QC Sound Marine Section	380 m	380 m	114 m	333 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		QC Strait Marine Section	842 m	842 m	253 m	333 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	24,403 m	15,692 m	7,321 m	214 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	4,379 m	1,966 m	1,314 m	150 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	12,341 m	5,836 m	3,702 m	158 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	4,087 m	1,587 m	1,226 m	129 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	172,846 m	47,792 m	51,854 m	92 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	7,871 m	4,839 m	2,361 m	205 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	2,007 m	2,007 m	602 m	333 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	50,486 m	17,621 m	15,146 m	116 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	60,614 m	22,075 m	18,184 m	121 %
Sand And Gravel Beach Very Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	3,227 m	2,216 m	968 m	229 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	684 m	684 m	205 m	334 %
Sand and Gravel Beach Very Protected (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	3,614 m	1,120 m	1,084 m	103 %
Sand And Gravel Flat (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	18,745 m	9,738 m	5,624 m	173 %
Sand and Gravel Flat (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	1,740 m	1,740 m	522 m	333 %
Sand and Gravel Flat (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	67,718 m	10,187 m	20,315 m	50 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Exposed (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	907 m	255 m	272 m	94 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Exposed (Embayment)		QC Sound Marine Section	1,188 m	856 m	357 m	240 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Exposed (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	855 m	843 m	257 m	328 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	2,236 m	351 m	671 m	52 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	8,587 m	2,007 m	2,576 m	78 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	266 m	266 m	80 m	333 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	11,232 m	2,901 m	3,370 m	86 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	4,357 m	3,946 m	1,307 m	302 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	4,443 m	4,443 m	1,333 m	333 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)		QC Sound Marine Section	373 m	373 m	112 m	333 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)		QC Strait Marine Section	3,629 m	1,910 m	1,089 m	175 %
Sand And Gravel Flat Protected (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	43,467 m	13,587 m	13,040 m	104 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	6,708 m	5,580 m	2,013 m	277 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	17,099 m	6,454 m	5,130 m	126 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	21,307 m	10,840 m	6,392 m	170 %
Sand and Gravel Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	160,628 m	35,427 m	48,188 m	74 %
Sand Beach (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	2,875 m	2,643 m	862 m	307 %
Sand Beach (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	516 m	516 m	155 m	333 %
Sand Beach (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	9,997 m	2,936 m	2,999 m	98 %
Sand Beach (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	2,857 m	1,889 m	857 m	220 %
Sand Beach (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	51,997 m	12,455 m	15,599 m	80 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	60,008 m	45,451 m	18,002 m	252 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	9,242 m	9,242 m	2,773 m	333 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	2,347 m	1,716 m	704 m	244 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	4,765 m	4,765 m	1,430 m	333 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		QC Sound Marine Section	1,631 m	1,631 m	489 m	334 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	19,194 m	11,404 m	5,758 m	198 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	12,658 m	5,977 m	3,797 m	157 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	7,179 m	4,915 m	2,154 m	228 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	6,627 m	2,441 m	1,988 m	123 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		QC Sound Marine Section	9,955 m	4,145 m	2,987 m	139 %
Sand Beach Exposed (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	70,537 m	21,433 m	21,161 m	101 %
Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	2,699 m	1,210 m	810 m	149 %
Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	1,722 m	1,097 m	516 m	213 %
Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	19,540 m	19,337 m	5,862 m	330 %
Sand Beach Protected (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	7,158 m	4,296 m	2,147 m	200 %
Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	688 m	562 m	207 m	271 %
Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	1,980 m	1,697 m	594 m	286 %
Sand Beach Protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	36,240 m	9,913 m	10,872 m	91 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	17,946 m	16,165 m	5,384 m	300 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	7,437 m	7,330 m	2,231 m	329 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	204,790 m	69,676 m	61,437 m	113 %
Sand Beach Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	63,301 m	28,308 m	18,990 m	149 %
Sand Beach Very Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	3,129 m	3,129 m	939 m	333 %
Sand Beach Very Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	5,020 m	5,020 m	1,506 m	333 %
Sand Flat (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	793 m	793 m	238 m	333 %
Sand Flat (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	2,590 m	2,049 m	777 m	264 %
Sand Flat (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	7,851 m	1,954 m	2,355 m	83 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	1,519 m	1,519 m	456 m	333 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	155 m	155 m	47 m	330 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	1,852 m	1,852 m	556 m	333 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	10,849 m	9,009 m	3,255 m	277 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	4,240 m	1,075 m	1,272 m	85 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type / Level of Biological Organization / Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Sand Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville North Marine Section	52,537 m	15,224 m	15,761 m	97 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	3,017 m	3,017 m	905 m	333 %
Sand Flat Exposed (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	9,644 m	7,128 m	2,893 m	246 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	387 m	387 m	116 m	334 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)		JdF Strait Marine Section	1,798 m	1,798 m	539 m	334 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	2,643 m	854 m	793 m	108 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	17,333 m	16,565 m	5,200 m	319 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)		QC Strait Marine Section	3,638 m	3,638 m	1,091 m	333 %
Sand Flat Protected (Embayment)		VI Shelf Marine Section	32,633 m	17,141 m	9,790 m	175 %
Sand Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		JdF Strait Marine Section	4,222 m	1,486 m	1,267 m	117 %
Sand Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		Johnstone Strait Marine Section	519 m	519 m	156 m	333 %
Sand Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		QC Strait Marine Section	6,580 m	5,439 m	1,974 m	276 %
Sand Flat Protected (Outer Coast)		VI Shelf Marine Section	76,616 m	29,240 m	22,985 m	127 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	3,938 m	3,211 m	1,181 m	272 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Cape Arago North Marine Section	117 m	117 m	35 m	334 %
Sand Flat Very Exposed (Outer Coast)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	99,273 m	18,944 m	29,782 m	64 %
Sand Flat Very Protected (Embayment)		Cape Arago South Marine Section	300 m	300 m	90 m	333 %
Sand Flat Very Protected (Embayment)		Pt Grenville South Marine Section	3,672 m	3,672 m	1,102 m	333 %
Freshwater						
Species						
Fishes						
Bull Trout Salmon, Coastal and Puget Sound ESU	*Salvelinus confluentus*	Olympic-Chehalis EDU	135,223 m	112,402 m	67,612 m	166 %
Chinook Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	Vancouver Island EDU	616,091 m	285,202 m	184,827 m	154 %
Chinook Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	Vancouver Island EDU	2,668 m	1,280 m	1,334 m	96 %
Chinook Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	Vancouver Island EDU	922,688 m	486,070 m	276,806 m	176 %
Chum Salmon, Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 3*	Lower Columbia EDU	340,387 m	227,043 m	170,194 m	133 %
Chum Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*	Vancouver Island EDU	556,321 m	130,412 m	166,896 m	78 %
Chum Salmon, Hood Canal Summer Run ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop ?*	Puget Sound EDU	154,240 m	11,441 m	77,120 m	15 %
Chum Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*	Vancouver Island EDU	154,925 m	75,489 m	46,478 m	162 %
Chum Salmon, Pacific Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop 4*	Oregon Coast EDU	2,407,651 m	1,081,245 m	722,295 m	150 %
Chum Salmon, Puget Sound/Strait ESU	*Oncorhynchus keta pop ?*	Puget Sound EDU	227,660 m	12,537 m	68,298 m	18 %
Chum Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus keta*	Vancouver Island EDU	910,859 m	394,040 m	273,258 m	144 %
Coho Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	Vancouver Island EDU	1,839,060 m	670,781 m	551,718 m	122 %
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 1*	Lower Columbia EDU	4,800,039 m	1,679,528 m	1,440,012 m	117 %
Coho Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	Vancouver Island EDU	388,661 m	224,423 m	116,598 m	192 %
Coho Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*	Olympic-Chehalis EDU	1,868,503 m	610,462 m	560,551 m	109 %
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 3*	Oregon Coast EDU	8,993,755 m	4,474,992 m	4,496,878 m	100 %
Coho Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop ?*	Puget Sound EDU	669,348 m	78,744 m	200,804 m	39 %
Coho Salmon, S Oregon/N California ESU	*Oncorhynchus kisutch pop 2*	Oregon Coast EDU	206,515 m	98,123 m	103,258 m	95 %
Coho Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	Vancouver Island EDU	2,246,248 m	1,044,817 m	673,874 m	155 %
Cutthroat Trout, East Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*	Vancouver Island EDU	755,664 m	259,760 m	377,832 m	69 %
Cutthroat Trout, North Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*	Vancouver Island EDU	76,400 m	38,564 m	38,200 m	101 %

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Cutthroat Trout, West Island	*Oncorhynchus clarki*	Vancouver Island EDU	765,803 m	391,194 m	382,902 m	102 %
Dolly Varden, East Island	*Salvelinus malma*	Vancouver Island EDU	307,136 m	188,525 m	153,568 m	123 %
Dolly Varden, North Island	*Salvelinus malma*	Vancouver Island EDU	8,228 m	8,046 m	4,114 m	196 %
Dolly Varden, West Island	*Salvelinus malma*	Vancouver Island EDU	205,121 m	151,920 m	102,560 m	148 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia River ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	Lower Columbia EDU	532,228 m	227,561 m	266,114 m	86 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	Oregon Coast EDU	4,434,793 m	2,306,336 m	1,330,438 m	173 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	Puget Sound EDU	199,910 m	38,182 m	99,955 m	38 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, S Oregon/N California ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	Oregon Coast EDU	253,207 m	68,948 m	75,962 m	91 %
Fall Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	Olympic-Chehalis EDU	3,143,558 m	1,216,815 m	943,067 m	129 %
Olympic Mudminnow	*Novumbra hubbsi*	Olympic-Chehalis EDU	22 occ	12 occ	11 occ	109 %
Pink Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*	Vancouver Island EDU	283,434 m	47,940 m	85,030 m	56 %
Pink Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*	Vancouver Island EDU	155,119 m	96,464 m	46,536 m	207 %
Pink Salmon, Odd-year ESU	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*	Puget Sound EDU	121,488 m	41,582 m	36,446 m	114 %
Pink Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*	Vancouver Island EDU	380,317 m	182,790 m	114,095 m	160 %
Pygmy Whitefish	*Prosopium coulteri*	Puget Sound EDU	1 occ	1 occ	7 occ	14 %
River Lamprey	*Lampetra ayresi*	Vancouver Island EDU	3,567 m	3,567 m	1,070 m	333 %
Sockeye Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	Vancouver Island EDU	289,655 m	154,229 m	86,896 m	177 %
Sockeye Salmon, Lake Pleasant ESU	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	Olympic-Chehalis EDU	6,107 m	6,107 m	6,107 m	100 %
Sockeye Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	Vancouver Island EDU	86,701 m	85,977 m	26,010 m	331 %
Sockeye Salmon, Ozette Lake ESU	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	Olympic-Chehalis EDU	34,400 m	30,339 m	34,400 m	88 %
Sockeye Salmon, Quinault Lake ESU	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	Olympic-Chehalis EDU	84,075 m	84,075 m	84,075 m	100 %
Sockeye Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	Vancouver Island EDU	733,650 m	420,053 m	220,095 m	191 %
Spring Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	Olympic-Chehalis EDU	1,042,175 m	584,405 m	312,652 m	187 %
Steelhead Salmon, North Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	Vancouver Island EDU	136,255 m	111,623 m	40,876 m	273 %
Summer Chinook Salmon, Washington Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	Olympic-Chehalis EDU	486,454 m	209,787 m	145,936 m	144 %
Summer Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	Vancouver Island EDU	1,471,118 m	587,937 m	441,335 m	133 %
Summer Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 30*	Oregon Coast EDU	243,359 m	102,017 m	73,008 m	140 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, East Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	Vancouver Island EDU	792,583 m	296,807 m	237,775 m	125 %
Winter Run Steelhead Salmon, West Island	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	Vancouver Island EDU	2,030,659 m	1,025,829 m	609,198 m	168 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Klamath Mountains Province ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	Oregon Coast EDU	465,722 m	219,216 m	139,717 m	157 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Lower Columbia ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	Lower Columbia EDU	448,021 m	104,039 m	224,010 m	46 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Olympic Peninsula ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	Olympic-Chehalis EDU	1,138,997 m	420,987 m	341,699 m	123 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop 31*	Oregon Coast EDU	8,291,070 m	4,086,186 m	2,487,321 m	164 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Puget Sound ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	Puget Sound EDU	434,722 m	77,279 m	130,417 m	59 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Southwest Washington ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	Oregon Coast EDU	3,391,702 m	1,389,619 m	1,017,511 m	137 %
Winter Steelhead Salmon, Upper Willamette River ESU	*Oncorhynchus mykiss pop ?*	Willamette EDU	648,582 m	105,974 m	194,575 m	54 %
Freshwater Macrohabitats						
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	669 m	669 m	334 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	7,016 m	6,359 m	3,508 m	181 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone		Vancouver Island EDU	3,276 m	1,673 m	1,638 m	102 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type

Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	25,527 m	25,527 m	5,105 m	500 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,266,425 m	372,577 m	126,642 m	294 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	199,789 m	112,956 m	39,958 m	283 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	47,304 m	36,588 m	9,461 m	387 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,807,811 m	1,739,935 m	380,781 m	457 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	51,925 m	31,210 m	10,385 m	301 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	61,902 m	34,529 m	12,380 m	279 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	74,408 m	34,705 m	14,882 m	233 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	26,574 m	20,929 m	5,315 m	394 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	791 m	791 m	396 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	13,516 m	8,908 m	2,703 m	330 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	2,449 m	2,131 m	1,224 m	174 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	7,702 m	7,702 m	3,851 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	327,584 m	232,217 m	65,517 m	354 %
First Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	2,037 m	2,037 m	1,018 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	408 m	408 m	204 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	861 m	861 m	430 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	10,092 m	6,241 m	2,018 m	309 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	263,995 m	69,530 m	52,799 m	132 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	44,039 m	23,245 m	8,808 m	264 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	18,930 m	12,430 m	3,786 m	328 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,182,304 m	543,250 m	118,230 m	459 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	5,591 m	3,539 m	2,796 m	127 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	31,772 m	16,403 m	6,354 m	258 %

Habitat Type

Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	15,346 m	6,586 m	3,069 m	215 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,046 m	3,046 m	1,523 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	2,083 m	1,000 m	1,042 m	96 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	41,380 m	3,204 m	8,276 m	39 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	2,213 m	1,343 m	1,106 m	121 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	866 m	656 m	433 m	152 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	607 m	607 m	304 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	65,784 m	52,507 m	13,157 m	399 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,483 m	1,483 m	742 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,570 m	2,938 m	1,785 m	165 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	14,284 m	14,284 m	2,857 m	500 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	844,528 m	201,685 m	168,906 m	119 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	143,414 m	77,050 m	28,683 m	269 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	26,781 m	16,768 m	5,356 m	313 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,063,965 m	1,371,605 m	306,396 m	448 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	41,186 m	34,143 m	8,237 m	415 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	60,177 m	32,135 m	12,035 m	267 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	15,362 m	8,518 m	3,072 m	277 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	10,816 m	8,207 m	2,163 m	379 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	5,156 m	2,331 m	2,578 m	90 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	29,704 m	2,699 m	5,941 m	45 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	7,493 m	4,855 m	3,746 m	130 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Ge		Vancouver Island EDU	1,413 m	685 m	706 m	97 %
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geo		Vancouver Island EDU	2,961 m	2,961 m	1,480 m	200 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
First Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	172,855 m	117,764 m	34,571 m	341 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	886 m	886 m	443 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	9,466 m	7,166 m	4,733 m	151 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	21,918 m	20,487 m	4,384 m	467 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	215,232 m	69,903 m	43,046 m	162 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	56,787 m	23,919 m	11,357 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	45,836 m	33,031 m	9,167 m	360 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,368,160 m	592,382 m	136,816 m	433 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	4,681 m	1,689 m	2,340 m	72 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	17,404 m	10,478 m	3,481 m	301 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	15,419 m	9,688 m	3,084 m	314 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,812 m	711 m	906 m	78 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	53,148 m	35,216 m	10,630 m	331 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,336 m	284 m	1,668 m	17 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	53,382 m	10,149 m	10,676 m	95 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Water Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,832 m	2,191 m	1,916 m	114 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	4,243 m	2,021 m	2,122 m	95 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	2,199 m	1,408 m	1,100 m	128 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	2,753 m	2,753 m	1,376 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	124,590 m	95,822 m	24,918 m	385 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	969 m	969 m	484 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	501 m	501 m	250 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	904 m	904 m	452 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	139,837 m	108,068 m	27,967 m	386 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type

Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	5,168 m	4,530 m	2,584 m	175 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	29,317 m	29,317 m	5,863 m	500 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	2,458,825 m	809,809 m	245,882 m	329 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	435,210 m	162,505 m	87,042 m	187 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	211,258 m	172,570 m	42,252 m	408 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	8,180,340 m	4,793,400 m	818,034 m	586 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	38,034 m	25,227 m	7,607 m	332 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	98,061 m	50,445 m	19,612 m	257 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	148,463 m	89,866 m	29,693 m	303 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	15,071 m	14,714 m	3,014 m	488 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	6,630 m	5,070 m	3,315 m	153 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Water Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,046 m	3,046 m	1,523 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,829 m	1,829 m	914 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	54,611 m	23,040 m	10,922 m	211 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	30,003 m	16,585 m	6,001 m	276 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics		Vancouver Island EDU	70,771 m	70,771 m	14,154 m	500 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,998,159 m	1,359,633 m	199,816 m	680 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	2,254 m	1,442 m	1,127 m	128 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	40,436 m	27,414 m	8,087 m	339 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,392 m	1,392 m	696 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	2,590 m	2,590 m	1,295 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	852 m	852 m	426 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Alpine Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	4,900 m	4,076 m	2,450 m	166 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	20,493 m	17,867 m	4,099 m	436 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type

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Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	210,407 m	59,382 m	42,081 m	141 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	41,626 m	27,515 m	8,325 m	331 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	38,892 m	27,014 m	7,778 m	347 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,104,827 m	449,760 m	110,483 m	407 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	4,601 m	2,359 m	2,300 m	103 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	29,725 m	18,238 m	5,945 m	307 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	6,979 m	3,185 m	3,490 m	91 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,874 m	3,008 m	1,937 m	155 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	63,323 m	6,807 m	12,665 m	54 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,314 m	974 m	657 m	148 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,131 m	605 m	566 m	107 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,853 m	1,853 m	926 m	200 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	60,779 m	48,191 m	12,156 m	396 %
First Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,179 m	1,179 m	590 m	200 %
Fourth Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,397 m	614 m	698 m	88 %
Fourth Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	113,731 m	57,901 m	22,746 m	255 %
Fourth Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,908 m	1,908 m	954 m	200 %
Fourth Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	10,299 m	4,222 m	2,060 m	205 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	13,817 m	4,471 m	2,763 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	5,506 m	458 m	2,753 m	17 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,454 m	1,454 m	727 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	197,759 m	117,333 m	39,552 m	297 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	4,566 m	3,335 m	2,283 m	146 %
Second Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	8,026 m	7,888 m	4,013 m	197 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type

Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,795 m	1,795 m	898 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	182,602 m	47,176 m	36,520 m	129 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	76,601 m	22,202 m	15,320 m	145 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	11,649 m	11,649 m	2,330 m	500 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	957,005 m	465,996 m	287,102 m	162 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	15,421 m	13,380 m	3,084 m	434 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	9,022 m	9,018 m	4,511 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	8,637 m	4,340 m	4,318 m	101 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	8,695 m	8,695 m	4,348 m	200 %
Second Order Stream of low gradient in the Douglas Fir Zone on Granitic-Silicic geology		Vancouver Island EDU	9,926 m	4,086 m	3,308 m	124 %
Second Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,421 m	1,616 m	1,710 m	95 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	513 m	513 m	256 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	129,391 m	29,543 m	25,878 m	114 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	47,275 m	10,956 m	9,455 m	116 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	21,641 m	21,641 m	4,328 m	500 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	995,034 m	478,107 m	199,007 m	240 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	6,333 m	4,277 m	3,166 m	135 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,971 m	1,958 m	986 m	199 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	4,189 m	4,140 m	2,094 m	198 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	11,528 m	4,865 m	2,306 m	211 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,347 m	142 m	1,674 m	8 %
Second Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	2,241 m	1,723 m	1,120 m	154 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	155,354 m	50,558 m	31,071 m	163 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	18,407 m	10,994 m	3,681 m	299 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type

Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	13,286 m	7,139 m	2,657 m	269 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	820,495 m	458,794 m	246,148 m	186 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,319 m	1,319 m	660 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	4,544 m	4,544 m	2,272 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	5,396 m	5,396 m	2,698 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	6,081 m	6,081 m	3,040 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	6,867 m	23 m	3,434 m	1 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	38,318 m	1,481 m	7,664 m	19 %
Second Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	7,037 m	6,517 m	3,518 m	185 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	845 m	289 m	422 m	68 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	26,846 m	17,040 m	5,369 m	317 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,720 m	1,720 m	860 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Very High Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,378 m	1,378 m	689 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	281,637 m	85,238 m	56,327 m	151 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	61,414 m	15,320 m	12,283 m	125 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	5,343 m	5,060 m	2,672 m	189 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	965,240 m	512,178 m	193,048 m	265 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	9,760 m	9,760 m	4,880 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	7,463 m	7,302 m	3,732 m	196 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Slate Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	5,550 m	3,842 m	2,775 m	138 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Ultramafic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,691 m	1,691 m	846 m	200 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Water Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	6,051 m	4,546 m	3,026 m	150 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	99,205 m	25,499 m	19,841 m	129 %
Second Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Mountain Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	4,546 m	3,522 m	2,273 m	155 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Third Order Stream Of High Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	908 m	573 m	454 m	126 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	7,258 m	5,458 m	3,629 m	150 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,145 m	1,123 m	572 m	196 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	76,857 m	32,384 m	15,371 m	211 %
Third Order Stream Of Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,155 m	1,155 m	578 m	200 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,420 m	3,420 m	1,710 m	200 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	886 m	840 m	443 m	190 %
Third Order Stream Of Medium Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	23,688 m	11,322 m	4,738 m	239 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	75,947 m	44,825 m	15,189 m	295 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	48,334 m	26,912 m	9,667 m	278 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	1,590 m	1,590 m	795 m	200 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	644,778 m	325,818 m	128,956 m	253 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	7,589 m	7,589 m	3,794 m	200 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Siltstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,889 m	3,811 m	1,944 m	196 %
Third Order Stream Of No Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	38,137 m	14,421 m	7,627 m	189 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Basaltic-Mafic-Extrusive-Volcanic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	33,091 m	16,858 m	6,618 m	255 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Carbonate-Limestone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	15,128 m	15,111 m	3,026 m	499 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Erodable Volcanics Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	3,129 m	3,129 m	1,564 m	200 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Granitic-Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	473,838 m	208,157 m	94,768 m	220 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Coastal Hemlock Zone On Sandstone Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	12,992 m	12,992 m	2,598 m	500 %
Third Order Stream Of Very Low Gradient In The Douglas Fir Zone On Granitic Silicic Geology		Vancouver Island EDU	37,737 m	17,441 m	7,547 m	231 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 2						
Chehalis Tributary Small Rivers - Volcanic/Outwash, Low To Mid Elevation		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	4 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Coast Range Small River - Basalt, Low Elevation		Willamette EDU	2 occ	5 occ	1 occ	500 %
Coast Range small rivers - sedimentary, low to mid elevation		Oregon Coast EDU	22 occ	9 occ	7 occ	129 %

Habitat Type
Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Coast Range small rivers - sedimentary, low to mid elevation		Rogue-Umpqua EDU	7 occ	1 occ	2 occ	50 %
Coast Range small rivers - serpentine, low to mid elevation		Oregon Coast EDU	2 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Coast Tributaries - Outwash, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	33 occ	12 occ	10 occ	120 %
Coastal Rivers - Volcanic To Granite, Low To Mid Elevation, Mixed Gradient		Oregon Coast EDU	5 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %
Coastal Small Rivers - Outwash, Low Elevation		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	3 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Coastal Upland - Alluvium-Colluvium, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	11 occ	3 occ	3 occ	100 %
East Olympics small rivers - predominantly mafic, low to mid elevation, low to moderate gradient		Puget Sound EDU	3 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Inland Coastal Headwaters Streams - Granitic, Low Elevation, High Gradient		Oregon Coast EDU	5 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %
Lower Columbia Tributary Small Rivers - Sedimentary		Lower Columbia EDU	2 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Lower Columbia Tributary Small Rivers - Volcanics		Lower Columbia EDU	5 occ	3 occ	2 occ	150 %
Northern Olympics rivers - sandstone, mid to low elevation, mixed gradient		Puget Sound EDU	5 occ	3 occ	2 occ	150 %
Olympics Small Rivers - Sandstone, Low To Mid Elevation, Low To Moderate Gradient		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	7 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %
Straight of Juan de Fuca small rivers - predominantly sandstone, low elevation, variable gradient		Puget Sound EDU	3 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Unclassified Class 2 Freshwater System		Vancouver Island EDU	2 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Willapa Hills small rivers - sandstone, low elevation		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	3 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Freshwater Ecological Systems - Class 1						
Coast Range Headwaters - Sedimentary, Mid Elevation		Willamette EDU	31 occ	6 occ	9 occ	67 %
Coast Range Headwaters - Volcanics, Mid Elevation		Willamette EDU	13 occ	4 occ	4 occ	100 %
Coast Range Tributaries - Shales, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient		Willamette EDU	11 occ	2 occ	3 occ	67 %
Coastal Range Headwaters - Alluvium		Oregon Coast EDU	2 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Coastal Range Headwaters - Sediment		Oregon Coast EDU	12 occ	8 occ	4 occ	200 %
Coastal Range Headwaters - Sediment		Rogue-Umpqua EDU	24 occ	7 occ	7 occ	100 %
Coastal Range Headwaters - Volcanic		Oregon Coast EDU	4 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Alluvium		Oregon Coast EDU	5 occ	4 occ	2 occ	200 %
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Sediment		Oregon Coast EDU	16 occ	11 occ	5 occ	220 %
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Serpentine		Oregon Coast EDU	2 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Coastal Range Ocean Tributaries - Volcanic		Oregon Coast EDU	6 occ	5 occ	2 occ	250 %
Coastal Range Tributaries - Sediment		Rogue-Umpqua EDU	16 occ	1 occ	5 occ	20 %
Coastal Ridge - Sediment		Oregon Coast EDU	7 occ	3 occ	2 occ	150 %
Coastal Ridge Headwaters - Intrusive Geology		Oregon Coast EDU	4 occ	2 occ	1 occ	200 %
Coastal Ridge Headwaters - Sediment		Oregon Coast EDU	2 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Coastal Ridge Headwaters - Volcanic		Oregon Coast EDU	5 occ	1 occ	2 occ	50 %
Coastal Upland - Glacial Till, Low Elevation, Low To Moderate Gradient		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	41 occ	16 occ	12 occ	133 %
Coastal Upland - Sandstones, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradient		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	40 occ	16 occ	12 occ	133 %
Columbia Estuary Tributaries - Sedimentary, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient		Lower Columbia EDU	18 occ	8 occ	5 occ	160 %
Inland Headwaters - Sediment		Oregon Coast EDU	59 occ	19 occ	18 occ	106 %
Inland Headwaters - Volcanic		Oregon Coast EDU	9 occ	2 occ	3 occ	67 %
Inland Headwaters - Willapa Hills		Oregon Coast EDU	11 occ	4 occ	3 occ	133 %
Juan De Fuca Coastal Streams - Sandstone , Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient		Puget Sound EDU	28 occ	4 occ	8 occ	50 %

Targets and Goals Summary

Habitat Type

Level of Biological Organization

Taxon / Common Name	Scientific Name	Geographic Section [a]	Amount Known [b]	Captured in Porfolio [c]	Conservation Goal [d]	% of Goal Captured [e]
Lower Columbia Sloughs And Tributaries - Flat Gradient		Lower Columbia EDU	6 occ	4 occ	2 occ	200 %
Lower Columbia Tributaries - Volcanics, Mid Elevation, Moderate Gradient		Lower Columbia EDU	25 occ	7 occ	8 occ	88 %
Lower Columbia Tributaries -Alluvium/Colluvium Streams, Low Elevation, Low Gradient		Lower Columbia EDU	7 occ	1 occ	2 occ	50 %
Lower Columbia Tributaries- Sedimentary, Moderate Elevation, Moderate Gradient		Lower Columbia EDU	16 occ	5 occ	5 occ	100 %
Lower Columbia Tributary Small Rivers - Outwash		Lower Columbia EDU	2 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Olympics - Sandstones, High Elevation, High Gradient		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	12 occ	12 occ	4 occ	300 %
Olympics - Sandstones, Mid Elevation, High Gradient		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	30 occ	19 occ	9 occ	211 %
Olympics Headwaters - Sandstone, Mid To High Elevation, Moderate To High Gradient		Puget Sound EDU	24 occ	23 occ	7 occ	329 %
Olympics Rainshadow Coastal Headwaters		Puget Sound EDU	8 occ	2 occ	2 occ	100 %
Olympics Rainshadow Coastal Headwaters - Mafic, Mid Elevation, Moderate To High Gradient		Puget Sound EDU	32 occ	13 occ	10 occ	130 %
Puget lowland headwaters north - glacial drift, low elevation, low to moderate gradient		Puget Sound EDU	34 occ	4 occ	10 occ	40 %
Puget lowland headwaters west - glacial drift, low elevation, low to moderate gradient		Puget Sound EDU	41 occ	15 occ	12 occ	125 %
Puget Lowlands - Outwash, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	5 occ	1 occ	2 occ	50 %
Puget Lowlands - Glacial Till, Low Elevation, Moderate Gradients		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	2 occ	1 occ	1 occ	100 %
Willapa Headwaters - Mid Elevations, High Gradients		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	30 occ	12 occ	9 occ	133 %
Willapa Headwaters - Sandstones, Low To Mid Elevation, Moderate/Low Gradient		Olympic-Chehalis EDU	38 occ	11 occ	11 occ	100 %

Appendix 8F Site Prioritization Results

PORTFOLIO NAME	Hectares	Percent Protected	Biodiversity Score	Vulnerability Score	Euclidean Distance High Vulnerability	Euclidean Distance Low Vulnerability
Fanno Meadows (Conservation Easement)	241.317	100	357.668	323.107	367.1572301	215.3089213
Bobby Creek RNA	775.685	100	298.171	163.097	464.5821812	217.681196
North Fork/Hunter Creek ACEC	762.213	100	286.014	197.999	454.5232768	235.7772449
Cougar Creek ACEC	116.779	100	265.137	245.457	444.4034355	264.9960631
Columbia Refuge Islands	6252.866	100	236.304	108.178	518.0465233	269.1861815
Lost Creek ACEC	35.267	100	256.786	299.894	426.2512787	285.7221598
Copalis River (TNC)	111.688	100	218.164	204.81	487.3533779	299.8638273
Martin Creek ACEC	65.968	100	216.623	363.634	426.0785674	336.6896874
Devils Punch Bowl State Natural Area	23.81	100	238.11	469.626	372.7070124	351.7435388
Boiler Bay State Scenic Viewpoint	20.218	100	212.886	410.463	411.4886603	352.9226793
Yaquina Head ONA/ACEC	40.545	100	252.358	505.904	349.7989058	353.9933255
Beverly Beach State Park	65.618	100	237.707	476.533	370.5429029	354.3565194
China Wall ACEC	82.488	100	104.093	260.909	541.5775376	416.8461697
Shipwreck Point NAP	202	100	129.683	392.993	478.799598	419.2201748
Oregon Islands NWR	162.864	100	50.535	20.637	664.6854577	449.5834268
North Fork Coquille River ACEC	125.707	100	55.324	377.334	542.8305278	483.0444926
Copalis Rock NWR	12.004	100	11.681	48.889	681.6219475	488.9304443
Quillayute Needles NWR	79.788	100	6.559	5.226	700.6267539	493.4479185
Forest Park	1443.459	100	292.937	1000	207.063	541.1793473
Flynn Creek RNA	256.622	99.999	329.855	182.776	442.620704	193.1348947
South Beach State Park	173.454	99.998	310.813	316.226	390.7408882	246.5592053
Golden Bar ACEC	29.871	99.997	265.137	245.457	444.4034355	264.9960631
Umpqua Lighthouse State Park	65.062	99.997	154.705	387.402	461.5709203	395.9150344
Lost Prairie ACEC	24.501	99.996	253.655	433.013	375.5721283	327.9648206
Fogarty Creek State Recreation Area	68.943	99.996	219.968	424.117	401.6568541	351.2644708
Brads Creek ACEC	67.163	99.996	154.489	411.727	453.7555859	402.1910389
Hult Marsh ACEC	71.684	99.994	148.226	193.987	534.9384882	364.9009264
Chinook River BLM Site	42.894	99.991	180.586	428.536	428.56514	384.6245952
Rocky Creek State Wayside	23.903	99.987	217.312	418.997	405.3438378	351.8552641
Myrtle Island RNA	9.243	99.968	256.786	299.894	426.2512787	285.7221598
Flattery Rocks NWR	46.182	99.931	0.845	0.841	706.2120013	499.1551771
Olympic National Park	420222.991	91.887	152.719	54.606	586.5548114	348.3526184
Strathcona	320853.528	78.304	278.682	114.817	494.842291	228.6425004

PORTFOLIO NAME	Hectares	Percent Protected	Biodiversity Score	Vulnerability Score	Euclidean Distance High Vulnerability	Euclidean Distance Low Vulnerability
Brooks Peninsula	71140.966	56.043	138.807	86.156	582.4414969	363.752797
Ellsworth Creek	13828.699	47.11	195.087	238.611	487.7501819	327.4228763
Olympic National Park-Coastal Unit/Ozette L	34399.386	41.015	315.186	247.796	419.0571906	222.5015258
Broken Group	3175.228	39.999	162.677	40.221	586.5839569	337.9219415
Nitinat-Carmanah-Walbran	93396.171	37.799	219.957	151.164	508.4827633	290.0633044
Cummins-Rock Creek	22034.187	35.248	241.691	121.242	509.6836716	265.3270531
Tsitika-Nimpkish	46389.171	32.66	196.66	147.195	523.2917423	312.1405895
Alsea Bay-Drift Creek	8297.072	26.411	89.975	133.119	596.649954	415.3921854
Cape Blanco-Elk River	44238.426	18.048	252.884	289.456	432.7638056	286.3782664
Cascade Head-Salmon River	19975.019	17.91	355.229	249.521	402.1981164	191.1120739
Hesquiat	56722.082	16.634	128.741	113.147	578.3254326	375.5446791
Cape Scott-Port Hardy	117323.056	16.361	201.201	156.769	516.7595884	308.9093269
Clatsop Plains-Necanicum River	17248.745	14.653	281.108	492.691	335.0437479	329.5448574
Nimpkish-Tahsish	121060.353	13.541	249.058	169.353	485.2478717	264.8433443
Clayoquot-Alberni	172444.221	13.162	212.303	147.716	514.1658954	297.0262076
Cape Arago-South Slough	16009.11	12.97	282.438	261.372	428.6327734	253.7953003
Grays Harbor	29165.875	12.707	255.546	139.739	494.7423624	254.2430041
Willapa Bay	48453.028	11.264	261.068	154.051	485.7941213	251.0406905
Clatskanie River	8871.831	10.753	271.617	345.592	399.025378	286.3865435
Nestucca River	31765.359	10.697	270.36	235.448	445.947833	258.0571056
Long Beach Peninsula	8761.763	9.62	256.264	520.568	341.8640056	356.5879952
Juan de Fuca	14703.575	9.528	208.964	234.9	480.6729198	313.8414501
Cape Lookout-Sandlake	13121.054	8.647	346.518	291.393	386.1187569	211.6227645
Cape Sebastian-Hunter Creek	9262.306	8.493	389.067	346.551	345.0435181	205.7438441
Sooke	5583.598	8.28	295.564	339.596	388.3650846	265.7544711
Saddle Mountain	16869.675	7.249	293.89	457.269	340.7646793	307.8231094
Tenmile Lake	25012.374	6.713	275.459	247.476	438.1686357	256.3781452
Gold River-Nootka	151075.392	6.708	238.907	184.149	484.3271293	276.8524304
Cape Falcon-Lower Nehalem	23754.241	6.528	233.45	335.695	425.8804829	314.9947393
Humbug Mtn-Nesika Beach	11563.148	6.453	337.096	252.362	407.7724341	206.0566863
Tahkenitch-Siltcoos Lakes	32851.088	4.706	186.422	250.297	488.7175147	337.6289519
Lower Coquille River	21111.053	4.678	139.085	446.831	454.7071837	424.4692249
Clearwater River	21433.292	4.362	114.345	168.491	567.0816372	394.749393
New River	21323.545	4.349	325.416	393.631	349.8577055	263.0891752

PORTFOLIO NAME	Hectares	Percent Protected	Biodiversity Score	Vulnerability Score	Euclidean Distance High Vulnerability	Euclidean Distance Low Vulnerability
Blind Slough Swamp	9796.823	3.611	302.298	255.557	421.4675858	235.4005647
Marys Peak	8825.661	3.548	282.262	257.531	430.377614	252.9632199
Smith River (OR)	46252.949	2.97	60.629	241.209	580.5065211	455.6230032
South Fork Coquille River	26463.246	2.678	152.144	267.113	505.2569994	372.6139228
Rock Creek (Coquille)	7414.169	2.576	133.612	293.268	509.0262238	394.641225
Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	79892.207	1.886	309.469	414.834	349.1516488	281.6449429
Coos Mtn	13134.946	1.821	217.12	314.689	444.3353307	323.6948966
Sutton Lake	5798.884	1.59	322.298	220.668	428.2728013	209.1688131
Beaver Creek Marsh	10403.092	1.421	289.637	299.638	408.5086591	258.2601877
Chehalis River	30987.347	1.197	208.594	517.466	378.3215856	389.6924712
Copalis River	12155.001	0.987	192.944	320.788	457.837987	346.4240499
Grays River	11077.225	0.931	228.79	288.696	447.2619022	307.2315238
Nimpkish-Zeballos	33546.15	0.78	248.737	173.035	483.8397183	265.7411767
Lower Rogue River	21428.009	0.655	223.337	298.738	446.6368925	314.4097863
Lower Rogue River	21428.009	0.655	223.337	298.738	446.6368925	314.4097863
Chemainus-Cowichan	59489.061	0.626	343.845	474.723	305.5541944	284.1212166
Mill Creek	13884.794	0.52	271.68	322.368	408.5661565	279.4822074
Campbell-Quadra	14708.782	0.518	269.481	235.555	446.3552944	258.8639582
Coos-Millacoma Rivers	62394.649	0.481	202.769	413.547	417.5261042	362.079477
Hoh River	23841.936	0.361	265.25	276.171	431.3811167	272.3511847
Columbia Mainstem Islands	2903.992	0.311	162.497	1.969	602.4323566	337.5044359
Nanaimo River	40934.09	0.279	325.455	479.378	313.413104	296.5076285
Willapa Hills	21731.456	0.196	183.941	428.819	425.9756157	381.9224073
Marys River	15068.577	0.184	327.547	343.471	370.806714	243.3785512
Salmon River	45965.203	0.144	294.401	155.921	469.4553103	219.8835791
Columbia River Mainstem	34216.036	0.124	299.33	234.219	432.2887737	232.3426002
Luckiamute River	17111.051	0.104	145.878	359.946	477.30459	397.2312571
North Fork Siletz River	21474.924	0.097	338.165	387.172	346.5257662	252.3214351
South Fork Coos River	25383.527	0.066	185.081	277.152	479.3759322	344.0600011
Siuslaw River	157098.869	0.065	142.17	243.771	520.588978	378.019026
Mt. Townsend	1114.443	0	447.81	58.413	473.6774385	59.80648579
Quillayute-Sol Duc River	6754.231	0	402.925	255.227	384.8314709	160.3395179
Siletz Bay-Drift Creek	10363.189	0	341.35	191.573	434.2330896	185.3237062
Wilson River	12096.883	0	326.478	175.112	447.4594257	194.3603293

PORTFOLIO NAME	Hectares	Percent Protected	Biodiversity Score	Vulnerability Score	Euclidean Distance High Vulnerability	Euclidean Distance Low Vulnerability
Lake Crescent	8405.767	0	294.661	134.841	478.8414443	216.124105
Cape Elizabeth	5120.293	0	344.469	305.774	380.3647286	218.0924729
Columbia River Estuary	19169.984	0	282.682	104.984	497.4841939	223.567715
Shelton-South Sound	4200.958	0	327.767	318.68	381.7243009	234.6346988
Goodman Creek	9052.083	0	287.058	226.671	441.4223951	241.224441
Yaquina Bay	1620.009	0	500	510.89	244.555	255.445
Quilcene River-Dabob Bay	5370.698	0	244.824	145.583	497.616211	265.3552213
North River Headwaters	8078.214	0	288.101	321.237	400.1012231	265.8937546
Quinault River	12481.925	0	229.977	128.357	512.6917206	277.5451322
Wynoochee River	30803.92	0	280.486	372.053	383.1001891	287.736433
Boistfort	25956.652	0	375.183	524.284	268.6181521	290.340682
East Fork Humptulips River	11284.853	0	211.332	76.818	544.4221391	291.2120628
Alsea-Five Rivers	35273.302	0	218.307	193.903	491.7306576	297.9102878
Elochoman River	19502.142	0	247.795	325.412	421.1586452	300.1343107
Tillamook Bay-Kilchis River	30007.472	0	247.703	343.305	414.0843597	305.1530058
Skokomish River	7058.433	0	216.573	238.637	474.6043286	307.5187291
Cape Ferrelo	9421.701	0	226.005	289.802	448.5181823	309.9508991
Salmon River (Queets)	6921.086	0	185.583	131.575	536.0956492	321.2258474
Skamokowa	8214.468	0	224.427	332.417	432.8478298	321.81632
Satsop Watershed	12270.463	0	220.916	335.815	433.7894738	325.7004876
Yachats River	11063.897	0	189.928	208.683	502.6830948	327.1571393
Trask Mountain	11997.115	0	197.33	264.464	476.3007776	330.2944606
Nacelle River	19880.785	0	232.727	403.507	400.4819987	334.8721118
Upper Nehalem River	56149.647	0	185.722	261.264	484.9777116	340.3459721
Lower Umpqua River	16644.649	0	194.162	302.891	463.7101699	341.2808546
Adam River	89.107	0	161.928	96.136	564.3892361	341.4721216
South Yamhill River	9445.957	0	196.051	315.708	457.6558531	342.4950801
Elk Creek (Umpqua)	11192.459	0	162.763	155.8	540.275119	346.1173272
Umpqua River tributaries	16431.806	0	167.41	232.507	507.8163884	352.3222734
Hamma Hamma River	8894.408	0	148.61	99.109	571.2933402	354.86699
Capital State Forest	15261.616	0	161.024	237.94	509.9888131	359.247254
Scappoose Creek	15225.674	0	177.184	372.794	450.0633416	372.7653571
Cloquallum River	8417.942	0	170.147	396.24	447.1403985	384.7785545
East Fork Hoquiam River	5880.493	0	106.821	211.459	556.8114162	407.146722

PORTFOLIO NAME	Hectares	Percent Protected	Biodiversity Score	Vulnerability Score	Euclidean Distance High Vulnerability	Euclidean Distance Low Vulnerability
Sequim Bay	4838.732	0	95.608	166.208	580.8056168	412.8427842
Doty Hills	25439.398	0	142.537	419.194	460.5580298	414.3798967
Duckabush River	5099.965	0	82.566	175.807	586.5787839	426.5889938
Milton Creek	8017.39	0	69.938	445.314	511.7347589	484.2824212
Castle Rock	11601.066	0	86.639	525.429	476.6253506	489.7818135
Chetco River	16084.266	0	4.51	0.672	703.6863314	495.4901139

Appendix 8G Lowest Vulnerability Sites--Top 25%

PORTFOLIO NAME	State/ Province	Hectares	Protected Hectares	Percent Protected	Biodiversity Score	Marine	Vulnerability Score	Adusted Vulnerability Score	Euclidian Low Vulnerability
Mt. Townsend	WA	1114.443	0.00	0.00	448		58.41	29.21	59.81
Quillayute-Sol Duc River	WA	6754.231	0.00	0.00	403		255.23	127.61	160.34
Siletz Bay-Drift Creek	OR	10363.189	0.00	0.00	341	Y	191.57	95.79	185.32
Cascade Head-Salmon River	OR	19975.019	3577.45	17.91	355	Y	249.52	124.76	191.11
Wilson River	OR	12096.883	0.00	0.00	326		175.11	87.56	194.36
Cape Sebastian-Hunter Creek	OR	9262.306	786.62	8.49	389	Y	346.55	173.28	205.74
Humbug Mtn-Nesika Beach	OR	11563.148	746.16	6.45	337	Y	252.36	126.18	206.06
Sutton Lake	OR	5798.884	92.23	1.59	322	Y	220.67	110.33	209.17
Cape Lookout-Sandlake	OR	13121.054	1134.61	8.65	347	Y	291.39	145.70	211.62
Lake Crescent	WA	8405.767	0.00	0.00	295		134.84	67.42	216.12
Cape Elizabeth	WA	5120.293	0.00	0.00	344		305.77	152.89	218.09
Salmon River	BC	45965.203	66.11	0.14	294	Y	155.92	77.96	219.88
Olympic National Park-Coastal Unit/Ozette Lake	WA	34399.386	14109.00	41.02	315	Y	247.80	123.90	222.50
Columbia River Estuary	OR/WA	19169.984	0.00	0.00	283	Y	104.98	52.49	223.57
Strathcona	BC	320853.528	251239.83	78.30	279	Y	114.82	57.41	228.64
Columbia River Mainstem	OR/WA	34216.036	41.94	0.12	299	Y	234.22	117.11	232.34
Shelton-South Sound	WA	4200.958	0.00	0.00	328		318.68	159.34	234.63
Blind Slough Swamp	OR	9796.823	353.72	3.61	302	Y	255.56	127.78	235.40
Goodman Creek	WA	9052.083	0.00	0.00	287		226.67	113.34	241.22
Marys River	OR	15068.577	27.71	0.18	328		343.47	171.74	243.38
Willapa Bay	WA	48453.028	5457.67	11.26	261	Y	154.05	77.03	251.04
North Fork Siletz River	OR	21474.924	20.81	0.10	338		387.17	193.59	252.32
Marys Peak	OR	8825.661	313.11	3.55	282		257.53	128.77	252.96
Cape Arago-South Slough	OR	16009.110	2016.15	12.97	282	Y	261.37	130.69	253.80
Grays Harbor	WA	29165.875	3705.00	12.71	256	Y	139.74	69.87	254.24
Yaquina Bay	OR	1620.009	0.00	0.00	500	Y	510.89	255.45	255.45
Tenmile Lake	OR	25012.374	1677.18	6.71	275	Y	247.48	123.74	256.38

HIGHEST VULNERABILITY SITES--TOP 25%

PORTFOLIO NAME	State/ Province	Hectares	Protected Hectares	Percent Protected	Biodiversity Score	Marine	Vulnerability Score	Adusted Vulnerability Score	Euclidian Low Vulnerability
Yaquina Bay	OR	1620.009	0.00	0.00	500	Y	510.89	255.45	244.56
Boistfort	WA	25956.652	0.00	0.00	375		524.28	262.14	268.62
Chemainus-Cowichan	BC	59489.061	372.44	0.63	344		474.72	237.36	305.55
Nanaimo River	BC	40934.090	114.15	0.28	325		479.38	239.69	313.41
Clatsop Plains-Necanicum River	OR	17248.745	2527.40	14.65	281	Y	492.69	246.35	335.04
Saddle Mountain	OR	16869.675	1222.82	7.25	294	Y	457.27	228.63	340.76
Long Beach Peninsula	WA	8761.763	841.23	9.62	256	Y	520.57	260.28	341.86
Cape Sebastian-Hunter Creek	OR	9262.306	786.62	8.49	389	Y	346.55	173.28	345.04
North Fork Siletz River	OR	21474.924	20.81	0.10	338		387.17	193.59	346.53
Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	BC	79892.207	1504.26	1.89	309		414.83	207.42	349.15
New River	OR	21323.545	927.28	4.35	325	Y	393.63	196.82	349.86
Marys River	OR	15068.577	27.71	0.18	328		343.47	171.74	370.81
Chehalis River	WA	30987.347	371.00	1.20	209		517.47	258.73	378.32
Cape Elizabeth	WA	5120.293	0.00	0.00	344		305.77	152.89	380.36
Shelton-South Sound	WA	4200.958	0.00	0.00	328		318.68	159.34	381.72
Wynoochee River	WA	30803.920	0.00	0.00	280		372.05	186.03	383.10
Quillayute-Sol Duc River	WA	6754.231	0.00	0.00	403		255.23	127.61	384.83
Cape Lookout-Sandlake	OR	13121.054	1134.61	8.65	347	Y	291.39	145.70	386.12
Sooke	BC	5583.598	462.30	8.28	296	Y	339.60	169.80	388.37
Clatskanie River	OR	8871.831	953.95	10.75	272		345.59	172.80	399.03
North River Headwaters	WA	8078.214	0.00	0.00	288		321.24	160.62	400.10
Nacelle River	WA	19880.785	0.00	0.00	233		403.51	201.75	400.48
Cascade Head-Salmon River	OR	19975.019	3577.45	17.91	355	Y	249.52	124.76	402.20
Humbug Mtn-Nesika Beach	OR	11563.148	746.16	6.45	337	Y	252.36	126.18	407.77
Beaver Creek Marsh	OR	10403.092	147.80	1.42	290	Y	299.64	149.82	408.51
Mill Creek	OR	13884.794	72.24	0.52	272		322.37	161.18	408.57
Tillamook Bay-Kilchis River	OR	30007.472	0.00	0.00	248	Y	343.31	171.65	414.08

Appendix 8H: Threats Analysis

8H.1 Introduction

We used a suitability index to direct the site selection algorithm toward the best places for biodiversity conservation. The suitability index incorporated factors such as road density and percent urban area which reflect the current condition of each assessment unit. Yet, actual conservation success is as dependent upon the future condition of a site as its current condition. Human disturbances that cause, or have the potential to cause, the future destruction, or degradation of biodiversity at a site are characterized as “threats” to the site (Ervin and Parrish, 2004).

Identifying and quantifying threat has been a part of site conservation planning at The Nature Conservancy for many years. At the scale of an ecoregion, however, the process for identifying threats has generally been subjective, and difficult to standardize across the entire ecoregion. Past efforts have largely relied on expert opinion and the ranking of a pre-determined suite of threats at each portfolio site within the ecoregion. Using GIS data we have attempted to develop a more objective "threat surface" for the PNW Coast Ecoregion that allows for an assessment of major threats to the biodiversity of the ecoregion. This method offers an alternative to past threat assessments where the value of a threat at any given site was based upon "professional judgment", and no objective criteria were applied.

The Pacific Northwest Coast Ecoregional Assessment analyzed threats to the conservation of biodiversity by looking at factors that have broad impacts across the landscape. We completed a threats analysis which looked at four individual threats – incompatible timber harvest, human population growth, altered fire regime, and hydrologic alteration. These threats were primarily analyzed through GIS coverages, not expert judgment. Although we did not use this analysis to prioritize areas, it may be useful for looking at individual threats and providing a foundation for future threats analysis. One of the primary reasons for undertaking the threats analysis was to use it to inform future prioritization of potential conservation areas. This chapter discusses the threats surface analyses as well as briefly introducing other threats not examined.

In choosing the information to use in this threat analysis, we have relied upon the experience of our field staff and partners to identify which threats are significant across our ecoregion. Mining, grazing and fire suppression, for example, are minor threats in the PNWC. Incompatible timber harvest practices (i.e., incompatible with biodiversity conservation), human population growth, dams, and invasive weeds, on the other hand, are very serious threats to biodiversity. A serious limitation to the development of a threat surface is the availability of digital data correlating to each threat that is identified. The introduction and spread of invasive species, for example, is a serious concern, although explicit spatial data and predictive models are generally not available. Additional threats to biodiversity within the ecoregion, that were not included in the analysis, will be discussed at the end of this chapter.

The main value of creating a “threats surface” was to standardize the way individual threats were assessed and then to combine these threats across the ecoregion. We calculated the total threat of each assessment unit (AU) by normalizing the values of each threat, weighting threats relative to each other, and summing the weighted normalized values. Core team members ranked the relative importance of each of the four individual threats (timber harvest, human population growth, hydrologic alteration, and altered fire regime) to develop weighting factors for each threat used in the analysis. Analyses like this could provide conservation planners with quantitative spatial information that displays the relative severity of threats, both individually and cumulatively, across the ecoregion.

8H.2 Incompatible Timber Harvest Practices

Temperate coniferous forests in the PNWC are managed primarily for either conservation or timber production, with some areas targeted for a blend of these two management goals. Conservation areas are predominantly found on public lands, often at higher elevations, while multiple-use and timber management areas are found at lower elevations on both public and private lands. Over the last 40 years or so, timber harvest practices have evolved into highly efficient operations. Even-aged silvicultural systems are typical, with regeneration harvests (clearcutting) occurring at a stand age of approximately 45-60 years and harvest areas of 30-100 acres. Harvested stands are replanted at relatively high densities using superior stock of a preferred species, often Douglas fir *(Psuedotsuga menziesii*), and are generally pre-commercially thinned at a stand age of 15-25 years. Such forest management has resulted in highly simplified forest stands, and fragmented landscapes dissected by extensive road networks to provide access to the majority of the managed landscape. New regulations and the evolving socioeconomics of forestry in the Pacific Northwest, however, are changing forest management paradigms and will affect future forest conditions and habitat suitability.

Timber harvest practices are a threat to many species in the Pacific Northwest Coast ecoregion, but the impacts are particularly borne by species whose preferred habitats are within late-successional, low elevation forests. The best known of these species is the northern spotted owl and the marbled murrelet but a great many other species are also restricted to these forests (Thomas et al. 1993). Harvest activities also pose a threat to aquatic habitats (e.g., Church and Eaton 2001) as roads used to access timber deliver sediment to stream systems and timber harvests degrade riparian forest function.

8H.2.1 Current Condition

Public policies and social desires will have a large impact on how forests are managed in the future. Forest regulations throughout the PNWC have recently been strengthened to provide additional protections to areas of critical habitat concern and particularly to reduce threats to stream systems and salmonids. Washington's Forest and Fish Rules, for example, require significant upgrading to forest road systems and additional protection of riparian buffers and landslide prone areas from harvest. Public pressure and economic concerns have also resulted in voluntary habitat protection measures being adopted by private companies. These measures include habitat conservation plans (HCP's) and forest certification. For example, in British Columbia the Weyerhaeuser Corporation adopted a policy of harvesting all of its managed Coastal Tenure lands using a variable-retention harvesting system (an additional 36% of the landscape is designated as old-growth reserves) (Beese et al. 2003). Today's private forests are certainly managed under stricter standards and more public oversight than in the past; however, the long-term conservation value and continuity of these regulatory and voluntary measures is largely unknown.

Clearly, the rate of harvest within old-growth forests of the PNWC has declined. Similarly, riparian buffers have been given additional protection, a greater focus has been placed on reducing the threat from forest roads, and the ecological benefits of uneven-aged silvicultural systems are being tested. How these new regulations and management practices will affect the long-term distribution and quality of forest habitats is, however, unknown. Moreover, there is considerable uncertainty in the longevity of these new policies and management practices, particularly given changes in the global timber economy and changes in forest ownership patterns.

Federal forest policies in the United States were also greatly modified under the Northwest Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service and BLM 1994) and the short-term results of this plan are just now beginning to be quantified (Haynes et al. 2006). Recent analysis of changes in the amount of late-successional forest remaining on federal lands found that approximately 4,000 acres have been lost in the vicinity of the PNWC through management, fire, and damage from insects or disease (Table 8H.1). What is more difficult to calculate, however, is the amount of new habitat that has been produced through active management (i.e., restoration) or succession. The success of the Northwest Forest Plan ultimately relies on a system of late-successional forest reserves, riparian reserves, other conservation measures, and a set of scientific assumptions that were developed when the plan was created. As the Forest Plan includes forest reserves throughout the PNWC ecoregion, policy changes that alter the intent of the plan, or unintended ecological changes, could have a significant negative impact on conservation targets throughout the Washington and Oregon portions of the ecoregion.

Table 8H.1 Loss of northern spotted owl habitat (late successional forest) on U.S. Federal lands from 1994 to 2004 within physiographic provinces that overlap with the Northwest Coast (Adapted from Courtney et al. 2004). *Note: Only portions of the Oregon Klamath provinces are within the Pacific Northwest Coast ecoregion, and habitat loss from fires occurring in 2003 are not included as data was not available.*

Province	Baseline Area (1994) acres	Cause of Habitat Loss				TOTAL (acres)
		Management	Fire	Wind	Insect/ Disease	
Olympic Peninsula	560,200	-100	-300	0	0	-400
Oregon Coast Range	516,600	-3,300	-100	0	0	-3,300
Oregon Klamath	786,300	-53,500	-117,600	0	0	-171,100
TOTAL (acres)	**1,863,100**	**-56,800**	**-118,000**	**0**	**0**	**-174,800**

Forest ownership patterns in the PNWC are changing and the interaction between ownership changes and new regulatory requirements will have a significant affect on future ecological and societal values received from managed forests. Large industrial owners are merging, undergoing financial difficulty (e.g., Crown Pacific Company), trading timberlands, and selling off land for higher and better uses such as development. Increasingly, buyers of large timberland acreage are timber investment management organizations which acquire and manage land for the financial benefit of large institutional investors. Small timber landowners are also selling land and dividing land parcels into smaller and smaller ownerships. How current and future changes in timber ownership patterns will affect forest management and the conservation value of working forests is becoming a fruitful topic for debate.

8H.2.2 Analysis

For modeling the threat of incompatible timber harvest we used two factors: ownership (public or private) and stand age (i.e., tree diameter). Both variables were thought to be good indicators of the likelihood of timber harvest.

Forests were divided into 3 seral stage classes based on the size of dominant trees: early seral (0 - 10 inches dbh), mid-seral (10 - 30 inches dbh), and late seral (> 30 inches dbh). Ownership was then used to derive the percentage of each seral stage on both public and private lands within each assessment unit. A factor was then calculated based on the percentage of each seral stage that occurred on each ownership class within an assessment unit to represent the vulnerability to logging.

We assumed that protections for late seral trees are stronger on public than private lands, reducing their vulnerability. Logging of second-growth forests on public lands in the region occurs in mid-seral stand ages, making the mid-seral stands the most vulnerable to cutting. The resulting public lands factors were hectares of early seral x 0.19, mid-seral x 0.66, late seral x 0.15. National Parks and Wilderness areas were scored as 0 for all seral stages. The factors were developed by the core team members where they compared the relative potential for harvest among various ownership/management status categories and stand seral condition.

On private lands the protections of late seral trees are considerably less than on public lands and the value of those trees makes them more vulnerable. Factors on private lands were percentage of early seral x 0.09, mid-seral x 0.43, and late seral x 0.48. The sum of the public and private tree scores were then calculated for each AU, then normalized independently on a 0 - 100 scale for units in the U.S. and British Columbia.

8H.3 Human Population Growth

8H.3.1 Current condition

The Pacific Northwest has seen a steady increase in population throughout the 20th century. Altogether, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho was populated by 15.1 million people in January of 2003 (Northwest Environment Watch 2003). The rate of population increase, however, has slowed since 1986 and in 2002 the region's population grew by approximately 144,000 people, or 16 people per hour. In comparison, 1992 had the highest rate of increase with approximately 37 new people populating the region each hour. Population increases are dependent on birth rates and migration, and it appears that while birth rates have slowly and steadily declined, migration rates have dropped considerably although with less consistency due to fluctuating economic conditions.

Population density and increase is concentrated near the urban centers of the PNWC ecoregion. Highest densities are found in the vicinity of Portland (OR) and Victoria (BC). Smaller towns along the pacific coast also have higher population densities. Areas with the highest population increase between 1990 and 2000 are mostly found in areas surrounding Portland and to a lesser degree the Astoria/Warrenton region of the Oregon Coast. Areas with decreasing population are found near Grays Harbor (WA), areas along the Columbia River, and rural areas in the central and southern portions of the Oregon Coast Range.

8H.3.2 Analysis

The population growth threats analysis looked at both current population size as well as growth in previous years. Census data for the U.S. was obtained for the 1990 and 2000 censuses. The data included a spatial coverage of census tracts and tables containing demographic data. The 1996 and 2001 census data were used for the BC portion of the Ecoregion. As parallel analyses were carried out for both countries, we will describe the U.S. analysis here.

Many tract changes occurred between the censuses, primarily splits. Using the 1990 coverage as the base, figures for 2000 population were attributed to the 1990 census tracts. In cases of tract splits, the sum of the 2000 tracts that corresponded to the 1990 tract was attributed to that polygon. In the few cases where two or more tracts had been merged, the difference between the 1990 and 2000 population was split evenly amongst the tracts. The difference between the 1990 and 2000 populations was then calculated both as a raw number and as a percentage change. The trend over that 10-year span was used for the threat analysis because it is indicative of future condition. Current population could be considered a threat in itself, but baseline condition was part of the analysis used to generate the portfolio.

As public lands generally have no permanent population, the public lands were erased from the tracts coverage. The remaining footprint was used to calculate tract population densities and population trends, and then intersected with the assessment units. Many AU's were subdivided into one or more AU/tract combinations. A percentage area calculation was done to attribute each of these combinations as a percentage of the total tract. The total of the percentage population change and total percentage projected density of each site/tract combination was calculated. Each AU was scored by the weighted sum of these blended scores. The projected density for each AU was multiplied by 0.82, and the projected total population by 0.18. All values were then normalized independently on a 0 - 100 scale for AU's in the U.S. and BC.

8H.4 Hydrologic Alteration

8H.4.1 Current Condition

Coastal rivers, streams and lakes have undergone considerable ecological change with increases in human population and landscape alteration through urbanization, agriculture and forest management. Freshwater systems often have degraded water quality, simplified habitat structure, and modified biological communities. Water withdrawal for human use, dam construction, and timber management has also altered the natural flow regime of many freshwater systems in the ecoregion (e.g., Church and Eaton 2001). Even with these modifications, however, the PNWC has several coastal river systems, such as the Queets and Hoh Rivers (Olympic Peninsula, Washington), which are recognized for their high ecological integrity.

Declining salmonid populations have brought significant attention to the health of freshwater systems throughout the Pacific Northwest. This has resulted in proposals for dam removal (e.g., Elwha River) and increased regulatory constraints on timber management. Because of these changes, new dam construction and threat of freshwater degradation from timber harvest are expected to decline. Continuing threat is expected from water withdrawal, degraded water quality, floodplain conversion and development, levee construction and fisheries management.

8H.4.2 Analysis

Water withdrawals and other hydrologic alterations are a current and ongoing threat to this ecoregion. Given the difficulties in permitting and licensing new dams, it is unlikely any new structures will be built in the near future. Therefore, we chose to assess the ongoing impacts of dams as we had their current impacts when developing the PNWC suitability index. A total of 381 dams are known to exist in the PNWC, with the vast majority being in the U.S. portion. Most of these are small diversion structures, as only 7 attain the highest level of impact.

For the suitability index, the impacts to hydrology were recorded on a 6-point (100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000) scale for every dam in every affected assessment unit. This semi-logarithmic scale was used because the effects of huge hydro dams had to be accommodated in the same scale as small diversion structures. The impacts were scored using a modified decay function with impacts diminishing as distance from a dam increases. For example, a high hydro dam might earn the assessment unit it occupies a penalty of 10,000. The adjacent, downstream assessment unit contains an undamed stream of similar order that merges with the dammed stream. The penalty in that assessment unit would fall to 5000, as only half its flow is controlled. Similarly, all downstream assessment units from that point would receive diminished penalties until another dam affected the system. The effects of multiple dams impacting an assessment unit were additive.

The values from our suitability work were used to gauge the hydrologic threats to the portfolio. Each assessment unit was scored by normalizing its hydrologic penalty 0 - 100 scale.

The 303(d) listed streams were also part of the hydrologic threat calculation for AU's in the United States. Each AU was either impacted by 303(d) streams or not, our data did not support any in-depth quantitative analysis. Each impacted AU was assigned a score of 100 for water quality. There was no 303(d) information for AU's on Vancouver Island, therefore the hydrologic threat score was based purely on dams in that portion of the ecoregion.

The final hydrologic score was calculated by multiplying the normalized hydrological penalty score (from dams) by 0.72, multiplying the 303d value by 0.28 (in the U.S. portion), adding the results and normalizing on a 0 - 100 scale. Scores were normalized independently for units in the U.S. and BC.

8H.5 Altered Fire Regime

8H.5.1 Current Condition

The historic frequency and severity of fires varied considerably throughout the PNWC ecoregion. Climate variability, anthropogenic influence, patterns of fuel accumulation, and interactions between each of these factors influence fire patterns. Historically, the Pacific Northwest’s climatic regime went through wet and dry periods where fire frequency and severity varied (Long et al. 1998). Fire return intervals, therefore, were predominantly determined by these patterns although burning by Native Americans also had an effect. Since the 1800’s, fire patterns seem to have been more heavily influenced by humans, with increased sources of ignition and management that has altered forest conditions through the prevention of natural forest fires (Duncan 2002). Fire suppression has also played a greater role in forest management since the 1950’s. These impacts may have had a larger total effect in areas that naturally burned more frequently.

An important future consideration will be how dry forests are managed given their naturally frequent fire return interval and contrasting management that often prevent fires from becoming a dominant process. This dichotomy is particularly an issue in forest systems within dedicated conservation areas (Agee 2002). Although, prescribed fire may become a more commonly used management tool in the future, fire patterns in general will continue to be determined by climatic variation, human behavior and forest condition.

8H.5.2 Analysis

The National Fire Condition Class map produced by the U.S. Forest Service was the basis for our fire threat assessment. This map is a raster dataset with a 1,000 meter pixel size. There are 3 fire classes and 3 age classes in the fire condition class map. Condition 1 is the lowest fire threat category, condition 3 is the most. There is no fire data for BC, as fire is generally not considered a significant threat on Vancouver Island due to a 500-year return interval.

We converted our AUs into a raster dataset then combined it with the fire condition class grid. The percentage of each AU within each fire class was multiplied by the following values to achieve a total score: Condition Class 1 x 0.01, Condition Class 2 x 0.12, and Condition Class 3 x 0.87. The majority of the U.S. portion of the ecoregion is in Condition Class 1, almost evenly split between the middle and late age classes. There are some sites however, which are predominantly in condition class 3, most notably Portland's Forest Park (OR). Final values for each AU were normalized on a 0 - 100 scale.

8H.6. Combined Threats Surface Analysis

To create a combined threat surface for the ecoregion, a threat index was developed for each assessment unit. The threat index is used here to define the “vulnerability” of each assessment unit, or the relative likelihood of losing the biological diversity that currently exists within the unit for the threats we examined. The relative importance of each of the four threat factors (timber harvest, human population growth, hydrologic alteration, and altered fire regime) were ranked by core team members to arrive at the following threat equation:

Overall threat = A (Timber harvest threat) + B (Human population growth threat) + C (fire threat) + D (hydrologic alteration threat)

Weighting factors *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* are calculated based on the average rank assigned to each threat (1 to 4) and the relative importance of each threat. Each core team member assigned a relative importance (1 to 1000) to each threat in comparison to all other threats in a pairwise fashion, a technique based on the Analytic Hierarchy Process (Saaty 1977, Saaty 1980). The right eigenvector of the pair-wise comparison matrix is then normalized to arrive at a final weighting factor for each threat variable (Table 8H.2). Individual threat scores in the equation were the actual normalized total threat value calculated for that variable (e.g., timber harvest) in an assessment unit.

Table 8H.2. Final weighting factors given to individual threats in an ecoregion-wide spatial model. Weights were statistically derived from an expert driven pairwise ranking process.

Threat	Model Weighting
Timber harvest	0.38
Human population growth	0.51
Altered fire regime	0.02
Hydrologic alteration	0.09

Overall threat index scores were normalized between 1 and 100 to give a relative threat ranking. Because of differences in data between the U.S. and Canada, the U.S. and Vancouver Island portions of the ecoregion had threat scores calculated independently. For example, fire was not considered a primary threat on Vancouver Island, and no fire condition class data was available. All other factors were weighted the same in both regions for the total threats calculation.

8H.6.1 Discussion

The total threat scores and "threats surface" were not used to influence site selection in the PNWC ecoregional assessment. Rather, we determined that the "suitability index" (see Chapter 6) more accurately reflected existing ecological conditions within individual AU's and their priority for conservation. The value of this threat analysis was ultimately a demonstration of how threats could be modeled at an ecoregional scale using readily available information or data. Scores for individual threats (i.e., incompatible timber harvest), however, could prove valuable for setting conservation strategies and identifying multi-site strategies at an ecoregional scale. For example, an analysis of the ecoregional portfolio may show that many high priority sites contain high scores for the threat "hydrological alteration." Planning teams could then work on developing strategies for abating this threat at an ecoregional scale. Ideally, future work on modeling threats at an ecoregional scale could incorporate both quantitative data and solid expert opinion to create objective and predictive geographic information that increase confidence in setting site conservation priorities.

8H.6.2 Interaction between Threats

Ecosystems are changing at an increasing rate due to human management, climate change, and the alteration of many fundamental ecological processes (Sala et al. 2000). It is the interactions between all of these processes that represent one of the greatest scientific uncertainties concerning future biodiversity. For example, climate change and fire return intervals are closely linked, and it's easy to discern that vegetation communities will quickly respond to changes in these and other processes (e.g., Long et al. 1998). But how will the distribution of invasive species evolve as human systems and ecological systems undergo change, and how will their distribution influence rates of change? How will pests and pathogens respond as vegetation is stressed from climate change or other disturbances? It is these interactive effects that are indeed the greatest threat and the most difficult to predict.

8H.7 Threats not Addressed in Analysis

There are a great many threats that impact conservation targets and ecological systems. Some of these are quite localized and may affect only a small portion of the range of target but others operate at the ecoregion scale and may have very broad effects. The threats addressed previously were selected because they operated at the ecoregion scale and had sufficient digital data available to analyze them in that context. A number of other very important threats that also operate at the ecoregion scale do not yet have suitable data that can be used to analyze there overall impacts to conserving biodiversity in ecoregions. Two of the better known threats in this latter category are invasive species and climate change. They are discussed in general, below, but a more rigorous analysis of these important considerations is beyond the scope of the present assessment.

8H.7.1 Invasive Species, Pests, and Pathogens

Invasive species are considered by many to be one of the top two threats to the conservation of biological diversity, together with habitat loss. In this analysis, invasive species were not included, as spatial data is not available at a regional level. Limited information is available for infestations of particular species at a site or sub-regional level. In assessing threats to ecoregional portfolio sites, however, invasive species must be considered seriously, as many species are known to alter habitat quality and significant resources are being allocated to eradication efforts throughout the PNWC. Here we briefly discuss existing infestations of invasive species, point out new emerging threats, and highlight the potential implications of further introductions.

Exotic species are spreading through forest, freshwater, and marine ecosystems in the PNWC at rates that are alarming ecologists. Species such as English ivy (*Hedera helix*), holly (*Illex aquifolium*), Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum)*, and spartina (*Spartina* spp.) have become well established in some areas and have been targeted for eradication. Others like West-nile virus, sudden oak death (*Phytophthora ramorum*), citrus long-horned beetle *(Anoplophera chinensis*), zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*), and the European green crab *(Carcinus maenas)* pose an enormous threat to the region as they spread in nearby areas and are being closely monitored. The spread of these and other exotic species, and even native pathogens has benefited from human manipulations of habitat. Interstate and international commerce, extensive road systems that fragment habitats, and the modification of natural ecological processes such as fire have all contributed to the globalization of ecosystems (Duncan 2001). For example, it is thought that the impacts of Swiss needle cast (*Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii*), a native foliage pathogen that affects Douglas-fir in coastal areas, has intensified with the large-scale adoption of uniform silvicultural practices favoring Douglas-fir production across the ecoregion (Filip et al. 2000). Given current patterns and conditions, we can only expect the list of exotic species to be concerned about and their distribution to grow over time.

Invasive species have the potential to alter the structure, composition, and function of ecological communities and are known to directly eliminate species from an ecosystem. For example, salt marshes along the Pacific Northwest Coast have been transformed by the introduction of Spartina grasses, adversely affecting native species of plants and animals such as oysters, shorebirds, wading birds, bottom-dwelling algae, bottom-dwelling invertebrates (Frenkel 1987). Although the long-term ecological impact of many invasive species is unknown, there is great concern with the increased number and distribution of species in our ecoregion. Moreover, the PNWC contains, or is close to, many ports of entry for these invasive species, which increases the likelihood of further introductions and infestations in the future.

8H.7.2 Climate Change

Many scientists are convinced that our climate will change over the next century due to the world's increased emissions of greenhouse gases. Global climate models, however, are still quite variable with regard to predicted temperature increases and the seasonally of weather patterns. Most models generated for the Pacific Northwest show a rise in temperature of approximately 3.5 °F (2 °C) and an increase in winter precipitation (Mote et al. 1999). Some models predict wetter summers and others predict drier summers. Climates will also continue to be modified by the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) and the result of interactions between climate change and recurring climatic variations is largely unknown. In general, the greatest changes are expected to occur at lower and higher elevations where ecotones between some natural systems are sharply defined.

Specific changes within ecological systems are difficult to predict due to the interaction of climate and large-scale ecological processes. Warmer and wetter winters in the Pacific Northwest are expected to have widespread ecological consequences. Increased rainfall will cause higher streamflows, more flooding of coastal rivers, and possibly an increase in the extent and recurrence of landslides. A loss of lower elevation snowpack will also impact reservoir water levels and natural flow regimes that support salmonid fisheries and other aquatic resources. Increased productivity from an increase in summer rainfall would be offset by increased evapotranspiration and many ecological systems would undergo significant change due to higher summer temperatures. Fire seasons in the Pacific Northwest typically are much more severe when dry, warm summers follow wet winters. Forests and other vegetation communities may change quicker than expected as some studies have found quite rapid shifts in species composition following changes in fire patterns associated with climate change (e.g., Long et al. 1998). Higher stream temperatures could also alter aquatic communities. Finally, increases in sea level are more difficult to predict in the northwest, largely due to the interaction between sea level rise and geological forces along the continental margin.

8H.8 Marine Threats

Recent reports addressing threats to the coastal marine environment indicate the vulnerability of marine ecosystems, habitats and species to current and ongoing human activity (see Pew Oceans Commission 2003; U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy 2004). Threats to the coastal zone come from conditions along the shoreline, in adjacent watersheds and in the marine environment brought in by tides. We have assessed the current conditions of the nearshore through a suitability analysis (see Chapter 6) but recognize more work needs to be done to adequately address ongoing impacts and deteriorating conditions.

Threats as a criterion for setting conservation priorities have been assessed in many different ways (Groves 2003). The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has emphasized three aspects of threats in ecoregional planning: a) the geographic extent and level of community-wide impact, b) critical threats and c) the urgency for abating threats. Identifying the scale of a threat is an essential component in evaluating its impact across land and seascapes. Threats in coastal areas (e.g., increasing human populations within 50 miles of the coast) are direct impacts to coastal ecosystems that play out at relatively local scales. More distant human activities on land and in freshwaters have significant, although often overlooked, effects on coastal and marine ecosystems (Beck 2003). Threats originating in watersheds that link the land to the sea can traverse very large distances (e.g., nonpoint source pollution such as nitrogen from agricultural runoff). Similarly, threats in the offshore marine environment occur at regional scales and their effects are felt throughout marine trophic structures. Beck (2003) identifies that as fisheries deplete higher trophic levels, or top predators, to economic and ecological extinction there is an ever increasing demand for fish at lower trophic levels. Although overfishing involves the direct take of targeted individuals, it affects other species through bycatch as well as habitat communities through fishing practices such as bottom trawling.

Critical threats are ones that likely degrade conservation targets in many places within a conservation area or portfolio site. These threats are assessed by their degree of severity in damaging or destroying conservation targets. Within the ecoregional planning framework threats are usually evaluated per conservation area and not individual target. This is due to the fact that a comprehensive study of what threats are impacting specific species and/or habitats is outside the scope of regional planning. This activity is better suited for planning within individual conservation priority areas. Although critical threats can be identified in the marine environment, it is often quite difficult to evaluate the severity an individual threat has on a specific conservation area.

The third aspect, urgency for abating threats, is determined by the likelihood of a threat negatively impacting an area within a set time frame. This too is a difficult parameter to evaluate in marine ecosystems. Both of these aspects require qualitative determinations and are therefore subject to disagreement among stakeholder groups. Although assessing threats is arguably a critical aspect of prioritizing conservation action, we are currently evaluating whether threats assessment methods within TNC's planning framework adequately apply in the marine environment.

Expert opinion ranges widely in determining the severity of and urgency to act upon marine threats. Given that the nearshore in particular is subject to both land and marine-based threats, expert groups are either bias in the ranking of severity or lacked adequate information across the proposed list of impacts (see Floberg et al. 2004). For instance, where fisheries agencies ranked overfishing as the most critical threat affecting the inside waters of Puget Sound, others ranked coastal development as the number one factor affecting nearshore fishes. Based on these varying perspectives and lack of scientific references for ranking severity and urgency, we have not conducted a marine threats analysis for the Pacific Northwest Coast ecoregion. Instead, we have identified threats and proposed further research on a spatially-explicit threats analysis in subsequent work in the region (Chapter 4, section 4.5). The first step in this process was to outline a marine threat taxonomy from various sources. From this outline we can begin to map the scale and extent of individual threats.

Table 8H.3. Portfolio sites in the United States with the highest relative threat of timber harvest.

Unit	Site Name	Private Lands	Public Lands	Timber Harvest Threat
2397	Capitol State Forest	148.98	5056.82	100.00
2809	Coos-Millacoma Rivers	424.65	4457.19	93.80
2891	South Fork Coquille River	772.82	3997.84	91.60
2794	Lower Umpqua River	659.11	3809.79	85.80
2912	Cape Blanco-Elk River	73.30	4104.99	80.30
2435	Willapa Hills	2306.64	1708.88	77.10
2844	Coos Mtn	1277.14	2720.10	76.80
2756	Siuslaw River	1633.77	2356.60	76.70
2827	Coos-Millacoma Rivers	3218.61	683.93	75.00
2628	Nestucca River	298.19	3551.08	73.90
2785	Smith River	1183.16	2614.05	72.90
2406	Chehalis River	974.72	2776.35	72.10
2579	Tillamook Bay-Kilchis River	222.05	3505.05	71.60
2446	Nacelle River	2703.26	1002.04	71.20
2427	Doty Hills	2036.98	1650.28	70.80
2922	Lower Rogue River	134.91	3453.18	68.90
2430	Doty Hills	1830.39	1734.70	68.50
2784	Smith River	1077.00	2471.86	68.20
2285	Wynoochee River	2084.68	1375.65	66.50
2758	Siuslaw River	1428.47	1932.51	64.60
2759	Siuslaw River	1413.74	1911.31	63.90
2539	Upper Nehalem River	830.68	2433.62	62.70
2472	Elochoman River	928.62	2280.92	61.70
2748	Siuslaw River	294.41	2906.42	61.50
2832	Coos-Millacoma Rivers	2625.80	541.10	60.80

Table 8H.4. Portfolio sites in British Columbia with the highest relative threat of timber harvest.

Unit	Site Name	Private Lands	Public Lands	Timber Harvest Threat
1383	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	2452.89	0.00	100.00
1103	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	2322.03	0.00	94.69
1517	Nanaimo River	2036.32	0.00	83.01
563	Gold River-Nootka	122.54	1772.90	77.28
993	Strathcona	1857.86	9.88	76.22
1224	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	1834.88	0.00	74.73
941	Strathcona	1792.70	0.05	73.04
909	Strathcona	1738.22	12.66	71.34
231	Nimpkish-Tahsish	0.00	1714.62	69.85
1403	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	1702.04	0.00	69.43
159	Nimpkish-Tahsish	107.58	1557.26	67.94
1491	Nitinat-Carmanah-Walbran	1659.32	0.00	67.73
192	Nimpkish-Tahsish	54.67	1566.48	66.03
471	Campbell-Quadra	0.00	1613.09	65.82
918	Gold River-Nootka	208.78	1381.54	64.76
607	Salmon River	0.00	1574.12	64.12
92	Cape Scott-Port Hardy	37.61	1529.99	63.91
1688	Nitinat-Carmanah-Walbran	65.15	1500.37	63.91
746	Gold River-Nootka	0.00	1564.04	63.69
78	Cape Scott-Port Hardy	4.19	1532.61	62.63
114	Cape Scott-Port Hardy	55.80	1416.51	60.08
291	Nimpkish-Tahsish	83.52	1372.13	59.45
771	Gold River-Nootka	11.58	1433.09	59.02
1583	Nanaimo River	1423.76	0.00	57.96
429	Brooks Peninsula	0.00	1416.53	57.75

Table 8H.5. Portfolio sites in the United States with the highest relative population threat-ranking based on projected population increase over the next 20 years.

Unit	Site Name	Population 2010	Population Density 2010	Population Change Rating	Population Threat
2477	Clatsop Plains-Necanicum River	48126	4.66	1149	43.76
2531	Cape Falcon-Lower Nehalem	35252	8.07	909	35.37
2524	Milton Creek	6305	0.75	115	4.43
2436	Long Beach Peninsula	6193	0.63	94	3.62
2653	Cascade Head-Salmon River	6841	2.16	77	3.25
2759	Siuslaw River	3659	0.45	66	2.55
2432	Chehalis River	3720	0.28	61	2.33
2550	Scappoose Creek	3556	0.61	58	2.27
2537	Scappoose Creek	3132	0.41	57	2.20
2839	Cape Arago-South Slough	4919	0.62	41	1.64
2327	Copalis River	1749	0.22	37	1.42
2440	Boistfort	1951	0.14	30	1.15
2836	Cape Arago-South Slough	3391	0.55	28	1.14
2478	Blind Slough Swamp	820	0.08	28	1.06
2753	Sutton Lake	1344	0.47	26	1.05
2394	Chehalis River	7482	0.86	23	1.01
2526	Upper Nehalem River	729	0.09	25	0.95
2463	Castle Rock	1951	0.17	24	0.93
2832	Coos-Millacoma Rivers	12580	0.81	20	0.89
2367	Copalis River	988	0.23	21	0.82
2649	Cascade Head-Salmon River	1091	0.26	20	0.79
2441	Boistfort	1264	0.11	20	0.77
2539	Upper Nehalem River	715	0.08	20	0.76
2500	Upper Nehalem River	589	0.08	20	0.76
2378	Grays Harbor	912	0.22	19	0.75

Table 8H.6. Portfolio sites in British Columbia with the highest relative population threat ranking based on projected population increase over the next 20 years.

Unit	Site name	Population 2010	Population Density 2010	Population Threat
1701	Chemainus-Cowichan	3975	0.29	21.63
1303	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	3848	0.61	20.95
1257	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	3795	0.60	20.66
1729	Chemainus-Cowichan	2523	0.27	13.73
1777	Chemainus-Cowichan	2515	0.27	13.69
1863	Sooke	1546	0.32	8.42
1576	Nanaimo River	1112	0.11	6.05
918	Gold River-Nootka	922	0.09	5.02
1664	Chemainus-Cowichan	793	0.21	4.32
1228	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	746	0.07	4.06
728	Gold River-Nootka	666	0.09	3.63
1656	Chemainus-Cowichan	608	0.08	3.31
1653	Chemainus-Cowichan	589	0.07	3.21
1103	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	540	0.05	2.94
1264	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	514	0.13	2.80
998	Gold River-Nootka	503	0.46	2.75
993	Strathcona	502	0.05	2.73
1224	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	494	0.06	2.69
1355	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	476	0.21	2.59
994	Strathcona	398	0.08	2.17
1686	Broken Group	368	3.42	2.09
1631	Broken Group	368	3.27	2.08
1718	Broken Group	293	11.47	1.88
1629	Broken Group	293	7.33	1.78
1682	Broken Group	293	7.70	1.78

Table 8H.7. Portfolio sites in the United States with the highest threat ranks for altered hydrology. This ranking takes into account 2 factors; water quality as modeled with 303(d) data, and effects from existing dams.

Unit	Site Name	Stream 303(d) Rating	Dam Rating	Hydrological Threat
2249	Skokomish River	100.000	98.00	98.56
2285	Wynoochee River	100.000	72.00	79.88
2047	Olympic National Park	100.000	65.50	75.21
2235	Skokomish River	100.000	49.00	63.36
2394	Chehalis River	100.000	33.00	51.86
2341	Wynoochee River	100.000	33.00	51.86
2615	Nestucca River	100.000	33.00	51.86
2060	Olympic National Park	100.000	32.50	51.50
2073	Olympic National Park	100.000	32.50	51.50
2096	Olympic National Park	100.000	32.50	51.50
2127	Olympic National Park	100.000	32.50	51.50
2078	Olympic National Park	100.000	16.50	40.01
2089	Olympic National Park	100.000	16.50	40.01
1990	Sequim Bay	100.000	16.00	39.65
2646	Mill Creek	100.000	14.00	38.21
2477	Clatsop Plains-Necanicum River	100.000	13.00	37.49
2895	Cape Blanco-Elk River	100.000	13.00	37.49
2005	Olympic National Park	0.000	49.00	35.20
2203	Olympic National Park	0.000	49.00	35.20
2221	Olympic National Park	0.000	49.00	35.20
2435	Willapa Hills	100.000	8.50	34.26
2520	Clatsop Plains-Necanicum River	100.000	6.50	32.83
2850	Lower Coquille River	100.000	6.50	32.83
2891	South Fork Coquille River	100.000	6.50	32.83
2900	South Fork Coquille River	100.000	6.50	32.83

Table 8H.8. Portfolio sites in British Columbia with the highest threat ranks for altered hydrology. Rankings for assessment units in British Columbia only include the effects from existing dams. All other units ended with a value of 0 for the threat from dams and total threat.

Unit	Site Name	Dam Rating	Hydrological Threat
1860	Juan de Fuca	49.50	75.56
1228	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	33.00	50.38
1200	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	33.00	50.38
1008	Strathcona	32.50	49.62
1201	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	13.00	19.85
864	Strathcona	8.00	12.22
800	Strathcona	2.00	3.06
736	Strathcona	1.50	2.29
747	Strathcona	1.50	2.29
159	Nimpkish-Tahsish	1.00	1.53

Table 8H.9. Portfolio sites in the United States with the highest threat ranking for altered fire return interval.

Unit	Site Name	Fire Threat
2430	Doty Hills	78.22
2922	Lower Rogue River	70.16
2406	Chehalis River	64.93
2427	Doty Hills	62.43
2440	Boistfort	60.86
2432	Chehalis River	56.53
2397	Capitol State Forest	55.77
2463	Castle Rock	53.37
2931	Lower Rogue River	49.89
2441	Boistfort	44.20
2889	Bobby Creek RNA	39.90
2176	Olympic National Park	25.50
2524	Milton Creek	24.41
2934	North Fork/Hunter Creek ACEC	23.35
2679	Luckiamute River	22.73
2682	Luckiamute River	21.88
2393	Capital State Forest	21.04
2537	Scappoose Creek	19.72
2160	Olympic National Park	18.86
2167	Olympic National Park	18.85
2157	Olympic National Park	17.69
2215	Olympic National Park	16.66
2177	Olympic National Park	16.49
2708	Marys River	15.84
2550	Scappoose Creek	15.56

Table 8H.10. Total threats score for portfolio sites in the United States as created from the threats surface analysis.

Unit	Site Name	Fire Threat	Timber Harvest Threat	Hydrological Threat	Population Density Threat	Total Threat
2397	Capitol State Forest	55.77	100.00	0.72	0.48	63.95
2477	Clatsop Plains-Necanicum River	0.78	34.80	37.49	43.76	62.63
2891	South Fork Coquille River	5.07	91.60	32.83	0.04	61.45
2809	Coos-Millacoma Rivers	1.59	93.80	0.00	0.12	57.94
2794	Lower Umpqua River	1.20	85.80	28.16	-0.18	56.88
2912	Cape Blanco-Elk River	2.00	80.30	28.16	0.00	53.67
2435	Willapa Hills	1.33	77.10	34.26	0.27	52.79
2285	Wynoochee River	1.15	66.50	79.88	0.01	52.74
2844	Coos Mtn	1.63	76.80	28.16	0.05	51.55
2756	Siuslaw River	2.53	76.70	28.16	-0.03	51.45
2406	Chehalis River	64.93	72.10	28.16	0.23	50.87
2430	Doty Hills	78.22	68.50	28.87	0.58	49.48
2785	Smith River	1.76	72.90	28.16	-0.03	49.08
2579	Tillamook Bay-Kilchis River	1.06	71.60	28.87	-0.14	48.26
2827	Coos-Millacoma Rivers	1.53	75.00	0.00	0.16	46.39
2784	Smith River	2.15	68.20	28.16	-0.03	46.20
2427	Doty Hills	62.43	70.80	0.00	0.27	45.89
2628	Nestucca River	1.33	73.90	0.72	0.05	45.72
2759	Siuslaw River	1.72	63.90	28.16	2.55	45.63
2922	Lower Rogue River	70.16	68.90	0.00	0.00	44.76
2758	Siuslaw River	1.58	64.60	28.16	0.00	43.98
2446	Nacelle River	1.20	71.20	0.00	0.00	43.91
2539	Upper Nehalem River	1.12	62.70	28.16	0.76	43.41
2832	Coos-Millacoma Rivers	1.33	60.80	28.87	0.89	42.46
2748	Siuslaw River	1.60	61.50	28.16	0.13	42.17

Table 8H.11. Total threats score for portfolio sites in British Columbia as created from the threats surface analysis. Threat from altered fire regimes was not modeled for assessment units in British Columbia.

Unit	Site Name	Fire Threat	Timber Harvest Threat	Hydrological Threat	Population Density Threat	Total Threat
1383	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.60	72.47
1103	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	0.00	94.69	0.00	2.94	70.89
1517	Nanaimo River	0.00	83.01	0.00	0.69	60.35
993	Strathcona	0.00	76.22	0.00	2.73	57.40
1224	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	0.00	74.73	0.00	2.69	56.29
563	Gold River-Nootka	0.00	77.28	0.00	0.39	55.95
1701	Chemainus-Cowichan	0.00	48.83	0.00	21.63	55.69
941	Strathcona	0.00	73.04	0.00	0.17	52.68
231	Nimpkish-Tahsish	0.00	69.85	0.00	1.55	51.70
909	Strathcona	0.00	71.34	0.00	0.23	51.51
918	Gold River-Nootka	0.00	64.76	0.00	5.02	51.34
159	Nimpkish-Tahsish	0.00	67.94	1.53	1.54	50.57
1403	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	0.00	69.43	0.00	0.04	49.97
192	Nimpkish-Tahsish	0.00	66.03	0.00	1.57	48.97
1491	Nitinat-Carmanah-Walbran	0.00	67.73	0.00	0.23	48.92
1257	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	0.00	39.07	0.00	20.66	47.75
471	Campbell-Quadra	0.00	65.82	0.00	0.02	47.36
1008	Strathcona	0.00	52.23	49.62	0.99	47.00
1688	Nitinat-Carmanah-Walbran	0.00	63.91	0.00	0.44	46.38
607	Salmon River	0.00	64.12	0.00	0.03	46.14
92	Cape Scott-Port Hardy	0.00	63.91	0.00	0.09	46.04
746	Gold River-Nootka	0.00	63.69	0.00	0.11	45.91
1228	Tsable-Stamp-Qualicum	0.00	46.07	50.38	4.06	45.61
78	Cape Scott-Port Hardy	0.00	62.63	0.00	0.45	45.46
114	Cape Scott-Port Hardy	0.00	60.08	0.00	0.77	43.94