

Appendix 8.16-7

Special-Status Wildlife List

Special-Status Animal Species

Species	Status		Habitat Association	Affected by Project
	Federal	State		
Invertebrates				
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT	--	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast Mountains, and South Coast Mountains of California, in static rain-filled pools. Inhabits small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swales, earth slumps or basalt-flow depression pools.	No
Midvalley fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta mesovallensis</i>	FSC	--	Midvalley Fairy Shrimp is a newly described species that inhabits pools in only a handful of counties within the Great Central Valley including Sacramento, Solano, Merced, Madera, San Joaquin, Fresno and Contra Costa counties. A small, soft-bodied crustacean that lives in vernal pools (seasonal wetlands that fill with water during fall and winter rains).	No
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	FE	--	Inhabits seasonal pools in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or in sandstone depressions.	No
California linderiella <i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	FE	--	Seasonal pools in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or in sandstone depressions. Water in pools has very low alkalinity, conductivity and total dissolved solids.	No
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta Conservation</i>	FE	--	Endemic to the grasslands of the northern two-thirds of the Central Valley. Found in large, turbid vernal pools and vernal swales.	No
Dry Creek cliff strider bug <i>Oravelia pege</i>	FSC	--	Known only from Dry Creek, an intermittent creek in Fresno County at an elevation of about 1,000 feet. Found in cracks and crevices of sheer rocky cliffs moistened by seeping water.	No
Ciervo aegilian scarab beetle <i>Aegialia concinna</i>	FSC	--	The Ciervo aegilian scarab beetle has been associated with Delta and inland dune systems and sandy substrates; however, plant associations specific to this species have not been reported.	No

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San Joaquin tiger beetle <i>Cicindela tranquebarica</i> ssp.	FSC	--	Distribution is limited to vernal pools, alkali wetlands and scalds, and nearby open areas from Merced to Fresno County (possibly Kings County).	No
San Joaquin dune beetle <i>Coelus gracilis</i>	FSC	--	Inhabits sites with sandy substrates in fossil dunes along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley.	No
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	FT	--	Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>). Prefers to lay eggs in elderberry stems 2 to 8 inches in diameter; some preference shown for "stressed" elderberries.	No
Wooly hydroporus diving beetle <i>Hydroporus hirsutus</i>	FSC	--	Sierra Nevada at 12,600 ft. elevation, aquatic habitat, Mount Goethe (Fresno County).	No
Hopping's blister beetle <i>Lytta hoppingi</i>	FSC	--	Foothills at the southern end of the Central Valley.	No
Molestan blister beetle <i>Lytta molesta</i>	FSC	--	Inhabits the Central Valley of California from Contra Costa to Kern and Tulare counties. Flowers and foliage of various plants in grasslands.	No
Moesta blister beetle <i>Lytta moesta</i>	FSC	--	Grasslands of the Central Valley of California and foothills of the Sierra Nevada in Fresno and Tulare Counties.	No
Morrison's blister beetle <i>Lytta morrisoni</i>	FSC	--	Valley and foothill grasslands of the Central Valley of California.	No

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Boharts' blue butterfly <i>Philotiella speciosa bohartorum</i>	FSC	--	Known from the foothills of the southern Sierra Nevada near Briceburg, Mariposa County. Associated with pink spineflower (probable food).	No
San Emigdio blue butterfly <i>Plebulina emigdionis</i>	FSC	--	Found in desert canyoons and along riverbeds on the southernmost edge of the San Joaquin Valley. Host plant is <i>Atriplex canescens</i> .	No
Denning's cryptic caddisfly <i>Cryptochia denningi</i>	FSC	--	Small, cold springs in the Sierra Nevada at high elevations.	No
Kings Canyon cryptochian caddisfly <i>Cryptochia excella</i>	FSC	--	Small, cold springs in the Sierra Nevada at 6,400 ft. elevation.	No
Doyen's trigonoscuta dune weevil <i>Trigonoscuta doyeri</i>	FSC	--	Inhabits fossil dunes along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley.	No
Fish				
River lamprey <i>Lampetra ayresi</i>	FSC	CSC	Ranges from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region northward; however, it appears most numerous in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.	No
Kern brook lamprey <i>Lampetra hubbsi</i>	FSC	CSC	Inhabits waters of the San Joaquin River system and the Kern River. Spawning occurs in gravel-bottomed areas, the ammocoetes utilize muddy-bottomed areas to burrow and feed.	No
Pacific lamprey <i>Lampetra tridentata</i>	FSC	--	Most coastal streams and rivers of California.	No
Green sturgeon <i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	FSC	CSC	Primarily marine, this species seldom migrates inland beyond the estuaries of large rivers.	No

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Lahontan cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</i>	FT	--	Occurs in a wide variety of cold waters, including large alkaline lakes, small mountain lakes, major rivers and small tributaries. Range includes Truckee, Carson, Walker River, Donner Creek and Pyramid, Walker, Donner, Independence and Summit Lakes.	No
Paiute cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarki seleniris</i>	FT	--	Inhabits cool, well oxygenated waters; cannot tolerate presence of other salmonids; requires clean gravel for spawning.	No
Central Valley steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	FT	--	Critical habitat was designated to include all river reaches accessible to listed steelhead in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and tributaries in California. The river reaches and estuarine areas of the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta are also included.	No
Little Kern golden trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss whitei</i>	FT	--	Native to the Little Kern River in Tulare County. Found in clear, cold mountain streams and lakes at 5,000 to 9,000 feet elevation.	No
Volcano Creek golden trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss aquabonita</i>	FSC	CSC	Native to the Kern Plateau in wide, shallow and exposed streams with little riparian vegetation. Water is clear and usually cold, but summer temperatures can vary from 3 to 22 degrees Celsius.	No
Kern River golden trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss gilberti</i>	FSC	CSC	Endemic to the upper Kern River and its tributaries. Cool, clear, fast flowing streams where riffles are abundant.	No
Hardhead <i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>	--	CSC	Low to mid-elevation streams in the Sacramento – San Joaquin drainage, deep pools with sand – gravel – boulder bottoms and slow water velocity.	No

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Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT	ST	This species inhabits the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and seasonally inhabits the Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait and San Pablo Bay. This species is seldom found at salinities above 10 PPT, and is most often found at salinities below 2 PPT. Spawning appears to occur in side channels and sloughs in the middle reaches of the Delta.	No
Longfin smelt <i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	FSC	CSC	This species prefers moderately saline water and may be found in major bays and estuaries from San Francisco Bay northward. It lives in the bay waters throughout the summer moving into the lower reaches of the rivers that flow into these bays in the fall to spawn.	No
Sacramento splittail <i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	FT	CSC	Inhabits slow moving river sections and dead end sloughs. Requires flooded vegetation for spawning adults and foraging for young. Endemic to lakes and rivers of the Central Valley, but now confined to the Delta, Suisun Bay and associated marshes.	No
Amphibians				
California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FSC	CSC	Annual grasslands and grassy understory of valley-foothill hardwood habitats in central and northern California. Requires underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.	No
Mount Lyell salamander <i>Hydromantes platycephalus</i>	FSC	CSC	Inhabits rock fields in mixed conifer, red fir, lodgepole pine and subalpine communities. Utilizes rock fissures, seeps, shade, and low-growing plants. Elevational range extends from 4,000 to 11,600 feet.	No
Kern Canyon Slender Salamander <i>Batrachoseps simatus</i>	FT	--	Found only in Kern River Canyon, Tulare and Kern Counties. Occurs in blue oak savannah: prefers digger pine-oak types at 1,000-4,000 feet.	No
Western spadefoot toad <i>Spea (=Scaphoipus) hammondi</i>	FSC	CSC	Occurs primarily in grassland environments, but can also be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Shallow, temporary ponds are used for breeding and egg-laying.	No
Yosemite toad <i>Bufo canorus</i>	FSC	CSC	Inhabits wet meadows in the central Sierra Nevada between elevations of 6,400 and 11,300 feet.	No

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California red-legged frog <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	FT	CSC	Lowlands and foothills in a variety of aquatic, riparian and upland environments near permanent sources of water.	No
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	FSC	CSC	Partially shaded, shallow streams with riffles and rocky substrates in a variety of vegetation communities.	No
Mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	FSC	CSC	Inhabits ponds, lakes and streams associated with montane, riparian, lodgepole pine, subalpine conifer and wet meadow communities.	No
Reptiles				
Western pond turtle <i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	FSC	CSC	Includes both subspecies (<i>C. m. pallida</i> and <i>C. m. marmorata</i>). Aquatic habitat of ponds, marshes, streams, and irrigation ditches that have abundant emergent or riparian vegetation.	No
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard <i>Gambelia sila</i>	FE	--	Associated with <i>Atriplex</i> and other alkali sink shrubs. Densities of the species may be correlated with high number of unused small mammal burrows.	No
California horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma coronatum frontale</i>	FSC	CSC	Found in a variety of habitats including scrubland, grassland, coniferous forest, and broadleaf forests. Common in lowlands along sandy washes where low shrubs provide cover.	No
Silvery legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	FSC	CSC	Typically occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential, with the species showing a preference towards soils with high moisture content.	No
San Joaquin coachwhip (=whipsnake) <i>Masticophis flagellum ruddock</i>	FSC	CSC	Inhabits open, dry environments with little or no tree cover. Found in valley grassland and saltbrush scrub in the San Joaquin Valley. Mammal burrows are used for refuge and oviposition sites.	No

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Giant garter snake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	FT	ST	Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches.	No
Birds				
Common loon <i>Gavia immer</i>	FSC	CSC	Estuarine and subtidal marine habitats along the coast. Uncommon on large deep lakes in valleys and foothills throughout the state.	No
Double crested cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	None	CSC	Colonial nester on coastal cliffs and offshore islands. Fairly widespread during migration, foraging in fresh emergent wetlands, wet meadows and irrigated or flooded pastures and croplands.	No
American bittern <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	FSC	--	Inhabits fresh or saline emergent wetlands.	No
Western least bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis hesperis</i>	FSC	CSC	Inhabits large, fresh emergent wetlands with dense emergent vegetation such as cattails and tules.	No
Snowy egret <i>Egretta thula</i>	MB	--	Inhabits fresh and saline emergent wetlands coastal estuaries, ponds, slow-moving rivers, irrigation ditches and wet fields.	No
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	--	--	Inhabits fresh and saline emergent wetlands coastal estuaries, ponds, slow-moving rivers, irrigation ditches and wet fields.	No
White faced ibis <i>Plegadis chihi</i>	FSC/MN BMC	CSC	Breeds in dense, fresh emergent wetlands; however, this species has declined in California and no longer breeds regularly. Fairly widespread during migration, foraging in fresh emergent wetlands, wet meadows and irrigated or flooded pastures and croplands.	No
Aleutian Canada goose <i>Branta canadensis leucoparia</i>	FT	--	The Central Valley is the main wintering ground of this subspecies. Typically forages in fields near their roosting areas (lakes and ponds).	No

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California condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	FE	SE/CFP	Requires vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral with cliffs, large trees and snags for roosting and nesting.	No
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	FSC	FP	Low rolling foothills/valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes adjacent to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows or marshes are utilized for foraging. Isolated, dense-topped trees in close proximity to foraging areas are used for nesting and perching.	No
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FT	SE/CFP	Breeds and roosts in remote coniferous forest in close proximity to a river, stream lake, reservoir, marsh or other large wetland areas.	No
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	--	CSC	Found in annual grassland to above timberline forest habitats. Favors grass/forb, shrub/sapling, and open-canopied young woodlands of blue oak. Requires cliffs or large live or dead trees for nesting.	No
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	FSC	CSC	Breeds and forages in mature stands of coniferous, mixed and deciduous forest.	No
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	--	ST	Breeds in stands of sparse juniper-sage flats, riparian areas and in oak savannahs. Requires adjacent suitable foraging habit such as grasslands, alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	Potential
Cooper's Hawk <i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	--	CSC	Breeds from digger pine-oak up to ponderosa pine and black oak woodland zone; prefers dense stands of live oaks or riparian sites. In winter, found in a variety of wooded habitats.	No
Sharp-shinned Hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	--	CSC	Breeds in pole to mature tree stages of ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed-conifer, and Jeffrey pine types. Moves downslope for fall, winter, and spring periods as far as blue oak savannah, occasionally even into annual grasslands for feeding.	No

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Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	FSC	CSC	A winter migrant that inhabits grasslands, prairies and brushy open country.	No
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	D	SE	Inhabits open country, breeding near rivers, wetlands, lakes or other aquatic features, nests on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds and human-made structures.	No
Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	--	CSC	Ranges from annual grasslands through alpine meadows. Primarily associated with perennial grasslands, lodgepole pine of varying canopy closures, and alpine meadows. Requires open terrain for foraging and cliffs for nesting	No
Greater sandhill crane <i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	--	ST	In summer this species is found in wet meadow, shallow lacustrine and fresh emergent wetland habitats. It winters primarily in Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys from Tehama Co. south to Kings Co. where it inhabits annual and perennial grasslands, moist croplands with rice or corn stubble and open emergent wetlands.	No
Mountain plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i>	FPT	CSC	Short grass plains, low rolling grass hills, freshly plowed agricultural fields and newly sprouting grain fields. Often associated with short vegetation and bare ground.	No
Western Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	FT	CSC	Beaches and dry mud or salt flats; sand margins of rivers, lakes, and ponds.	No
Long-billed curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i>	FSC	CSC	Uncommon to locally very common as a winter visitant from early July to early April along most of the California coast, and in the Central and Imperial valleys. Preferred winter habitats include large coastal estuaries, upland herbaceous areas and croplands.	No
Black tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	FSC	CSC	Commonly inhabits bays, salt ponds, river mouths and pelagic waters during spring and fall migrations. Restricted to freshwater environments while breeding.	No

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Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FSC	CSC	An inhabitant of riparian forests in broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Possibly extirpated from the area.	No
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	FSC	CSC	Open areas, such as annual and perennial grasslands, prairies, meadows, irrigated lands and fresh emergent wetlands.	No
California Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	FSC	CSC	Typically breeds in stands of mixed coniferous forest containing a mixture of tree sizes with usually at least two canopy layers, and a total canopy coverage in excess of seventy percent (may be as low as thirty percent at high elevations). In Southern California, usually associated with oak and oak-conifer communities.	No
Flammulated owl <i>Otus flammeolus</i>	FSC	--	Breeds in conifer habitats of the Sierra Nevada from ponderosa pine type up to red fir forests. Nest in cavities. Special requirements are yellow pine or black oak in nesting habitat	No
Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	FSC	CSC	Burrow sites occur in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. A subterranean nester dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Potential
Great Gray Owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	--	SE	Breeds in mixed-conifer and red fir forests; prefers dense stands bordering meadows.	No
Vaux's swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	FSC	CSC	Prefers redwood and Douglas-fir communities; nests are typically placed in large hollow trees and snags. Forages high in the air over most communities; however, shows an apparent preference for foraging above rivers and lakes.	No

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Black swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	FSC	CSC	Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and on sea-bluffs above the surf.	No
Costa's hummingbird <i>Calypte costae</i>	FSC	--	Most prevalent in southern California, but does breed locally along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley up to Santa Clara County. Inhabits primarily arid environments, including costal scrub, desert scrub, desert wash, lower-elevation chaparral and edges of desert and valley foothill riparian.	No
Rufous hummingbird <i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	FSC	--	Found in a wide variety of habitats with nectar producing flowers. Uses valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood coniferous, riparian and various chaparral habitats.	No
Lewis' woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	FSC	--	An uncommon, local winter resident, inhabiting oak savannas, and open deciduous and conifer environments. Breeds locally along the eastern slopes of the Coast Ranges.	No
Nuttall's woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	FSC	--	Most often found in riparian vegetation bordered by or mixed with oaks. Prefers oaks for foraging and oaks for nesting. Nests in snags.	No
White-headed woodpecker <i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	FSC	--	Found in conifer forest in the Sierra Nevada from ponderosa pine type up to rid fir type. Prefers areas with large trees providing 40 to 70 percent canopy coverage. Nests in snags	No
Red-breasted sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	FSC MNBMC	--	Breeds in timbered stands of low to intermediate density in ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, and mixed-conifer types. Prefers to nest in deciduous trees along water courses.	No
Oak titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	FSC	--	Breeds in wooded sites from blue oak savannah up to ponderosa pine and black oak woodland types. Nests in oak cavities.	No

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American dipper <i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	FSC	--	Confined to flowing, rocky streams and rivers, but occasionally forages along alpine lakeshores. Nests in recess or on ledge, usually within 3 to 6 feet of stream surface on inaccessible rock wall, log, or bridge.	No
Olive-sided flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	FSC	--	A summer resident that utilizes a wide variety of forest and woodland habitats. Mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas fir, redwood, red fir and lodgepole pine are preferred nesting habitats.	No
Little willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i>	--	SE	A spring and fall migrant at lower elevations, primarily in riparian habitats from central/coastal California north. Previously bred throughout much of the lowland and montane portions of its range. Breeding is now primarily limited to the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Ranges.	No
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	FSC	CSC	Inhabits open areas with sparse shrubs, trees and other perches.	No
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	--	ST	A colonial nesting species, nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats. Vertical banks/cliffs composed of fine textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes or the ocean are required to excavate nesting hole.	No
San Joaquin LeConte's thrasher <i>Toxostoma lecontei macmillanorum</i>	FSC	CSC	Primarily inhabits desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, desert succulent shrub and open desert wash communities. Rarely recorded north of Inyo and Kern counties since the 1950's.	No
California thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	FSC	--	A common resident of foothills and lowlands in cismontane California. Occupies moderate to dense chaparral habitats, and to a lesser extent, thickets in young or open valley foothill riparian habitat.	No
Hermit warbler <i>Dendroica occidentalis</i>	FSC	--	A summer visitor and migrant, breeds in mature ponderosa pine, montane hardwood-conifer, mixed conifer, redwood, Douglas fir, red fir and Jeffery pine communities.	No

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Grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	FSC	--	A summer resident, occurring in dry, dense grasslands, containing a variety of grass, tall forbs and scattered shrubs.	No
Brewer's sparrow <i>Spizella breweri</i>	FSC	--	Breeds in extensive shrub stands with moderate canopy coverage. Most commonly associated with sagebrush.	No
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	FSC	CSC	Inhabits dense cattail marshes, marshy meadows and rangeland. A highly colonial species, it is most numerous in the Central Valley and the vicinity of California.	No
Lawrence's goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	FSC	--	Inhabits valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer and chaparral communities. Breeds in open oak, or other arid woodland, and chaparral communities in close proximity to water.	No
Bell's sage sparrow <i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	FSC	CSC	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in Coastal sage scrub in south of range.	No
Mammals				
Mt. Lyell shrew <i>Sorex lyelli</i>	FSC	CSC	Very little is known about this species: all records are from the vicinity of Mt. Lyell. This species appears to favor riparian areas and other moist situations.	No
Pale Townsend's big eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	FSC	CSC/BLM Sensitive	Inhabits a wide variety of environments, but most common in mesic sites. Roosting, maternity and hibernacula sites free from human disturbance are required.	No
Pacific western big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii</i>	FSC	CSC/BLM Sensitive	Occupies the humid, coastal regions of northern and central California in a wide variety of habitats. Roosts in caves, buildings and mine tunnels. This species is highly sensitive to human disturbance at roosting, maternity and hibernacula sites.	No
Spotted bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	FSC	CSC/BLM Sensitive	Occurs in a variety of environments, ranging from deserts and grasslands to mixed conifer forests; roosts in rock crevices along cliffs or caves.	No

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Small-footed myotis bat <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	FSC	BLM Sensitive	Inhabits relatively arid wooded and brushy uplands in close proximity to water from sea level to about 8,900 feet. Maternity colonies may occur in buildings, caves and mines.	No
Long-eared myotis bat <i>Myotis evotis</i>	FSC	BLM Sensitive	May be found in a variety of brush, woodland and forest communities from sea level to about 9,000 feet; shows a preference toward coniferous woodlands and forests. Nursery colonies located in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark and in snags; night roosting in caves.	No
Fringed myotis bat <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	FSC	BLM Sensitive	May be found in a variety of environments; valley and foothill hardwood, hardwood-conifer and pinyon-juniper woodland provide optimal habitat. Maternity colonies and roosts located in caves, mines, buildings and crevices.	No
Long-legged myotis bat <i>Myotis volans</i>	FSC	BLM Sensitive	This species is most commonly associated with woodland and forest communities above 4,000 feet. However, may also forage in chaparral, coastal scrub, Great Basin shrub habitats and in early successional stages of woodlands and forests. Occurrence records range from sea level to 11,400 feet. Roosts in rock crevices, buildings, under tree bark, in snags, mines and caves.	No
Pallid Bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--	CSC	Common in arid and semiarid areas at relatively low elevations throughout the western Sierra Nevada. Found from annual grasslands through mixed-conifer forests. Requires caves, crevices, or buildings for roosting and breeding colonies.	No
Yuma myotis bat <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	FSC	CSC/BLM Sensitive	Optimal environments include open forests and woodlands in proximity to bodies of water used for foraging; maternity colonies in caves, mines, crevices and buildings.	No
Greater western mastiff-bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	FSC	CSC	This species utilizes a wide range of open habitats including coastal scrub, annual grasslands and conifer woodlands. Roosts in or on buildings, crevices in cliffs, trees and in tunnels.	No

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San Joaquin (=Nelson's) antelope squirrel <i>Ammospermophilus nelsoni</i>	FSC	ST	This species inhabits the arid grassland, shrubland and alkali sink habitats of the San Joaquin Valley and adjacent foothills.	No
Giant kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	FE	SE	Prefers fine sandy loam with sparse vegetation in native annual grasslands occurring along the southwestern edge of the San Joaquin Valley, to southwestern Kern County and northern Santa Barbara County.	No
Short-nosed kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys nitratooides brevinasis</i>	FSC	--	Inhabits grasslands with scattered shrubs, and desert-shrub associations on powdery soils.	No
Fresno kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys nitratooides exilis</i>	FE	SE	An inhabitant of alkali-sink open grassland environments in western Fresno County. Bare alkaline clay-based soils subject to seasonal inundation with more friable soil mounds around shrubs and grasses.	No
Tipton kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys nitratooides nitratooides</i>	FE	SE	Occurs in the arid-land (uncultivated) communities of the Tulare Basin valley floor. They occupy alluvial fan and floodplain soils, ranging from fine sands to clay-sized particles. Woody shrubs are usually sparsely scattered with low to moderate ground cover of grasses and forbs.	No
San Joaquin pocket mouse <i>Perognathus inornatus inornatus</i>	FSC	--	Inhabits grasslands and blue oak savannas. Requires friable soils.	No
Riparian (San Joaquin Valley) woodrat <i>Neotoma fuscipes riparia</i>	FE	CSC	Known from an area along the San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers in Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties. An inhabitant of riparian communities containing a mixture of trees, brush and suitable nesting sites.	No
Southern grasshopper mouse <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	FSC	CSC	Grasshopper mice are mainly found in the prairie and south-western desert areas.	No
Tulare grasshopper mouse <i>Onychomys torridus tularensis</i>	FSC	CSC	An inhabitant of hot, arid valleys and scrub deserts in the southern San Joaquin Valley	No

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Species	Status		Habitat Association	Affected by Project
	Federal	State		
San Joaquin kit fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	FE	ST	Open, level areas with loose-textured soils are preferred. Inhabits a variety of communities including sagebrush scrub, alkali meadows, creosote bush scrub and valley grasslands.	Potential
Sierra Nevada red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	FSC	ST	Inhabits a variety of communities from wet meadows to forested areas; prefers forests that are interspersed with meadows or alpine fell-fields. Dense vegetation and rocky areas provide cover and den sites.	No
California wolverine <i>Gulo gulo luteus</i>	FSC	ST/CFP	Occurs in a variety of communities, including subalpine conifer, alpine dwarf-shrub, barren, mixed conifer and lodgepole pine forests at or near timberline. Typically associated with areas of low human disturbance.	No
American (=Pine) marten <i>Martes americana</i>	FSC	--	Prefers multi-storied, mature mixed coniferous forests with high (>50 percent) canopy coverage, and an abundance of large snags and downed woody debris. Riparian corridors may be used for foraging and as travelways.	No
Pacific fisher <i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	FSC	CSC	Prefers multi-storied, mature mixed coniferous forests with high (>50 percent) canopy coverage and an abundance of large snags and downed woody debris. Dense riparian corridors are utilized as dispersal corridors. Foraging often occurs in small (<2 acre) forest openings with significant ground cover.	No
Sierra Nevada bighorn sheep <i>Ovis canadensis californiana</i>	FE	SE/CFP	Found only in the southern and central reaches of California's Sierra Nevada.	No

Federal Status:

FE	Listed as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act
FT	Listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act
FPT	Proposed for listing as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act
FC	Candidate species for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act
FSC	Species of concern as identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FD	Delisted in accordance with the Federal Endangered Species Act
MNBMC	Migratory Nongame Birds of Management Concern

State Status:

SE	Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
ST	Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
CSC	Species of concern as identified by the California Department of Fish and Game
CFP	Listed as fully protected by the California Fish and Game Code
Rare	Species identified as rare by the California Department of Fish and Game

SENSITIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES:

- Southern Interior Cypress Forest
- Sycamore Alluvial Woodland
- Great Valley Valley Oak Riparian Forest
- Northern Claypan Vernal Pool
- Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool
- Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream Valley Saltbush Scrub
- Valley Sink Scrub
- Big Tree Forest
- Valley Sacaton Grassland