

Appendix H-4

Biological Review

MEMORANDUM

To: Michael Smith
From: Adrian Juncosa
Date: January 28, 2018
Subject: Biological Review of Teichert Boca Quarry Project Site

This memorandum documents a review of current biological conditions at the Teichert Boca Quarry project site, to see if there were any notable changes in vegetation and/or habitats that are relevant to CEQA evaluation of potential project impacts from the proposed expansion.

Activities that contributed to the review include the following:

- Rerun of the CNDDDB query for four pertinent USGS quadrangles (list is appended after page 9);
- Site reconnaissance within the project Ultimate Disturbed Area; and
- Reconnaissance of the roadsides along Stampede Meadows Road between the up-road sightline area and the I-80 interchange.

The field reconnaissance was carried out in autumn, and would not be considered to be a complete repeat of the floristic botanical survey (which I do not believe to be necessary), but rather only a review of how similar the conditions are, subjectively, to those that were observed during earlier field work through 2012, with a detailed targeted survey of areas of suitable topography for one recently designated special status plant species. In addition, the discontinuous wetlands along Stampede Meadows Road were examined for surface hydrology indicators and vegetation, and several of the larger topographic valleys up in the Ultimate Disturbed Area (UDA) were examined for the same indicators that were considered in the original biological inventory work.

In keeping with the guidelines for preparation of biological inventory reports within Nevada County, this memorandum also includes evaluation of the potential for significant project impacts on biological resources (or, as it turns out, lack thereof).

CNDDDB Query

The study site is unusual in that it lies right on the boundary between two different USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles (Boca and Martis Peak), and the state boundary is located on the eastern side of those quadrangles. Therefore, instead of the customary nine-quadrangle search, a four-quadrangle search was performed. The element list from this query is attached to this letter.

As was noted in the past, many of the species that are returned from the CNDDDB query are invertebrate species found near the University of California Sagehen Creek Research Station, in springs or perennial creeks. Perennial water does occur in the spring and associated channel and pond within the project site, but not within the UDA. Species information is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Special-status species recorded by CNDDDB in the USGS quadrangles centered on the Teichert Boca Quarry site (only six quadrangles; three eastern ones are in Nevada, outside area covered by CNDDDB). Within groups, species are listed alphabetically by genus name (so that related species appear near one another). Table provides information on suitable habitat within UDA, Project Site, and Addendum Study Area. With the exception of the wetland (within the Project Site but outside the UDA), suitable habitat

Species	Status (Fed/ State or RPR)	Microhabitat/Occurrence	Suitable Habitat Present in UDA?	Other Information
MAMMALS				
Sierra Nevada mountain beaver <i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>	-/SSC	Wet areas with forb-rich wetland vegetation; streamsides and wetland seeps.	No	No wetlands within UDA.
North American porcupine <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	-/-	Wide variety of habitats in most of California; most common in montane conifer, Douglas-fir, alpine shrub, and wet meadow. Less common in arid habitats.	Marginal in some seasons; No in others	Believed to be somewhat restricted to riparian habitats in arid regions.
California wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i>	-/T	Densely forested habitat. One individual (same animal) observed in 2008-2010 about 10-15 miles from site; only confirmed state record in many years.	No	Observed individual is genetically related to northern Rocky Mountain population of wolverines.
Silver-haired bat <i>Lasiorycteris noctivagans</i>		Migratory, roosts in trees (especially large ones) during day when present.	Marginal	Widespread species, common in most regions. Generally, but not exclusively, associated with dense, mesic forests.
Sierra Nevada showshoe hare <i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i>		Coniferous forest.	No	No regional occurrences reported from eastside pine/bitterbrush.
Sierra marten <i>Martes caurina (=americana) sierrae</i>		High-canopy-cover coniferous forest.	No	No record from arid eastside shrub habitat such as that of project site.
Pacific fisher <i>Pekania (formerly Martes) pennanti</i>		Dense forest and other woody habitats in northern Sierra foothills and southern Sierra Nevada.	No	Area of project is no longer believed to be within geographic range (Zielinski, 1995).

American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>		Meadows (including brushy meadows) with friable soils for burrowing.	No	No meadows or open shrublands with deep and friable soils.
Sierra Nevada red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>		Meadows with friable soils for burrowing.	No	All recent verified records are on the western Sierra Nevada slopes.
BIRDS				
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	-/SSC	In the project region, high-canopy-cover coniferous forest.	No	Some large trees present at site, but woodland is too sparse for this species.
Yellow warbler <i>Setophaga (Dendroica) petechia</i>		Riparian forest and shrubland, nesting records in region are close to water.	Not within UDA	Birds observed in shrubs near wetland north of access road.
Willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	-/E	Willow thickets near perennial or near-perennial surface water.	Not within UDA	Possible, but very marginal, habitat within site but outside UDA.
Greater sandhill crane <i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	-/T	Open meadows and wetlands. Not found in dense shrublands or rocky areas.	No	
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephala</i>		Nests and winters in large trees or snags at large bodies of water; forages for fish and waterfowl.	No	Occurrences at Boca and Stampede reservoirs.
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS				
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog <i>Rana sierrae</i>	T/T	Lakes, ponds, and other aquatic areas close to standing water.	Not within UDA	Possible habitat within site (spring-fed pond) but outside UDA, however, site is outside the geographic range of the species.
Southern long-toed salamander <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum</i>	-/SSC	Aquatic breeding and larvae; adults remain mostly in moist places such as rotten logs or other animal burrows.	Not within UDA	
FISH				
Lahontan cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi</i>	T/-	Perennial streams.	No	No streams within site.

INVERTEBRATES				
Morrison bumble bee <i>Bombus morrisoni</i>		Open dry scrub.	Yes in lower part of site	Only collection in region is in "general vicinity of Truckee" in 1915.
Western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>		Variety of habitats with continuous sources of flowers.	Marginal	Decline is believed to be due to disease.
King's Canyon cryptochian caddisfly <i>Cryptochia excella</i>		Perennial streams.	No	No streams within UDA.
Amphibious caddisfly <i>Desmona bethula</i>		Perennial streams.	No	No streams within UDA.
King's Creek ecclisomyian caddisfly <i>Ecclisomyia bilera</i>		Perennial streams.	No	No streams within UDA.
Sagehen Creek goeracean caddisfly <i>Goeracea oregona</i>		Perennial streams.	No	No streams within UDA.
Cold Spring caddisfly <i>Lepidostoma ermanae</i>		Perennial streams.	No	No streams within UDA.
Western pearlshell <i>Margaritacea falcata</i>		Truckee River; prefers lower velocity waters.	No	
PLANTS				
Galena Creek rock-cress <i>Arabis rigidissima</i> var. <i>demota</i>	n.a.	Mesic areas of conifer forest, sometimes close to but not within riparian areas. Taxon is no longer valid; merged into common, widespread <i>Boechera rigidissima</i> .	No	See Flora North America, Vol. 7 (2010).
Three-tip sagebrush <i>Artemisia tripartita</i> ssp. <i>tripartita</i>		Rocky montane ridges	Yes	Theoretically suitable habitat found within Project Site but species is not present.
Upswept moonwort <i>Botrychium ascendens</i>		Grassy areas (dry to mesic meadows?) near springs and creeks.	No	
Scalloped moonwort <i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>		Bogs, fens, wet meadows, seeps, marshes, swamps.	No	Possibly within Project Site but not within UDA.

Common moonwort <i>Botrychium lunaria</i>		Wet meadows and seeps.	No	Possibly within Project Site but not within UDA.
Mingan moonwort <i>Botrychium minganense</i>		Creek banks or similarly wet areas in mixed conifer forest.	No	
Davy's sedge <i>Carex davyi</i>		Meadows (mostly wet/mesic but may be dryish).	No	No meadows within site.
Mud sedge <i>Carex limosa</i>		Wetland species; occurs where surface water or saturation to the surface is perennial.	No	Possibly within Project Site but not within UDA.
English sundew <i>Drosera anglica</i>		Obligate wetland species found in nutrient poor wetlands (usually fens).	No	Possibly within Project Site but not within UDA.
Donner Pass buckwheat <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>torreyanum</i>		Open areas on specific type of volcanic soils substrate.	Yes	Potentially suitable habitat was surveyed; species was not found.
Alkali hymenoxys <i>Hymenoxys lemmonii</i>		Roadsides, open areas, meadows, slopes, drainage areas, stream banks.	Possibly	Site descriptions on herbarium labels do not match Boca site. No species of <i>Hymenoxys</i> found within site.
Sierra Valley ivesia <i>Ivesia aperta</i> var. <i>aperta</i>		Dry (actually vernal moist) rocky meadows, flat terrain.	No	No species of <i>Ivesia</i> found within site.
Dog Valley ivesia <i>Ivesia aperta</i> var. <i>canina</i>		Dry (actually vernal moist) rocky meadows, flat terrain.	No	No species of <i>Ivesia</i> found within site.
Plumas ivesia <i>Ivesia sericoleuca</i>		Vernal moist flats and areas just outside meadow wetlands.	No	No suitable habitat; no species of <i>Ivesia</i> encountered anywhere in UDA.
Webber's ivesia <i>Ivesia webberi</i>		Rocky clay, sagebrush flats; vernal moist.	No	No species of <i>Ivesia</i> found within site.
Santa Lucia dwarf rush <i>Juncus luciensis</i>		Wetland species.	No	Possibly within Project Site but not within UDA.
Three-ranked hump moss <i>Meesia triquetra</i>		Wetland species; occurs where surface water or saturation to the surface is perennial.	No	Possibly within Project Site but not within UDA.
Broad-nerved hump moss <i>Meesia uliginosa</i>		Wetland species; occurs where surface water or saturation to the surface is perennial.	No	Possibly within Project Site but not within UDA.
Robbins' pondweed <i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	-/2B	Ponds (submerged aquatic species).	Not within UDA	

Alder buckthorn <i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	-/2B	Wet meadow edges, seeps, stream sides; obligate wetland species in California.	No	No species of <i>Rhamnus</i> was found anywhere within UDA.
Tahoe yellow cress <i>Rorippa subumbellata</i>	-/E, 1B	Wetland species, known only from sandy lakeshore habitat (Lake Tahoe).	No	Truckee record is probably erroneous; no suitable habitat there and no one has been able to find the plant in the area of the CNDDDB record.
Marsh skullcap <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	-/2B	Wet meadows.	No	Marginal habitat within Project Site but not within UDA.
NATURAL COMMUNITIES				
Fen	n.a.	Fen is defined as a wetland habitat supported by groundwater, usually meaning areas with little or no flow.	Not in UDA	Wetlands outside UDA are supported by flowing surface water.
Great Basin Cutthroat Trout/Paiute Sculpin Stream	n.a.		No	No streams within Project Site.
Great Basin Sucker/Dace/Redside Stream With Cutthroat Trout	n.a.		No	No streams within Project Site.

Discussion of several additional species has been provided in previous documentation. However, there remain several species that were not previously tracked by the CNDDDB which appear on the element list and in Table 1. A summary of some additional relevant biological information on these is provided below, in the order in which the species are found in the Table.

North American porcupine is a very large, slow-moving rodent known for its protective quills, with a geographic distribution including woodland areas of the entire United States and much of Canada (Ingalls, 1965); USFS-TNF, 2016). In California, porcupines are most common in montane conifer and wet meadow habitats and are present in the Coast Ranges, Klamath Mountains, southern Cascades, Modoc Plateau, Sierra Nevada, and Transverse Ranges (CDFW, 2017). The species is generally nocturnal and solitary and spends most of its time in trees. Porcupines live in forest and woodland areas, feeding on vegetation, frequently including the bark of trees, especially during winter. For this reason, they are considered to be pests in areas of reforestation and were (formerly?) exterminated (Appel et al., 2017). Consequently, observations of the species (which were probably never very numerous, due to their nocturnal habits) have become relatively uncommon.

Based upon habitat information, it is highly unlikely that porcupines inhabit the Boca Quarry UDA, so it seems unlikely that the project could have a significant direct or indirect impact on the species.

Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog is a state- and federally listed species found in aquatic habitats in the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountains. Although perennial aquatic habitat is present within the Project Site, it is outside the known and modeled potential range of the species (Bonham, 2011), and is also outside the UDA. Finally, the project is located many miles from the nearest designated critical habitat. For these reasons, the project is not expected to have a significant direct or indirect impact upon the species or upon designated critical habitat.

Southern long-toed salamander breeds in aquatic habitat but adults inhabit moist places such as rotting logs or animal burrows in mesic areas. The only known regional locality is in Coldstream Valley, Donner State Park, in much more mesic habitat than any that occurs within the Project Site with the exception of the spring and pond (outside the UDA and not significantly affected by the project). Since there is not suitable habitat within the UDA, the project would not result in a significant direct or indirect impact on the species.

Morrison bumble bee and western bumble bee do not have any formal status, but are tracked by the CNDDDB due to known recent steep declines in population (indeed, disappearance from some areas where they were formerly known to be present). Both species depend on availability of flowers for food, and nest usually in abandoned rodent burrows or under grassy thatch.

Morrison bumble bee is recorded in the CNDDDB from a single 1915 collection from somewhere in the "general vicinity of Truckee" which in old specimen records does not necessarily mean the Town of Truckee. (Even today, Reno and Sparks are commonly referred to as "Truckee Meadows.") It is primarily a species of arid regions, from cool sagebrush deserts and Great Basin montane areas southward to warm southwestern deserts though occurrences are known in transmontane California (Thorpe et al., 1983; Williams et al., 2014).

Western bumble bee formerly ranged widely through much of California. Potentially suitable habitat is found in the lower elevation part of the Project Site and UDA, with marginal foraging habitat also present higher up.

For the western bumble bee (and possibly Morrison's bumble bee as well), the cause of population decline is almost certainly due to disease introduced from Europe (Evans et al., 2008). Habitat fragmentation also has adverse impacts where remaining habitat is reduced to a minority of the land area and small suitable patches are separated from one another by unsuitable habitat. In the case of the proposed quarry project, mined areas would be rendered unsuitable until reclaimed, but the extensive, and mostly much more suitable, habitats that are near the project site are not expected to be subject to alteration by any reasonably anticipated projects. Accordingly, the project would not be expected to result in significant direct or indirect impact on either of these species.

Threetip sagebrush was not considered to be part of the California flora at the time of publication of the second edition of the Jepson Manual (Baldwin, 2012), and therefore had no rare plant rank. However, review of herbarium records and my own extensive field work in the northern Sierra reveals that the species occurs in many locations from the high ridges west of Lake Tahoe northward to at least the vicinity of Castle Peak, north of Interstate 80. Almost all of these occurrences are in loamy soils on exposed volcanic ridges. The one major ridge within the UDA is indeed composed of volcanic rock, but there is very scanty soil present on it.

Nevertheless, the entire ridge area was resurveyed in autumn of 2017, and no plants of threetip sagebrush were found. I am very familiar with the species from numerous other regional locations, and it is very readily and definitively identified during the entire growing season. I revisited three other occurrences within less than two weeks of the Boca survey, and the plant was easy to find and identify at those reference sites. Accordingly, I am confident that the species does not occur within the Project Site.

Wetland and Tributary Review

Previous site studies had determined that no wetlands or other waters of the U.S. occur within the UDA, and no wetlands or other waters occur within the Project Site except for the spring and areas into which the spring water flows. Apparent wetlands were found in places along Stampede Meadows Road, though these appear not to be directly or indirectly tributary, or hydrologically adjacent, to a navigable or interstate water of the U.S. (namely, the Truckee River). To the best of my current understanding, the road improvements that are being contemplated in connection with the project are proposed to avoid any direct impact on those apparent wetlands. In this case, the project would not result in any direct impact on wetlands, and indirect impacts could easily be avoided by implementation of standard during-construction best management practices.

For the present review, I examined the scanty roadside ditch wetlands that occur in discontinuous linear patches along Stampede Meadows Road, and if anything they appear to be even drier and more marginal than they did before, despite the high precipitation totals for the previous water year (2016-2017). Nevertheless, some patches of vegetation dominated by hydrophytic plant species were present, in exactly the same spots as mapped in previous GPS survey work.

I also walked up and down three major valleys within the UDA, which had previously been studied, photographed, and determined not to contain any tributary waters of the U.S. These features also appeared to be in exactly the same condition as previously documented: there were no hydrophytic plant species or indicators of surface flow.

There was one small area within the Project Site but outside the UDA and therefore outside the area of project impacts where the canal emanating from the spring had become blocked by vegetative

debris, and, at the time of the field visit, some minor flow over the sidewall was persisting across the access road from Hirschdale. However, with maintenance of the longstanding manmade canal, the normal circumstances would return to the conditions observed previously.

In summary, in the areas to be affected by the project, there was no change in conditions with respect to wetlands or (non)tributaries. Accordingly, previous conclusions that the project would not have any significant direct or indirect impact on these resources are supported by the present site review.

Conclusions

Biological conditions within the study site seemed to be almost entirely unchanged from my most recent visit in 2012 with the exception that there is more ruderal and native plant growth on disturbed areas.

Observations support the previous studies' conclusions that no special status species depend on the area within the UDA for breeding or substantial foraging support.

References

- Appel, C.L., W.J. Zielinski, F.V. Schlexer, R. Callas, and W.T. Bean. 2017. Distribution of the North American Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) in Northern California. *Western Wildlife* 4:17-28.
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- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2017. Porcupine. Web page accessed on December 1, 2017 at <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Mammals/Porcupine>.
- Evans, E., R. Thorp, S. Jepsen, and S. Hoffman Black. 2008. Status Review of Three Formerly Common Species of Bumble Bee in the Subgenus *Bombus*. Report produced by Xerces Society.
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- Thorp, R.W., D.S. Horning, Jr., and L.L. Dunning. 1983. Bumble bees and cuckoo bumble bees of California (Hymenoptera: Apidae). *Bulletin of the California Insect Survey*, Volume 23. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.
- Williams, P.H., R.W. Thorp, L.L. Richardson, and S.R. Colla. 2014. *Bumble Bees of North America: An Identification Guide*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (Truckee (3912032) OR Martis Peak (3912031) OR Hobart Mills (3912042) OR Boca (3912041))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> northern goshawk	ABNKC12060	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum</i> southern long-toed salamander	AAAAA01085	None	None	G5T4	S3	SSC
<i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i> Sierra Nevada mountain beaver	AMAF01013	None	None	G5T3T4	S2S3	SSC
<i>Arabis rigidissima var. demota</i> Galena Creek rockcress	PDBRA061R1	None	None	G3T3Q	S1	1B.2
<i>Artemisia tripartita ssp. tripartita</i> threetip sagebrush	PDAST0S1S2	None	None	G5T4T5	S2	2B.3
<i>Bombus morrisoni</i> Morrison bumble bee	IIHYM24460	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	IIHYM24250	None	None	G2G3	S1	
<i>Botrychium ascendens</i> upswept moonwort	PPOPH010S0	None	None	G3G4	S2	2B.3
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i> scalloped moonwort	PPOPH010L0	None	None	G4	S3	2B.2
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> common moonwort	PPOPH01080	None	None	G5	S2	2B.3
<i>Botrychium minganense</i> Mingan moonwort	PPOPH010R0	None	None	G4G5	S3	2B.2
<i>Carex davyi</i> Davy's sedge	PMCYP033H0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
<i>Carex limosa</i> mud sedge	PMCYP037K0	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
<i>Cryptochia excella</i> Kings Canyon cryptochian caddisfly	IITRI11010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Desmona bethula</i> amphibious caddisfly	IITRI77010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
<i>Drosera anglica</i> English sundew	PDDRO02010	None	None	G5	S2	2B.3
<i>Ecclisomyia bilera</i> Kings Creek ecclisomyian caddisfly	IITRI12010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> willow flycatcher	ABPAE33040	None	Endangered	G5	S1S2	
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> North American porcupine	AMAFJ01010	None	None	G5	S3	



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<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>torreyanum</i> Donner Pass buckwheat	PDPGN086U9	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Fen</i> Fen	CTT51200CA	None	None	G2	S1.2	
<i>Goeracea oregona</i> Sagehen Creek goeracean caddisfly	IITRI0X010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
<i>Great Basin Cutthroat Trout/Paiute Sculpin Stream</i> Great Basin Cutthroat Trout/Paiute Sculpin Stream	CARC2320CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<i>Great Basin Sucker/Dace/Redside Stream With Cutthroat Trout</i> Great Basin Sucker/Dace/Redside Stream With Cutthroat Trout	CARC2331CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<i>Grus canadensis tabida</i> greater sandhill crane	ABNMK01014	None	Threatened	G5T4	S2	FP
<i>Gulo gulo</i> California wolverine	AMAJF03010	Proposed Threatened	Threatened	G4	S1	FP
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
<i>Ivesia sericoleuca</i> Plumas ivesia	PDROS0X0K0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Juncus luciensis</i> Santa Lucia dwarf rush	PMJUN013J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	
<i>Lepidostoma ermanae</i> Cold Spring caddisfly	IITRI01050	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i> Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare	AMAEB03012	None	None	G5T3T4Q	S2	SSC
<i>Margaritifera falcata</i> western pearlshell	IMBIV27020	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	
<i>Martes caurina sierrae</i> Sierra marten	AMAJF01014	None	None	G5T3	S3	
<i>Meesia triquetra</i> three-ranked hump moss	NBMUS4L020	None	None	G5	S4	4.2
<i>Meesia uliginosa</i> broad-nerved hump moss	NBMUS4L030	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi</i> Lahontan cutthroat trout	AFCHA02081	Threatened	None	G4T3	S2	
<i>Pekania pennanti</i> fisher - West Coast DPS	AMAJF01021	None	Candidate Threatened	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	SSC
<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i> Robbins' pondweed	PMPOT030Z0	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3
<i>Rana sierrae</i> Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	AAABH01340	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	WL



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
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California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i> alder buckthorn	PDRHA0C010	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
<i>Rorippa subumbellata</i> Tahoe yellow cress	PDBRA270M0	None	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> marsh skullcap	PDLAM1U0J0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i> Sierra Nevada red fox	AMAJA03012	Candidate	Threatened	G5T1T2	S1	

Record Count: 45