APPENDIX G
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY LISTS

Upper North Fork Feather River Hydroelectric Project

Revised Draft
Environmental Impact Report

State Water Resources Control Board
Sacramento, CA

May 2020

Table G-1. Special-Status Plants

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Federally or State-Listed and Candidate Species			
Webber's ivesia *Ivesia webberi*	T/1B.1/S	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland at elevations of 3,280–6,807 feet. Flowers May–Jul.	Yes
Butte County meadowfoam *Limnanthes floccosa* ssp. *californica*	E/E,1B.1/–	Valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools at elevations of 184–3,050 feet. Flowers Mar–May.	No. Study area is not in the species' known range.
slender Orcutt grass *Orcuttia tenuis*	T/E,1B.1/–	Vernal pools at elevations of 115–5,775 feet. Flowers May–Sep.	Yes
Layne's ragwort *Senecio (Packera) layneae*	T/R,1B.2/–	Chaparral, cismontane woodland at elevations 650–3,300 feet.	Yes
whitebark pine *Pinus albicaulis*	C/–/S	Coniferous forests in high-elevation, high-latitude windy locations in western North America.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Greene's tuctoria *Tuctoria greenei*	E/R,1B.2/–	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland 100–3,500 feet.	Yes
Other Special-Status Species			
Jepson's onion *Allium jepsonii*	–/1B.2/S	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 984– 4,330 feet. Flowers Apr–Aug.	Yes
Constance's rockcress *Arabis constancei*	–/1B.1/–	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 3,198–6,644 feet. Flowers May–Jul.	Yes
Lemmon's milkvetch *Astragalus lemmonii*	–/1B.2/S	Great Basin scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps at elevations 4,200–7,200 feet.	Yes
Lens-pod milkvetch *Astragalus lentiformis*	–/1B.2/S	Great Basin scrub and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 4,790– 6,266 feet. Flowers May–Jul.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Modoc milkvetch *Astragalus pulsiferae* var. *coronensis*	–/4.2/S	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland at elevations 4,400–6,200 feet.	Yes

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Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Pulsifer's milkvetch *Astragalus pulsiferae* var. *pulsiferae*	–/1B.2/S	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland at elevations of 4,265–5,905 feet. Flowers May–Aug.	Yes
Suksdorf's milkvetch *Astragalus pulsiferae* var. *suksdorfii*	–/1B.2/S	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland at elevations of 4,265–6,561 feet. Flowers May–Aug.	Yes
Webber's milkvetch *Astragalus webberi*	–/1B.2/S	Lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 2,624–4,101 feet. Flowers May–Jul.	Yes
Big-scale balsamroot *Balsamorhiza macrolepis* var. *macrolepis*	–/1B.2/S	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland/sometimes serpentinite at elevations of 295–5,101 feet. Flowers Mar–Jun.	Yes
dwarf resin birch *Betula glandulosa*	–/2B.2/–	Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and subalpine coniferous forest/mesic at elevations of 4,265–7,546 feet. Flowers May–Jun.	Yes
Constance's rock cress *Boechera constancei*	–/1B.1/S	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest at elevations 3,200–6,600 feet.	Yes
upswept moonwort *Botrychium ascendens*	–/2B.3/S	Lower montane coniferous forest and meadows and seeps at elevations of 4,921–7,497 feet. Flowers Jul–Aug.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
scalloped moonwort *Botrychium crenulatum*	–/2B.2/S	Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 4,160–10,761 feet. Flowers Jun–Sep.	Yes
common moonwort *Botrychium lunaria*	–/2B.3/S	Meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 6,496–11,155 feet. Flowers in Aug.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Mingan moonwort *Botrychium minganense*	–/2B.2/S	Creeks in lower montane coniferous forest at elevations 4,900–7,500 feet.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.

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Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat	Potential to Occur in Study Area
western goblin *Botrychium montanum*	–/2B.1/S	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 4,806–6,988 feet. Blooms Jul–Sep.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Stalked moonwort *Botrychium pedunculosum*	–/2B.1/S	Meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest within granitic, volcanic and andesitic habitats.	Yes
northwestern moonwort *Botrychium pinnatum*	–/2B.3/S	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 5,807–6,693 feet. Flowers Jul–Oct.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Watershield *Brasenia schreberi*	–/2B.3/–	Freshwater marshes and swamps.	Yes
Bolander's bruchia *Bruchia bolanderi*	–/4.2/S	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 5,577–9,186 feet.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
green bug-on-a-stick *Buxbaumia viridis*	–/1B.3/S	Occurs on large diameter, advanced decay logs in riparian habitat in coniferous forest. Low to alpine elevations.	Yes
long-haired star-tulip *Calochortus longebarbatus* var. *longebarbatus*	–/1B.2/S	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools at elevations of 3,297–6,234 feet. Flowers Jun–Aug.	No. Study area is not within the species' known range.
Butte County western calycadenia *Calycadenia oppositifolia*	–/4.2/S	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, seeps, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations of 968– 3,100 feet. Flowers Apr–Jul.	No. Study area is above the elevational requirements of this species.
mud sedge *Carex limosa*	–/2B.2/–	Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 3,937–8,858 feet. Flowers Jun–Aug.	Yes
Sheldon's sedge *Carex sheldonii*	–/2B.2/–	Lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, and riparian scrub at elevations of 3,937–6,601 feet. Flowers May–Aug.	Yes
Brandegee's fairyfan *Clarkia biloba* ssp. *brandegeeae*	–/1B.2/–	Chaparral and cismontane woodland at elevations of 240–3,002 feet. Flowers May–Jul.	No. Study area is not within this species' known range.

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Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat	Potential to Occur in Study Area
White-stemmed clarkia *Clarkia gracilis* ssp. *albicaulis*	–/1B.2/S	Chaparral and cismontane woodland at elevations of 800–3,560 feet. Flowers May–Jul.	No. Study area is not within this species' known range.
Mildred's clarkia *Clarkia mildrediae* ssp. *mildrediae*	–/1B.3/S	Cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 804–5,610 feet. Flowers May–Aug.	Yes
Mosquin's fairyfan *Clarkia mosquinii*	–/1B.1/S	Cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 607–3,999 feet. Flowers May–Jul.	Yes
Talus collomia *Collomia larsenii*	–/2B.2/S	Alpine boulder and rock field, closed-cone coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest at elevations 7,200–11,500 feet.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
silky cryptantha *Cryptantha crinita*	–/1B.2/S	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations of 200–3,986 feet. Flowers Apr–May.	No. Study area is not within the species' known range.
Clustered lady's slipper *Cypripedium fasciculatum*	–/4.2/S	Lower montane coniferous forest and North Coast coniferous forest at elevations of 328–7,989 feet. Flowers Mar–Aug.	Yes
Mountain lady's slipper *Cypripedium montanum*	–/4.2/S	Broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and North Coast coniferous forest at elevations of 607–7,300 feet. Flowers Mar–Aug.	Yes
Branched collybia *Dendrocollybia racemosa*	–/–/S	Grows on decayed remains of decayed mushrooms, or in duff of mixed hardwood conifer forests.	Yes
English sundew *Drosera anglica*	–/2B.3/–	Bogs, fens, meadows, and seeps at elevations of 4,265–6,562 feet. Flowers Jun–Sep.	Yes
California twisted spikerush *Eleocharis torticulmis*	–/1B.3/S	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest at elevations 3,300–3,900 feet.	Yes
Clifton's eremogone *Eremogone cliftonii*	–/1B.3/S	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest within openings and usually granitic areas at elevations of 1,492-5,807 feet. Flowers April-September.	Yes

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Tracy's eriastrum *Eriastrum tracyi*	–/3.2/S	Chaparral and cismontane woodland at elevations of 1,033-5,396 feet. Flowers May-July.	Yes
Plumas rayless daisy *Erigeron lassenianus var. deficiens*	–/1B.3/–	Gravelly, sometimes serpentinite, sometimes disturbed sites within lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 4,461-6,496 feet. Flowers June-September.	Yes
Schoolcraft's wild buckwheat *Eriogonum microthecum var. schoolcraftii*	–/1B.2/S	Sandy to rocky areas within Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland at elevations of 4,265-5,741 feet. Flowers July-September.	Yes
prostrate buckwheat *Eriogonum prociduum*	–/1B.2/S	Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 4,265–8,875 feet. Flowers May–Aug.	No. Study area is not within the species' known range.
Barron's buckwheat *Eriogonum spectabile*	–/1B.2/S	Upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 6,594–6,726 feet. Flowers Jul–Aug.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Ahart's buckwheat *Eriogonum umbellatum var. ahartii*	–/1B.2/S	Cismontane woodland at elevations 1,300–6,500 feet.	Yes
Brook pocket moss *Fissidens aphelotaxifolius*	–/2B.2/S	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest at elevations 0–7,200 feet.	Yes
Minute pocket moss *Fissidens pauperculus*	–/1B.2/S	North Coast coniferous forest in dry streambeds and on stream banks at elevations 30–300 feet.	No. Study area is above the elevational requirements of this species.
Caribou coffeeberry *Frangula purshiana* ssp. *ultramafica*	–/1B.2/S	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral at elevations 2,700–6,330 feet.	Yes
Butte County fritillary *Fritillaria eastwoodiae*	–/3.2/S	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 164–4,921 feet. Flowers Mar–Jun.	Yes
Blandow's bog moss *Helodium blandowii*	–/2B.3/S	Meadows, seeps, and subalpine coniferous forest at elevations of 6,109–8,858 feet.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.

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Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat	Potential to Occur in Study Area
veined water lichen *Hydrothyria venosa*	–/1B.3/–	Grows on rock and gravel within cool, spring-fed montane streams that do not experience heavy scour.	Yes
Sierra Valley ivesia *Ivesia aperta var. aperta*	–/1B.2/S	Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows at elevations 4,800–7,500 feet.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Plumas ivesia *Ivesia sericoleuca*	–/1B.2/S	Vernally mesic, usually volcanic areas within Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, seeps, and vernal pools at elevations of 4,297–7,218 feet. Flowers May–Oct.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Dudley's rush *Juncus dudleyi*	–/2B.3/–	Lower montane coniferous forest in mesic areas at elevations of 1,492-6,561 feet. Flowers July-August.	Yes
Red Bluff dwarf rush *Juncus leiospermus* var. *leiospermus*	–/1B.1/S	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools at elevations of 115–3,346 feet. Flowers Mar–May.	No. Study area is not within the species' known range.
Santa lucia dwarf rush *Juncus luciensis*	–/1B.2/S	Chaparral, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pool at elevations of 984-6,692 feet. Flowers April-July.	Yes
Cantelow's lewisia *Lewisia cantelovii*	–/1B.2/S	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 1,083 – 4,495 feet. Flowers May–Oct.	Yes. Species was identified during surveys in 2000.
Hutchinson's lewisia *Lewisa kelloggii* ssp. *hutchisonii*	–/3.3/S	Upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 4,800–7,759 feet. Flowers Jun–Aug.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Kellogg's lewisia *Lewisia kelloggii* ssp. *kelloggii*	–/1B.3/S	Occurs on ridges and flat open spaces with sparse tree cover and granitic to volcanic soils. 4,500 – 7,700 feet.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Bellinger's meadowfoam *Limnanthes floccosa* ssp. *bellingeriana*	–/1B.2/S	Cismontane woodland and meadows and seeps at elevations of 951–3,609 feet. Flowers Apr–Jun.	No. Study area is not within the species' known range.

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Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat	Potential to Occur in Study Area
adobe parsley *Lomatium roseanum*	–/1B.2/S	Great Basin scrub and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 4,800–7,398 feet. Flowers Jun–Jul.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
tufted loosestrife *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*	–/2B.3/–	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 3,198-5,495 feet. Flowers May-August.	Yes
broad-nerved moss *Meesia uliginosa*	–/2B.2/S	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 4,265–9,199 feet. Flowers in Oct.	Yes
Elongate copper moss *Mielichhoferia elongata*	–/2B.2/S	Cismontane woodland.	Yes
ephemeral monkeyflower *Mimulus evanescens*	–/1B.2/S	Gravelly or rocky, vernally mesic areas within Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and montane and juniper woodland at elevations of 4,101– 5,709 feet. Flowers May–Aug.	No. Study area is not within the species' known range.
Follett's monardella *Monardella follettii*	–/1B.2/S	Lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 1,969–6,562 feet. Flowers Jun–Sep.	Yes
Stebbins's monardella *Monardella stebbinsii*	–/1B.2/S	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 2,559–3,609 feet. Flowers Jul–Sep.	Yes. Species was identified during surveys in 2000.
tall alpine-aster *Oreostemma elatum*	–/1B.2/S	Bogs, fens, meadows, seeps, and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 3,297–6,890 feet. Flowers Jun–Aug.	Yes
Lewis Rose's ragweed *Packera eurycehphala* var. *lewisrosei*	–/1B.2/–	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest/serpentinite at elevations of 899–6,201 feet. Flowers Mar–Jul.	Yes
veined water lichen *Peltigera gowardii*	–/4.2/S	Clear, cold, unpolluted streams occurring in mixed coniferous forests at elevations between 5000-7000 feet	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Close-throated beardtongue *Penstemon personatus*	–/1B.2/S	Chaparral, lower montane and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 3,494–6,955 feet. Flowers Jun–Sep.	Yes

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Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Susanville beardtongue *Penstemon sudans*	–/1B.3/S	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland at elevations of 3,937–7,956 feet. Flower Jun–Jul.	Yes
Playa phacelia *Phacelia inundata*	–/1B.3/S	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and playas at elevations of 4,921–6,562 feet. Flowers May–Aug.	No. Study area is not within the species' known range.
Olive phaeocollybia *Phaeocollybia olivacea*	–/–/S	Scattered or in arcs in mixed forests in coastal lowlands.	Yes
Sierra blue grass *Poa sierrae*	–/1B.3/S	Openings in lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 1,197-4,921 feet. Flowers April-June.	Yes
Robbin's pondweed *Potamogeton robbinsii*	–/2B.3/–	Marshes and swamps within deep water and lakes at elevations of 5,019-10,826 feet. Flowers July-August.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Sticky goldenweed *Pyrrocoma lucida*	–/1B.2/S	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, and seeps at elevations of 2,297–6,397 feet. Flowers Jul–Oct.	Yes
Alder buckthorn *Rhamnus alnifolia*	–/2B.2/–	Meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, montane riparian scrub at elevations 4,500–7,000 feet.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Columbia yellow cress *Rorippa columbiae*	–/1B.2/S	Meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, playas, and vernal pools at elevations of 3,937–5,906 feet. Flowers May–Sep.	Yes
Hall's scurf-pea *Rupertia hallii*	–/1B.2/S	Cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 1,788–7,382 feet. Flowers Jun–Aug.	Yes
American Scheuchzeria *Scheuchzeria palustris* ssp. *americana*	–/2B.1/S	Bogs, fens, marshes, and swamps at elevations of 4,495 – 6,562 feet. Flowers Jul–Aug.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Marsh skullcap *Scutellaria galericulata*	–/2B.2/–	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, seeps, marshes, and swamps at elevations up to 6,890 feet. Flowers Jun–Sep.	Yes. Species was identified during surveys in 2000.

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Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Feather River stonecrop *Sedum albomarginatum*	–/1B.2/–	Chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 853–6,398 feet. Flowers May–Jun.	Yes. Species was identified during surveys in 2000.
Mono ragwort *Senecio pattersonensis*	–/1B.3/S	Alpine boulder and rock field at elevations of 9,541-12,204 feet.	No. Study area is below the elevational requirements of this species.
Western campion *Silene occidentalis* ssp. *longistipitata*	–/1B.2/–	Chaparral and lower and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 3,281–6,562 feet. Flowers Jun–Aug.	Yes
Howell's thelypody *Thelypodium howellii* ssp. *howellii*	–/1B.2/–	Great Basin scrub, meadows, and seeps at elevations of 3,937–6,004 feet. Flowers May–Jul.	No. Study area is not within the species' known range.
Sonoran maiden fern *Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*	–/2B.2/S	Meadows and seeps (seeps and streams) at elevation of 164-2,001 feet.	No. Study area is above the elevational requirements of this species.
Flat-leaf bladderwort *Utricularia intermedia*	–/2B.2/–	Bogs, fens, meadows, seeps, marshes, and swamps at elevations of 3,937– 8,858 feet. Flowers Jul–Aug.	Yes. Species was identified during surveys in 2000.
cream-flowered bladderwort *Utricularia ochroleuca*	–/2B.2/–	Meadows, seeps, marshes, and swamps at elevations of 4,708–4,724 feet. Flowers Jun–Jul.	Yes. Species was identified during surveys in 2000.

Sources: U.S. Forest Service Sensitive Species List, October 2014; California Natural Diversity Database and California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Inventory, October 2014

[1] STATUS CODES
FED (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
E = Endangered; **T** = Threatened; **C** = Candidate; **–** = no federal status
USFS (U.S. Forest Service, Lassen and Plumas National Forests)
S = Forest Service Sensitive; **–** = no Region 5 status
State (California Department of Fish and Game)
E = Endangered; **R** = Rare; **--** = no state status
1B = Plants Rare or Endangered in California and elsewhere;
2B = Plants Rare or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere;
3 = Plants about which we need more information – a review list;
4 = Plants of limited distribution – a watch list
.1 Seriously threatened in California
.2 Moderately threatened in California
.3 Not very threatened in California

Table G-2. Special-Status Wildlife

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat Description	Potentially Occurring in the Biological Study Area?
Federally and State Listed and Candidate Species			
California red-legged frog *Rana aurora draytonii*	T/SC/–	Requires aquatic habitat for breeding, also uses a variety of other habitat types including riparian and upland areas.	Yes
mountain yellow-legged frog *Rana muscosa*	C[2]/E/–	Ponds, tams, lakes, and streams at moderate to high elevations.	Yes
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog *Rana sierrae*	E/E/S	Deep lakes, streams and wet meadows at elevations above 6,000 feet.	No. Biological study area does not contain suitable habitat at an elevation sufficient to support this species.
Conservancy fairy shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio*	E/–/–	Vernal pools, swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitats.	Yes
valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	T/–/–	In, on or near their host plant, elderberry shrubs (*Sambucus* spp.) from Shasta County to Fresno County.	Yes
Shasta crayfish *Pacifastacus fortis*	E/–/–	Cool, clear, spring-fed lakes, rivers and streams in the Pit river drainage system, including the Fall river and Hat creek drainages in Shasta County.	No. Biological study area is outside the known range of the species.
Carson wandering skipper *Pseudocopaeodes eunus obscurus*	E/–/–	Grassland habitats on alkaline substrates in Nevada and California.	No. Biological study area is outside the known range of the species.
willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii*	–/E/S	Wet meadow and montane riparian habitats; dense willow thickets required for nesting and roosting.	Yes
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	–/E, FP/–	Forages in many habitats; requires cliffs for nesting.	Yes
greater sandhill crane *Grus canadensis tabida*	–/T, FP/S	Wetlands required for breeding; forage in nearby pastures, fields, meadows.	Yes
bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	D/E, FP/S	Requires large bodies of water, or free-flowing rivers with abundant fish and adjacent snags and large trees for perching and nesting.	Yes

Table G-2. Special-Status Wildlife

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat Description	Potentially Occurring in the Biological Study Area?
bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	–/T/–	Colonial nester on vertical banks or cliffs with fine-textured soils near water.	No. Suitable vertical banks not present in study area.
great gray owl *Strix nebulosa*	–/E/S	Old-growth red fir, mixed conifer, or lodgepole pine habitats near wet meadows and at elevations 4,500–7,500 feet.	No. Biological study area does not contain suitable habitat at an elevation sufficient to support this species.
California wolverine *Gulo gulo luteus*	–/T, FP/S	A variety of habitats within the elevations of 1,600 and 14,200 feet. Most commonly inhabits open terrain above timberline.	No. Biological study area is within the historical range and suitable habitat may be present. However, given the currently known distribution of this species, it is not expected to occur.
Pacific fisher *Martes pennanti pacifica*	C/SC/S	Intermediate to large dense stages of coniferous forests and deciduous riparian habitats with greater than 50% canopy closure.	Yes
Sierra Nevada red fox *Vulpes vulpes nector*	–/T/S	Red fir and lodgepole pine forests in the sub-alpine zone and alpine fell-fields of the Sierra Nevada.	Yes
Other Special-Status Species			
foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	–/SC/S	Rocky streams in a variety of habitats. Found in Coast Ranges.	Yes
Cascades frog *Rana cascadae*	–/SC/S	Open coniferous forests along the sunny, rocky banks of ponds, lakes, streams, and meadow potholes. From 2,600 to 9,000 feet in elevation in Cascades and Trinity Mountains.	Yes
northern leopard frog *Rana pipiens*	–/SC/–	Permanent or semi-permanent water in many habitats.	Yes
western pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	–/SC/S	Slow water aquatic habitat with available basking sites. Hatchlings require shallow water with dense submergent or short emergent vegetation. Require an upland oviposition site in the vicinity of the aquatic site	Yes
California floater *Anodonta californiensis*	–/–/S	Fresh water shallow muddy or sandy habitat in large rivers, reservoirs, and lakes at low elevations.	Yes

Table G-2. Special-Status Wildlife

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat Description	Potentially Occurring in the Biological Study Area?
western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis*	–/–/S	Habitats containing continuous blooms from spring to fall and where burrowing rodents provide subterranean nesting locations	No. Biological study area is outside the current known range of the species.
nugget pebblesnail *Fluminicola seminalis*	–/–/S	Cool, clear, flowing water and gravel-cobble substrate in large creeks and rivers or on soft, mud substrates in large spring pools.	Yes
Great Basin rams-horn *Helisoma newberryi newberryi*	–/–/S	Large lakes and slow rivers with a muddy substrate.	Yes
topaz juga *Juga acutifilosa*	–/–/S	Large springs and their outflows, often narrowly restricted to the source area.	No. Suitable habitat is not present.
black juga *Juga nigrina*	–/–/S	Seepages and creeks in ephemeral water.	Yes
scalloped juga *Juga occata*	–/–/S	Large rivers, in cold, moving waters, often spring-influenced with stable boulder and cobble substrate.	Yes
kneecap lanx *Lanx patelloides*	–/–/S	Sacramento River system, including Sacramento, McCloud, and Pit rivers and their larger tributaries.	Yes
montane peaclam *Pisidium ultramontanum*	–/–/S	Large lakes and rivers, often spring-influenced in areas with gravel substrate.	Yes
northern goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	–/SC/S	Breeds in dense, mature conifer and deciduous forests, interspersed with meadows, other openings and riparian areas; nesting habitat includes north-facing slopes near water.	Yes
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	–/SC/–	Breeds near fresh water in dense emergent vegetation.	No. Biological study area is not within the species' currently known range (California Department of Fish and Game 2008).
golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	–/FP/–	Breeds on cliffs or in large trees or electrical towers, forages in open areas.	Yes

Table G-2. Special-Status Wildlife

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat Description	Potentially Occurring in the Biological Study Area?
western burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia hypugaea*	–/SC/–	Grasslands and ruderal habitats.	No. Biological study area is not within the currently known range for this species (Shuford and Gardali 2008).
Vaux's swift *Chaetura vauxi*	–/SC/–	Prefers redwood and Douglas-fir habitats, nests in hollow trees and snags or, occasionally, in chimneys; forages aerially.	Yes
northern harrier *Circus cyaneus*	–/SC/–	Forages in marshes, grasslands, and ruderal habitats; nests in extensive marshes and wet fields.	Yes
yellow rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	–/SC/S	Wet meadows and grassy fresh and salt water marshes	No. Biological study area is not within the currently known range for this species.
black swift *Cypseloides niger*	–/SC/–	Nests in moist crevice or cave or sea cliffs above the surf, or on cliffs behind, or adjacent to, waterfalls in deep canyons; forages widely over many habitats.	No. Biological study area is not within the species' currently known range (California Department of Fish and Game 2008).
yellow warbler *Dendroica petechia*	–/SC/–	Breeds in riparian woodlands, particularly those dominated by willows and cottonwoods.	Yes
yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	–/SC/–	Breeds in riparian habitats having dense understory vegetation, such as willow and blackberry.	Yes
loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	–/SC/–	Forages in open grassland habitats throughout the Central Valley of California. Nests in shrubs and trees.	No. Biological study area is not within the species' currently known range (California Department of Fish and Game 2008)
California spotted owl *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*	–/SC/S	Dense, multi-layered mixed conifer, redwood, and Douglas-fir habitats with large overstory trees.	Yes
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	–/SC/S	Forages over many habitats; roosts in buildings, large oaks or redwoods, rocky outcrops and rocky crevices in mines and caves.	Yes
ringtail cat *Bassariscus astutus*	–/FP/–	Riparian habitats and in brush stands of most forest and shrub habitats. Nests in rock recesses, hollow trees, logs, snags, abandoned burrows or woodrat nests.	Yes

Table G-2. Special-Status Wildlife

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status[1] (Fed/State/ USFS)	General Habitat Description	Potentially Occurring in the Biological Study Area?
Townsend's western big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	–/SC/S	Roosts in colonies in caves, mines, tunnels, or buildings in mesic habitats. Habitat must include appropriate roosting, maternity and hibernacula sites free from disturbance by humans.	Yes
spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*	–/SC/–	Occur in a variety of habitat types. Prefers cracks/crevices of high cliffs and canyons for roosting.	Yes
western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	–/SC/S	Prefers sites with a mosaic of habitats that includes trees for roosting and open areas for foraging. Strongly associated with riparian habitats.	Yes
Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare *Lepus americanus tahoensis*	–/SC/–	Boreal zones, typically inhabiting riparian communities with thickets of deciduous trees and shrubs above 4,800 feet. They also inhabit thickets of young conifers and chaparral.	No. Biological study area does not contain the necessary habitat at elevations suitable to this species.
white-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus townsendii townsendii*	–/SC/–	Principally occurs in open forests and sagebrush-grassland associations.	Yes
American marten *Martes americana*	–/–/S	Mixed evergreen forests with abundant cavities for denning and nesting and open areas for foraging.	Yes
fringed myotis *Myotis thysanodes*	–/–/S	Roosts in caves, mines, and buildings in desert-scrub, oak woodlands, and pinyon woodlands between 4,000 and 7,000 feet.	Yes
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	–/SC/–	Herbaceous, shrub, and open stages of most habitats with dry, friable soils.	Yes

[1] STATUS CODES:
Federal and State Codes
E = Endangered, **T** = Threatened, **C** = Candidate, **SC** = Species of Special Concern (State), **PD** = Proposed for Delisting, **D** = Delisted, **FP** = California Fully Protected species
USFS Codes
S = Sensitive

[2] Only mountain yellow-legged frog populations north of the Tehachapi Mountains in the Sierra Nevada are designated a "Candidate" species