

APPENDIX C
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES TABLE

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Table C-1. Special-Status and Protected Plant, Animal, and Fish Species with Potential to Occur in or Near Irrigated Lands in the Central Coast Region¹

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
Plants			
Abbott's bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus abbottii</i>	--/--/1B.1	Riparian scrub.	Among willows near rivers and along roadsides. Elevation 135-470 m. Blooming period: May – October.
adobe sanicle <i>Sanicula maritima</i>	--/R/1B.1	Meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, coastal prairie.	Moist clay or ultramafic soils. Elevation 15-215 m. Blooming period: February – May.
alkali milk-vetch <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>	--/--/1B.2	Alkali playa, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Low ground, alkali flats, and flooded lands; in annual grassland or in playas or vernal pools. Elevation 0-170 m. Blooming period: March – June.
Arroyo de la Cruz manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos cruzensis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, & valley and foothill grassland.	On sandy soils in several different habitat types from chaparral to coastal scrub to woodland. Elevation 5-150 meters. Blooming period: December – March.
bent-flowered fiddleneck <i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub.	Elevation 3-795 meters. Blooming period: March – June.
big-scale balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland.	Sometimes on serpentine. Elevation 35-1465 m. Blooming period: March – June.
Bolander's water-hemlock <i>Cicuta maculata</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i>	--/--/2B.1	Marshes and swamps.	In fresh or brackish water. Elevation 0-20 m. Blooming period: July – September.

¹ List of plant and animal species based on the USFWS IPaC Report, and on CNDDDB and CNPS searches of the respective counties and USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles in the central coast region.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
Braunton's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Recent burns or disturbed areas; usually on sandstone with carbonate layers. Soil specialist; requires shallow soils to defeat pocket gophers and open areas, preferably on hilltops, saddles or bowls between hills. Elevation 3-640 m. Blooming period: January – August.
bristly sedge <i>Carex comosa</i>	--/--/2B.1	Marshes and swamps, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland.	Lake margins, wet places; site below sea level is on a Delta island. Elevation -5-1010 m. Blooming period: May – September.
California alkali grass <i>Puccinellia simplex</i>	--/--/1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools.	Alkaline, vernal mesic. Sinks, flats, and lake margins. Elevation 1-915 m. Blooming period: March – May.
California saw-grass <i>Cladium californicum</i>	--/--/2B.2	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (alkaline or freshwater).	Freshwater or alkaline moist habitats. Elevation -20-2135 m. Blooming period: June – September.
Camatta Canyon amole <i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> var. <i>reductum</i>	FT/R/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Open areas with low vegetative cover in sandy loam soils. Elevation 488-610 m. Blooming period: April – May.
caper-fruited tropidocarpum <i>Tropidocarpum</i> <i>capparideum</i>	--/--/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland.	Alkaline clay. Elevation 0-360 m. Blooming period: March – April.
Choris' popcornflower <i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>chorisianus</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal prairie.	Mesic sites. 5-705 m. Blooming period: March – June.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
Chorro Creek bog thistle <i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>obispoense</i>	FE/SE/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Perennial herb with nodding dark purple inflorescence. Occurs in serpentine seeps and streams. Blooming period: Feb-Sep. Elevation: 35-385 meters. Blooming period: April – October.
compact cobwebby thistle <i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>compactum</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub.	On dunes and on clay in chaparral; also in grassland. Elevation 5-245 m. Blooming period: April – June.
Congdon's tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>	--/--/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland.	Alkaline soils, sometimes described as heavy white clay. Elevation 0-245 m. Blooming period: May – October.
Contra Costa goldfields <i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, alkaline playas, cismontane woodland.	Vernal pools, swales, low depressions, in open grassy areas. Elevation 1-450 m. Blooming period: March – June.
Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	--/--/1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools.	Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. Elevation 1-1375 m. Blooming period: February – June.
Coyote ceanothus <i>Ceanothus ferrisiae</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub.	Serpentine sites in the Mt. Hamilton range. Elevation 150-460 m. Blooming period: January – May.
Davidson's bushmallow <i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland.	Annual herb with a pale pink/white flower. Occurs in riparian areas and also on slopes and washes. Blooming period: Jun-Jan. Elevation: 185-1,140 meters. Blooming period: June – January.
deceiving sedge <i>Carex saliniformis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (coastal salt).	Mesic sites. Elevation 2-230 m. Blooming period: May – June.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
Diablo Range hare-leaf <i>Lagophylla diabolensis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Clay. Elevation 365-1070 m. Blooming period: April – September.
diamond-petaled California poppy <i>Eschscholzia rhombipetala</i>	--/--/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland.	Alkaline, clay slopes and flats. Elevation 30-625 m. Blooming period: March – April.
dwarf calycadenia <i>Calycadenia villosa</i>	--/--/1B.1	Chaparral, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands.	Annual herb with a white to pink ray flower up to 18 inches tall. Associated with dry, rocky hills, ridges. Blooming period: May-October. Elevation: 240-1,350 meters. Blooming period: May – October.
dwarf goldenstar <i>Bloomeria humilis</i>	--/R/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland.	Known mainly from Arroyo de La Cruz area on coastal bluffs. Elevation 10-155 m. Blooming period: June.
Eastwood's larkspur <i>Delphinium parryi</i> ssp. <i>eastwoodiae</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral (openings), valley and foothill grassland.	Perennial herb. Occurs in coastal chaparral, grassland, on serpentine soils. Blooming period: Mar-May. Elevation: 75-500 meters. Blooming period: March – March.
fragrant fritillary <i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland.	Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland. Elevation 3-385 m. Blooming period: February – April.
Franciscan onion <i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i>	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Clay soils; often on serpentine; sometimes volcanic. Dry hillsides. Elevation 5-320 meters. Blooming period: May – June.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
Gambel's water cress <i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	FE/ST/1B.1	Marshes and swamps.	Freshwater and brackish marshes at the margins of lakes and along streams, in or just above the water level. 5-305 m. Blooming period: April – October.
Gaviota tarplant <i>Deinandra increscens</i> ssp. <i>villosa</i>	FE/SE/1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub.	Known from coastal terrace near Gaviota; sandy blowouts amid sandy loam soil; grassland/coast scrub ecotone. Elevation 10-430 m. Blooming period: May- October.
Hall's tarplant <i>Deinandra halliana</i>	--/--/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, foothill and valley grassland.	Annual herb that grows up to 4 feet tall with deep yellow flowers. Occurs in grasslands, open slopes, basin edges, vertic clay, and rarely serpentine. Blooming period: April-May. Elevation: 260-1,000 meters. Blooming period: Aril – May.
hairless popcornflower <i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i>	--/--/1A	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps.	Coastal salt marshes and alkaline meadows. 5-125 m. Blooming period: March – May.
Hearsts' ceanothus <i>Ceanothus hearstiorum</i>	--/R/1B.2	Maritime chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub.	In grassland or chaparral, sometimes with <i>Arctostaphylos cruzensis</i> . Elevation 70-305 m. Blooming period: March – April.
Hearsts' manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> ssp. <i>hearstiorum</i>	--/SE/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley foothill grassland.	On terraces, on sandy loam; also known from stabilized dunes and from serpentine (in one case). Elevation 60-155 meters. Blooming period: February – April.
Hickman's onion <i>Allium hickmanii</i>	--/--/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland.	Sandy loam, damp ground and vernal swales; mostly in grassland though can be associated with chaparral or woodland. Elevation 5-200 meters. Blooming period: March – May.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
Hoover's button-celery <i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i>	--/--/1B.1	Vernal pools.	Alkaline depressions, vernal pools, roadside ditches and other wet places near the coast. Elevation 1-50 m. Blooming period: July.
Jared's pepper-grass <i>Lepidium jaredii</i> ssp. <i>jaredii</i>	--/--/1B.2	Valley and foothill grasslands.	Annual herb with lemon yellow spoon-shaped flower. Occurs in washes, slopes, dry hillsides, vertic clay, acidic and gypsiferous soils and alluvial fans. Blooming period: Mar-May. Elevation: 500-700 meters. Blooming period: March – May.
Jepson's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus rattanii</i> var. <i>jepsonianus</i>	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral.	Commonly on serpentine in grassland or openings in chaparral. Elevation 175-1005 m. Blooming period: March – June.
Jones' layia <i>Layia jonesii</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland.	Clay soils and serpentine outcrops. Elevation 5-245 m. Blooming period: March – May.
Kern mallow <i>Eremalche parryi</i> ssp. <i>kernensis</i>	FE/--/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, pinyon and juniper woodlands.	On dry, open, sandy to clay soils; usually within valley saltbush scrub; often at edge of balds. Elevation 60-1295 m. Blooming period: January, March, April, May.
La Graciosa thistle <i>Cirsium scariosum</i> var. <i>loncholepis</i>	FE/SE/1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, brackish marshes, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland.	Lake edges, riverbanks, other wetlands; often in dune areas. Mesic, sandy sites. Elevation 3-220 m. Blooming period: May – August.

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La Panza mariposa lily <i>Calochortus simulans</i>	--/--/1B.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower Montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grasslands.	Perennial bulbiferous herb with a white to yellow bell-shaped flower with a dark red spot at the base. Meadow habitats. Sandy (often granitic) soils, sometimes serpentinite. Blooming period: April-July. Elevation: 325-1,150 meters. Blooming period: April – June.
Lemmon's jewelflower <i>Caulanthus lemmonii</i>	--/--/1B.2	Valley and foothill grasslands, chaparral, scrub.	Annual herb up to 32 inches tall with a creamy white flower with purple or brown tips. Blooming period: February-May. Elevation: 80-1,580 meters. Blooming period: February – May.
Lost Hills crownscale <i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>vallicola</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	In powdery, alkaline soils that are vernal moist with <i>Frankenia</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> spp. and <i>Distichlis</i> . Elevation 45-885 m. Blooming period: April – September.
lost thistle <i>Cirsium praeteriens</i>	--/--/1A	Little information exists on this plant; it was collected from the Palo Alto area at the turn of the 20th Century.	Although not seen since 1901, this <i>Cirsium</i> is thought to be quite distinct from other <i>Cirsium</i> spp. acc. to D. Keil. Elevation 0-100 m. Blooming period: June – July.
maritime ceanothus <i>Ceanothus maritimus</i>	--/R/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland.	Often at edges of coastal sage scrub & scattered in grassland; some populations on serpentine. Elevation 60-150 m. Blooming period: January – April.
marsh microseris <i>Microseris paludosa</i>	--/--/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Elevation 3-610 m. Blooming period: Aril – June.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
Marsh sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	FE/SE/1B.2	Marshes and swamps.	Perennial stoloniferous herb with a shiny, angled or grooved stem and white flower. Occurs in wet meadows and marshes. Blooming period: May-Aug. Elevation: 3-170 meters. Blooming period: May – August.
Monterey spineflower <i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i>	FT/--/1B.2	Coastal dunes, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Sandy soils in coastal dunes or more inland within chaparral or other habitats. Elevation 3-270 m. Blooming period: April – June.
Munz's tidy-tips <i>Layia munzii</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Hillsides, in white-grey alkaline clay soils, w/grasses and chenopod scrub associates. Elevation 45-765 m. Blooming period: March – April.
pale-yellow layia <i>Layia heterotricha</i>	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane, Pinyon and Juniper woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland.	Annual herb that is often considered to be apple- or banana-scented with yellow to brown disk flowers. Associated with open clay or sandy, sometimes +/- alkaline soils. Blooming period: April–June. Elevation: 200–1,800 meters. Blooming period: March – June.
Panoche pepper-grass <i>Lepidium jaredii</i> ssp. <i>album</i>	--/--/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland.	White or grey clay lenses on steep slopes; incidental in alluvial fans and washes. Clay and gypsum-rich soils. Elevation 65-1005 m. Blooming period: February – June.
Payne's bush lupine <i>Lupinus paynei</i>	--/--/1B.1	Coastal scrub, riparian scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Sandy. Elevation 220-425 m. Blooming period: March – April.

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pink creamsacs <i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> var. <i>rubicundula</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland.	Openings in chaparral or grasslands. On serpentine. Elevation 20-915 m. Blooming period: April – June.
pink Johnny-nip <i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>insalutata</i>	--/--/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie.	Wet or moist coastal strand or scrub habitats. Elevation 3-135 m. Blooming period: May – August.
Pismo clarkia <i>Clarkia speciosa</i> ssp. <i>immaculata</i>	FE/R/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian woodland.	Elevation 10-1280 m. Blooming period: May – July.
Point Reyes horkelia <i>Horkelia marinensis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub.	Sandy flats and dunes near coast; in grassland or scrub plant communities. Elevation 2-775 m. Blooming period: May – September.
prostrate vernal pool navarretia <i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	--/--/1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands.	Annual prostrate herb with a central head that occurs in alkaline floodplains in vernal pools. Blooming period: April–July. Elevation: <1,210 meters. Blooming period: April – July.
Recurved larkspur <i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland.	On alkaline soils; often in valley saltbush or valley chenopod scrub. Elevation 3-790 m. Blooming period: March – June.
saline clover <i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>	--/--/1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Mesic, alkaline sites. Elevation 1-335 m. Blooming period: April – June.
salt marsh bird's-beak <i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	FE/SE/1B.2	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes.	Limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. Elevation 0-10 m. Blooming period: May – October.

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San Antonio collinsia <i>Collinsia antonina</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	On ancient sand dunes not far from the coast. Sandy soils; openings. Elevation 30-185 m. Blooming period: March – May.
San Benito pentachaeta <i>Pentachaeta exilis</i> ssp. <i>aeolica</i>	--/--/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Grassy areas. 365-855 m. Blooming period: March – May.
San Bernardino aster <i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	--/--/1B.2	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland.	Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. Elevation 3-2045 m. Blooming period: July – November.
San Francisco popcornflower <i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i>	--/SE/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie.	Historically from grassy slopes with marine influence. 45-360 m. Blooming period: March – June.
San Joaquin spearscale <i>Extriplex joaquinana</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, alkali meadow, playas, valley and foothill grassland.	In seasonal alkali wetlands or alkali sink scrub with <i>Distichlis spicata</i> , <i>Frankenia</i> , etc. Elevation 0-800 m. Blooming period: April – October.
San Luis mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus obispoensis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Often in serpentine grassland. Elevation 15-550 m. Blooming period: May – July.
San Luis Obispo owl's clover <i>Castilleja densiflora</i> var. <i>obispoensis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands.	Annual herb with cream to pale yellow flowers. Occurs in coastal grassland. Blooming period: March-June. Elevation: 10-430 meters. Blooming period: March – May.
San Luis Obispo sedge <i>Carex obispoensis</i>	--/--/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Usually in transition zone on sand, clay, serpentine, or gabbro. In seeps. Elevation 5-845 m. Blooming period: April – June.

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Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	--/--/1B.2	Marshes and swamps.	In standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches. Elevation 0-605 m. Blooming period: May – October.
Santa Cruz clover <i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>	--/--/1B.1	Coastal prairie, broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland.	Moist grassland. Gravelly margins. Elevation 30-805 m. Blooming period: April – October.
Santa Cruz tarplant <i>Holocarpha macradenia</i>	FT/SE/1B.1	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Light, sandy soil or sandy clay; often with nonnatives. Elevation 10-275 m. Blooming period: June – October.
Santa Lucia purple amole <i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> var. <i>purpureum</i>	FT/--/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Occurs in gravelly and clay soils in open woodland. Blooming period: Apr-Jun. Elevation: 205-385 meters. Blooming period: April – June.
Scotts Valley polygonum <i>Polygonum hickmanii</i>	FE/SE/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland.	Purisima sandstone or mudstone with a thin soil layer; vernal moist due to runoff. Elevation 210-230 m. Blooming period: May – August.
Scotts Valley spineflower <i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>hartwegii</i>	FE/--/1B.1	Meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland.	In grasslands with mudstone and sandstone outcrops. Elevation 105-245 m. Blooming period: April – July.
showy golden madia <i>Madia radiata</i>	--/--/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland.	Mostly on adobe clay in grassland or among shrubs. Elevation 75-1220 m. Blooming period: March – May.
slender-leaved pondweed <i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	--/--/2B.2	Marshes and swamps.	Shallow, clear water of lakes and drainage channels. Elevation 5-2325 m. Blooming period: May – July.

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Small-flowered calycadenia <i>Calycadenia micrantha</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, meadows and seeps.	Rocky talus or scree; sparsely vegetated areas. occasionally on roadsides; sometimes on serpentine. Elevation 435-1405 m. Blooming period: June – September.
smooth lessingia <i>Lessingia micradenia</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Serpentine; often on roadsides. Elevation 90-490 m. Blooming period: July – November.
southern tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	--/--/1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Often in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass. Sometimes on vernal pool margins. Elevation 0-975 m. Blooming period: May – November.
spiny-sepaed button-celery <i>Eryngium spinosepalum</i>	--/--/1B.2	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland.	Some sites on clay soil of granitic origin; vernal pools, within grassland. Elevation 15-1270 m. Blooming period: April – June.
spreading navarretia <i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	FT/--/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), playas, vernal pools.	Spreading (not prostrate) annual herb with long bracts and white flowers. Occurs in vernal pools and ditches. Blooming period: Apr-Jun. Elevation: 30-655 meters. Blooming period: April – June.
straight-awned spineflower <i>Chorizanthe rectispina</i>	--/--/1B.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub, Cismontane woodland, blue oak woodland.	Annual herb that is generally decumbent with a small yellow tube flower and white lobes. Sandy or gravelly loams, unnamed drainage channels. Blooming period: April-July. Elevation: 85-1,035 meters. Blooming period: April – July.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
swamp harebell <i>Campanula californica</i>	--/--/1B.2	Bogs and fens, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, freshwater marsh, north coast coniferous forest.	Bogs and marshes in a variety of habitats; uncommon where it occurs. Elevation 1-520 m. Blooming period: June – October.
Tejon poppy <i>Eschscholzia lemmonii</i> ssp. <i>kernensis</i>	--/--/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub.	Little information available on habitat. Elevation 135-1355 m. Blooming period: March – May.
Temblor buckwheat <i>Eriogonum temblorense</i>	--/--/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland.	Annual herb with a white flower and basal leaves, stems up to 6 inches tall. Associated with sandy soils. Blooming period: April-Sept. Elevation: 300-1000 meters. Blooming period: May – September.
white rabbit-tobacco <i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	--/--/2B.2	Riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral.	Sandy, gravelly sites. Elevation 35-515 m. Blooming period: August – November.
woodland woollythreads <i>Monolopia gracilens</i>	--/--/1B.2	Serpentine grassland, open chaparral, and oak woodland.	Annual herb with yellow flowers and erect and spreading stems. Blooming period: February–July. Elevation: 100–1,200 meters. Blooming period: March – July.
Amphibians			
arroyo toad <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	FE/SSC/--	Southern Monterey and central San Luis Obispo counties; south Coastal to Transverse ranges; southern Orange, southwestern Riverside and San Bernardino; and western San Diego counties.	Semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding (typically third order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT/SSC/--	Riparian, aquatic, grassland, forest, or scrub habitats from southern Mendocino County south along California’s coast (including Los Padres National Forest) to the US/Mexico border, and along the Sierra-Nevada foothills south to southern Fresno County.	A medium-sized frog with prominent dorsolateral folds extending along the back of the body. Occurs in semi-permanent or permanent water at least 3 feet deep, bordered by emergent or riparian vegetation, and upland grassland, forest, or scrub habitats for refugia and dispersal. Aquatic habitats include pools, backwaters within streams and creeks, ponds, marshes, springs, sag ponds, dune ponds, stock ponds and lagoons. Upland habitats include downed woody vegetation, leaf litter, and small mammal burrows.
California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FT, FE (Santa Barbara Distinct Population Segment [DPS])/ST/--	Annual grassland, valley–foothill hardwood, and valley–foothill riparian habitats; vernal pools, other ephemeral pools, and (uncommonly) along stream courses and man-made pools if predatory fishes are absent	Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows & vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.
Coast Range (=California) newt <i>Taricha torosa</i>	--/SSC/--	Coastal mountain streams from Mendocino, Lake, Napa, and Sonoma counties; greater San Francisco Bay counties; coastal portions of Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties; southern Santa Barbara County; and southern Ventura, central Los Angeles, eastern Orange and western Riverside counties, central San Diego County, and two populations in south western San Bernardino County.	Wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grassland where perennial streams are present.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	--/CT, SSC/--	Coast and coastal mountain ranges from Oregon border south to Ventura County, Sierra Nevada foothills south to Tulare County. Disjunct populations in eastern Los Angeles County and northern Sutter County.	Lowlands & foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation.
Santa Cruz long-toed salamander <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum</i>	FE/SE, FP, SSC/--	Wet meadows near sea level in a few restricted locales in Santa Cruz and Monterey counties.	Aquatic larvae occur in shallow (<12 inches) water, using clumps of vegetation or debris for cover. Adults are found mammal burrows, when no breeding in aquatic habitat.
western spadefoot toad <i>Spea hammondi</i>	--/SSC/--	Grasslands, foothill woodlands, vernal pools, intermittent streams, and freshwater marshes in the Central Valley, Salinas Valley, western Santa Barbara, and coastal southern California.	A small toad with warty skin and vertical pupils. Occurs in grasslands and valley foothill woodlands, with vernal pools that are used for breeding. Outside of breeding season, they burrow in upland areas.
Reptiles			
California glossy snake <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	--/SSC/--	Discontinuous distribution in eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California.	Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	--/SSC/--	Found in valley-foothill riparian, woodland, grassland habitats.	A wide oval-shaped lizard with pointed fringe scales along the side of their bodies. Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes; open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of native ants and other insects.
coast patch-nosed snake <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	--/SSC/--	Southern San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, central Los Angeles, western San Bernardino, western Riverside, eastern Orange, and the majority of San Diego counties.	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.
northern California legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra</i>	--/SSC/--	Occurs in dune scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, oak woodland, and riparian woodland.	A slender lizard without legs. Requires loose soil for burrowing, moisture, warmth, and plant cover. Burrows in washes, dune sand, loose soil near bases of slopes, and near permanent or temporary streams.
two-striped gartersnake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	--/SSC/--	Found in streams and dense vegetation surrounding streams in a variety of habitats.	Measures two-to-three feet long with an olive, brown, or dark gray colored body. Have yellow stripe on each side of body (or no stripe at all). Streams and ponds in chaparral, oak woodland, and forest habitats, ideally in aquatic areas that are bordered by riparian vegetation with open spaces for basking (Los Padres Forest Watch 2013).

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
western pond turtle <i>Emys (=Actinemys) marmorata</i>	--/SSC/--	Found in uplands and permanent/nearly permanent water sources.	A small-to-medium sized turtle with a dark brown or dull olive shell. Permanent ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches or permanent pools along intermittent streams, sandy banks (Morey 2000), and nearby uplands.
Birds			
bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	MBTA/ST/--	Migrates throughout all of California. Year-round resident on the San Mateo Peninsula, Sacramento River, and northern Sierra Nevada to plains east of the Cascades.	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, or ocean to dig nesting hole.
burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	MBTA/SSC/--	Lowlands throughout California, including the Central Valley, northeastern plateau, southeastern deserts, and coastal areas; rare along south coast.	Small owl (approximately 8 inches tall) with bright yellow eyes that occurs in open, flat to rolling grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Requires rodent burrows for roosting and nesting.
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	MBTA/SSC, FP/--	Year-round resident in the Lower Colorado River and greater San Francisco Bay Area.	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wetland meadows, and the shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year & dense vegetation for nesting habitat.
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	MBTA/--/--	Woodlands and forests throughout California and beyond.	Small raptor with a light to buffy underside and dark wings and back. Preys upon medium-sized birds and nests approximately 20 feet high in various trees.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	MBTA/SSC/--	Grasslands along coastal California, the western side of the Sacramento Valley and Delta, and eastern Sierra-Nevada Foothills.	Small brown sparrow that prey mainly on grasshoppers and nests at the base of grass clumps.
great blue heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	MBTA/--/--	Year-round resident throughout Central Valley, San Francisco Bay, from Marin County to Yolo County, the Salton Sea, and Colorado River. Nonbreeding resident elsewhere in California.	Blue-grey heron with a light face and throat, and dark blue head plumes. Found in freshwater, brackish, and marine wetlands, as well forage in flooded agricultural fields. Nests in colonies in trees located adjacent to waterbodies, rivers, estuaries, and marshes.
great egret <i>Ardea ardea</i>	MBTA/--/--	Year-round in the California Coast, Central Valley, and Colorado River.	Large white bird in the heron family that frequently hunts for aquatic prey along numerous wetlands and grasslands. Nests colonially in trees near open water.
golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	MBTA/FP, WL/--	Found in year-round in much of California in tundra, shrublands, grasslands, woodland-brushlands, and coniferous forests. Generally absent from the Central Valley and Sonora Desert.	Large dark brown eagle with a golden sheen on the back of the head and neck. Broad expanses of open country are required for hunting while nesting primarily occurs in rugged mountainous areas with large trees or on cliffs (and sometimes in wetland, riparian and estuarine habitats).
Least bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE, MBTA/SE/--	Nests in riparian vegetation along rivers of southern California, with patches of breeding habitat documented along the Salinas River in southern Monterey and northern San Luis Obispo counties, and in southern Inyo County.	Small bird with short rounded wings and short, straight bills. Faint white eye ring. Feathers are mostly gray above and pale below. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on low twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, <i>Baccharis</i> , and mesquite.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	MBTA/SSC/--	Found in grasslands.	A black, white and grey passerine that generally occurs in open country with scattered shrubs and trees. Sits on low perches to scan for prey (rodents, lizards, birds, and insects).
long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>	MBTA/SSC/--	Year-round resident in coastal California and Sierra-Nevada Foothills.	Large brown owl that roosts and nests in forests, and forages in open grasslands, shrublands, and forests. Nests in stick nests abandoned by other birds and, infrequently, uses cavities or cliffs.
northern harrier <i>Circus hudsonius</i>	MBTA/SSC/--	Found in meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks and wetlands. Nests in the Modoc Plateau, along the California coast, and in the greater San Francisco Bay Area and Central Valley.	A slender, long tailed hawk with an owl-like face. Frequents meadows, grasslands, open rangeland, desert sinks, fresh and saltwater emergent wetlands; seldom found in wooded areas.
peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	FD, MBTA/SD, FP/--	Year-round throughout most of California, except for northern Sierra Nevada, Central Valley, and interior Southern California.	Forages near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open, elevated site (cliffs, tall isolated trees, high bridges, and power transmission towers).

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	MBTA/--/--	Found in grasslands, rangelands, savannahs, desert scrub, and agricultural fields.	A medium-to-large sized falcon with a gray-brown (sandy) colored body above and dark mottling below; has a large dark eye, dark ear patch, and white line over the eye. Dry, open country, including grassland, desert, and farmland around lakes and reservoirs, also above treeline in high mountains (National Audubon Society 2019). Nests primarily on cliffs, but will also use trees, powerline towers, caves, and buildings.
purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	MBTA/SSC/--	Found in riparian habitat, forests, and woodlands.	A dark bluish-purple swallow which is an uncommon to rare, local summer resident that occurs in a variety of wooded, low-elevation habitats. Forages over riparian areas, forest and woodland, and found in a variety of open habitats in migration.
saltmarsh common yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	MBTA/SSC/--	Coastal areas in Marin County and the San Mateo Peninsula, and areas along San Pablo Bay and the southern portion of San Francisco Bay.	Resident of fresh and salt water marsh and swamps throughout San Francisco Bay. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging, and tall grasses, bulrush patches, and/or willows for nesting.
short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	MBTA/SSC/--	Permanent resident along the Coast from Del Norte County to Monterey County (rare in summer north of SF Bay), north of Nevada County in Sierra Nevada, plains east of the Cascades, and Mono County.	Large brown owl of grasslands, marshes, and some agricultural lands of the San Joaquin Valley. Nests on the ground in grasslands.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
snowy egret <i>Egretta thula</i>	MBTA/--/--	Year-round in San Francisco Bay, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, Central Valley, Salton Sea, and Colorado River. Winters along the Southern California coast and migrates through the southern 2/3 of the state.	Nest in colonies on thick vegetation on islands in salt and freshwater marshes and swamps. Forages in estuaries, marshes, tidal channels, shallow marine bays, agricultural fields, and other wetlands.
southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE, MBTA/SE/--	Found in riparian areas in dense vegetation.	Small bird with light-colored wingbars. Body is brownish-olive to gray-green above. Breeds in relatively dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes and reservoirs (Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Recovery Team 2002). Nests are typically constructed within 15 feet of ground.
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	MBTA/ST/--	Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, Klamath Basin, and Butte Valley. Recent breeding in Santa Clara County and expected elsewhere in greater San Francisco Bay Area.	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	MBTA/CT, SSC/--	Found in agricultural fields and dense, emergent vegetation in wetlands	Medium-sized blackbird with a black body and glossy blue tint. Shoulder patches are red and bordered with white. Found in cattails and tules (<i>Scirpus</i> spp.), Himalayan Blackberry (<i>Rubus discolor</i>), and other vegetation surrounding wetlands. Also found in agricultural and grain fields, grasslands, feedlots, riparian scrub habitats and vernal pools.
white-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	MBTA/FP/--	Found in open grasslands and savannas.	A medium-sized grey hawk with long, pointed wings. Yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands; rarely away from agricultural areas. Inhabits herbaceous and open staged of moist habitats mostly in cismontane areas.
yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	MBTA/SSC/--	Breeds throughout California, except for northern Sierra Nevada and Cascades.	Inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.
yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechial</i>	MBTA/SSC/--	Found in streamside thickets in the west.	This yellow warbler has yellow body with yellow-green wings, yellow wing bars, and yellow tail patches. Its black eye is outlined by a thin yellow eye-ring outlines black eye (Bird Watcher’s Digest 2019). Found in riparian willows and cottonwoods, old orchards, farm hedgerows, streamside thickets, suburbs and parks (Bird Watcher’s Digest 2019)

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
Mammals			
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--/SSC/--	Occurs in grasslands, chaparral, and oak woodlands.	A heavy bodied, short-legged, grayish mammal that has a white medial stripe from the nose over the top of the head and down the back. Open grassland, chaparral, and oak woodland with friable soils. Needs sufficient food and open, uncultivated ground.
giant kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	FE/SE/--	Occurs in grasslands.	A large rat with large, fur-lined cheek pouches, long tails, and five toes. They prefer annual grassland on gentle slopes with friable, sandy-loam soils. However, most remaining populations are on poorer, marginal habitats which include shrub communities on a variety of soil types and on slopes (USFWS 2017).
Monterey shrew <i>Sorex ornatus salarius</i>	--/SSC/--	Riparian, wetland & upland areas in the vicinity of the Salinas River delta.	Prefers moist microhabitats. feeds on insects & other invertebrates found under logs, rocks & litter.
pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--/SSC/High (WBWG)	Occurs in oak woodlands, forests.	A large bat with long forward pointing ears that occur in desert areas, moister oak woodlands, and redwood forests of coastal regions. At lower elevations, highly associated with oak woodlands and oak savanna.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
Salinas pocket mouse <i>Perognathus inornatus psammophilus</i>	--/SSC/--	Sandy loams in the Salinas Valley, but recent records from southern Monterey and northern San Luis Obispo counties.	A small rodent with a buff to pinkish back with blackish hairs and a white underside. Habitat relations are not well known but literature reported habitat for <i>P. inornatus</i> on the Carrizo Plain (previously considered to include <i>psammophilus</i>) as sandy loam flats dominated by herbs and grasses.
San Joaquin kit fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	FE/ST/--	Found in open areas, grasslands, scattered shrubs.	A small, tan to yellowish-grey fox with large ears and a long bushy tail. Open, level areas with loose-textured soils supporting scattered, shrubby vegetation with little human disturbance represent suitable habitats for kit foxes. Some agricultural areas may support these foxes.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	--/SSC/High (WBWG)	Found in a variety of habitats, including forests, arid desert scrub, caves, and buildings.	Medium-sized bat with long, flexible ears, and small lumps on each side of the snout. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, tree cavities, or other human-made structures for roosting.
Tulare grasshopper mouse <i>Onychomys torridus tularensis</i>	--/SSC/--	Found in grasslands and shrublands.	A stout bodied mouse with a short, relatively thick club-like tail. Body is bicolored with the head and upperparts pale brown to gray or pinkish-cinnamon and the underparts white (N. L. Brown and D.F. Williams 2017). Arid shrubland communities in hot, arid grassland and shrubland associations, including blue oak woodlands.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	--/SSC/High (WBWG)	Southwestern United States to central Mexico.	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.
western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	--/SSC/High (WBWG)	Year-round range spans the Central Valley, Sierra Nevada foothills, Coast Range, and coast except for Humboldt and Del Norte counties.	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest and woodlands. Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 feet above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.
Fish			
Arroyo chub <i>Gila orcutti</i>	--/SSC/--	Chorro Creek (San Luis Obispo County) south to Orange County, and a population in the Mojave River.	Coastal streams with slow moving water, mud or sand substrate, and depths greater than 40 centimeters. Able to tolerate warm conditions with low dissolved oxygen.
Coho salmon - central California coast ESU <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	FE/SE (south of Punta Gorda)/--	Coastal rivers from Punta Gorda (Humboldt County) to San Lorenzo River (Santa Cruz County).	Require beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also need cover, cool water & sufficient dissolved oxygen.
Monterey roach <i>Lavinia symmetricus subditus</i>	--/SSC/--	Tributaries to Monterey Bay, specifically the Salinas, Pajaro, & San Lorenzo drainages.	Occur in a wide variety of stream conditions and can tolerate relatively warm water with low dissolved oxygen. Require gravel riffles for egg deposition and larva development.

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
Pacific lamprey <i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	--/SSC/--	Found in Pacific Coast streams north of San Luis Obispo County, however regular runs occur in the Santa Clara River.	Needs swift-current gravel-bottomed areas for spawning with water temps between 12-18 Centigrade (C). Ammocoetes need soft sand or mud.
Pajaro/Salinas (=Monterey) hitch <i>Lavinia exilicauda harengus</i>	--/SSC/--	Pajaro and Salinas rivers and major tributaries to Monterey Bay.	This species can occupy a wide variety of habitats, but it is most abundant in lowland areas with large pools or in small reservoirs that mimic these conditions.
Steelhead – southern California Distinct Population Segment (DPS) <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FE/--/--	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County).	(Steelhead – all DPS) Requires clean, cold water with near DO saturation levels over loose silt-free gravel beds with water temperatures between 15 and 24° C for spawning. Adults later return to natal streams to spawn.
Steelhead – south-central California coast DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT/--/--	Occurs within the Pajaro River, Salinas River, Carmel River, Chorro Creek, and Aroyo Grande Creek watersheds and their tributaries. Species is blocked at the Hernandez, San Antonio, Nacimiento, Lopez, and Salinas dams.	
Steelhead - central California coast DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT/--/--	DPS includes all naturally spawned populations of steelhead (and their progeny) in streams from the Russian River to Aptos Creek, Santa Cruz County, California (inclusive). Also includes the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays up to Chipps Island.	

Common and Scientific Name	Legal Status Federal/State/CNPS or WBWG	General Habitat	Micro Habitat/Description
tidewater goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	FE/SSC/--	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County, to the mouth of the Smith River.	Coastal lagoons and brackish bays at freshwater stream mouths.
unarmored threespine stickleback <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i>	FE/SE, FP/--	Slow-moving reaches of streams and rivers in the upper Santa Clara River and tributaries in Los Angeles County, San Antonio Creek in Santa Barbara County, and the Shay Creek vicinity in San Bernardino County. San Felipe Creek in San Diego County may but is not currently known to support the species.	Quiet-water microhabitats in streams and rivers that are shaded by dense and abundant vegetation. Adults reproduce throughout the year with less activity from October to January. Reproduction occurs in aquatic vegetation with slow moving water.

List of Abbreviations for Federal, State, CDFW California Rare Plant Rank, and Other Species Status:

Federal:

- FC = Federal candidate
- FD = Federally De-listed
- FE = Federal endangered
- FT = Federal threatened
- MBTA = Migratory Bird Treaty Act

State:

- CT = State candidate threatened
- FP = State fully protected species
- R = State rare
- SE = State endangered
- ST = State threatened
- SD = State De-listed
- SSC = State species of special concern
- WL = Watch List

California Rare Plant Ranks:

- 1A = plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.
- 1B = plants are considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
- 2B = plants are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

0.1 - Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 - Fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3 - Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) Priority Status: (available: wbwg.org/matrices/species-matrix/)

High = species “considered the highest priority for funding, planning, and conservation actions. Information about status and threats to most species could result in effective conservation actions being implemented should a commitment to management exist. Species is imperiled or are at high risk of imperilment.”

Moderate = species warrants “evaluation, more research, and conservation actions of both the specie and possible threats. The lack of meaningful information is a major obstacle in adequately assessing species’ status and should be considered a threat.”

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