

Appendix C

Biological Resources: Special Status Species Tables

Table C-1 Special-Status Plant Species Documented to Occur in the Project Region and their Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area

Species	Status ¹			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence ²
	Federal	State	CRPR		
Shasta ageratina (<i>Ageratina shastensis</i>)			1B.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Rocky, sometimes limestone. 1312 to 5906 ft in elevation. Blooms June-October.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019)
vanilla-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum nitens</i> ssp. <i>Nitens</i>)			2B.3	Wetland. Meadows and seeps. Wet sites. 10 to 6217 ft in elevation. Blooms April-July.	Could occur: Potentially suitable seep habitat within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019)
Klamath manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos klamathensis</i>)			1B.2	Chaparral (montane), lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Rocky outcrops and slopes, sometimes on serpentine. 4692 to 7382 ft in elevation. Blooms May-August.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat within project area. However, project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019)
woolly balsamroot (<i>Balsamorhiza lanata</i>)			1B.2	Cismontane woodland. Open woods, grassy slopes. Volcanic substrates. 2625 to 6217 ft in elevation. Blooms April-June.	Not Likely to occur: Suitable open cismontane habitat on volcanic substrate does not occur within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
silky balsamroot (<i>Balsamorhiza sericea</i>)			1B.3	Ultramafic. Lower montane coniferous forest. Collections from Douglas fir forest and Jeffrey pine forest. Can be on serpentine. 2789 to 6988 ft in elevation. Blooms April-May (June), (July).	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
scalloped moonwort (<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>)			2B.2	Wetland. Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps. Moist meadows, freshwater marsh, and near creeks. 3888 to 10203 ft in elevation. Blooms June-September.	Could occur: Potentially suitable seep habitat within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Mingan moonwort (<i>Botrychium minganense</i>)			2B.2	Wetland. Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, bogs and fens, meadows and seeps. Creekbanks in mixed conifer forest. 3904 to 10810 ft in elevation. Blooms July-September.	Could occur: Potentially suitable seep habitat within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
northwestern moonwort (<i>Botrychium pinnatum</i>)			2B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Creekbanks. 5397 to 6709 ft in elevation. Blooms July-October.	Could occur: Potentially suitable seep and creekbank habitat within project area. Although project area below the elevational range of the species, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).

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Species	Status ¹			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence ²
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rattlesnake fern (<i>Botrypus virginianus</i>)			2B.2	Wetland. Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest. 6086 to 10072 ft in elevation. Blooms June-September.	Could occur: Potentially suitable seep habitat within project area. Although project area below the elevational range of the species, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Greene's mariposa-lily (<i>Calochortus greenei</i>)			1B.2	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. On volcanic outcrops and open, dry, gravelly soils. 3396 to 6201 ft in elevation. Blooms June-August.	Could occur: Potentially suitable seep habitat could occur within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Castle Crags harebell (<i>Campanula shetleri</i>)			1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest. In protected rock crevices in granite. 4003 to 6004 ft in elevation. Blooms June-September.	Not likely to occur: Suitable rock outcrops do not occur within project area. Project area below elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within Castle Crags State Park and within 3 miles of the project area (CDFW 2019).
Wilkin's harebell (<i>Campanula wilkinsiana</i>)	USFS-S		1B.2	Meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Often on streambanks in meadows. 4167 to 8530 ft in elevation. Blooms July-September.	Could occur: Suitable seep habitat could occur within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
seaside bittercress (<i>Cardamine angulate</i>)			2B.1	Wetland. North coast coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Wet areas, streambanks. 295 to 509 ft in elevation. Blooms (January), March-July.	Not likely to occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area well above elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
mud sedge (<i>Carex limosa</i>)			2B.2	Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, upper montane coniferous forest. In floating bogs and soggy meadows and edges of lakes. 4495 to 9154 ft in elevation. Blooms June-August.	Could occur: Suitable seep habitat could occur within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Siskiyou paintbrush (<i>Castilleja elata</i>)			2B.2	Ultramafic, wetland. Lower montane coniferous forest, bogs and fens. Usually found on mesic serpentine soils; often associated with bogs, seeps, stream benches, and dry gullies. 197 to 6808 ft in elevation. Blooms May-August.	Not likely to occur: No suitable bog, fen or wet meadow habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
alpine dusty maidens (<i>Chaenactis douglasii</i> var. <i>alpine</i>)			2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field. Open, subalpine to alpine gravel and crevices; granitic substrate. 7749 to 11007 ft in elevation. Blooms July-September.	Not likely to occur: No suitable alpine boulder and rock field habitat occurs within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).

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	Federal	State	CRPR		
Shasta chaenactis (<i>Chaenactis suffrutescens</i>)			1B.3	Ultramafic. Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Sandy or serpentine soils. 2461 to 9186 ft in elevation. Blooms May-September.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
northern clarkia (<i>Clarkia borealis</i> ssp. <i>Borealis</i>)			1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Often seen in roadcuts. 1132 to 5052 ft in elevation. Blooms June-September.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Great Basin claytonia (<i>Claytonia umbellata</i>)			2B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest. Talus slopes, stony flats, crevices. 5594 to 11483 ft in elevation. Blooms May-August.	Not likely to occur: No suitable subalpine forest or talus slope habitat occurs within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
pallid bird's-beak (<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>Pallescens</i>)			1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest. Gravelly openings in brush patches next to coniferous forest; on volcanic alluvium. 3510 to 5299 ft in elevation. Blooms July-September.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Jepson's dodder (<i>Cuscuta jepsonii</i>)			1B.2	North coast coniferous forest. Streamsides. 397 to 9006 ft in elevation. Blooms July-September.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Aleppo avens (<i>Deinandra bacigalupii</i>)		SC	1B.1	Meadows and seeps. Alkaline meadows. 509 to 656 ft in elevation. Blooms June-October.	Not likely to occur: No suitable meadow habitat occurs within project area. Project area well above the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
golden alpine draba (<i>Draba aureola</i>)			1B.3	Ultramafic. Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest. On serpentine or volcanic outcrops. 7595 to 10007 ft in elevation. Blooms July-August.	Not likely to occur: No suitable subalpine forest or alpine boulder and rock field habitat occurs within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Mt. Eddy draba (<i>Draba carnosula</i>)	USFS-S		1B.3	Ultramafic. Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. On talus or small boulder-fields; known from both serpentine and granite. 6348 to 9843 ft in elevation. Blooms July-August.	Not likely to occur: No suitable subalpine forest or talus slope habitat occurs within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).

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Species	Status ¹			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence ²
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Oregon fireweed (<i>Epilobium oreganum</i>)			1B.2	Ultramafic. Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. In and near springs and bogs; at least sometimes on serpentine. 1640 to 7349 ft in elevation. Blooms June-September.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Siskiyou fireweed (<i>Epilobium siskiyouense</i>)			1B.3	Ultramafic. Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. On slopes in gravelly, serpentine soils. 5495 to 8005 ft in elevation. Blooms July-September.	Not likely to occur: No alpine or upper montane forest on serpentine soils occur within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Waldo daisy (<i>Erigeron bloomeri</i> var. <i>nudatus</i>)			2B.3	Ultramafic. Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. In open areas on dry rocky outcrops on serpentine. 2395 to 5709 ft in elevation. Blooms June-July.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
snow fleabane daisy (<i>Erigeron nivalis</i>)			2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest. On volcanic rock outcrops in cracks and crevices. 5692 to 9514 ft in elevation. Blooms July-August.	Not likely to occur: No suitable alpine boulder and rock field or subalpine forest habitat occurs within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Trinity buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum alpinum</i>)		SE	1B.2	Ultramafic. Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, alpine boulder and rock field. Rocky soils and scree slopes in open and windswept areas on serpentine substrate. 6529 to 8612 ft in elevation. Blooms June-September.	Not likely to occur: No sub-alpine or upper montane forest or other suitable habitat on serpentine soils occur within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
pyrola-leaved buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum pyrolifolium</i> var. <i>pyrolifolium</i>)			2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field. Sandy or gravelly sites; on pumice. 5495 to 10499 ft in elevation. Blooms July-September.	Not likely to occur: No suitable alpine boulder and rock field habitat occurs within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Shasta limestone monkeyflower (<i>Erythranthe taylorii</i>)			1B.1	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Openings, carbonate crevices and rocky outcrops. 1066 to 3412 ft in elevation. Blooms (February), April-May.	Not likely to occur: No carbonate rocky outcrops occur within project area; however, project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).

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Species	Status ¹			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence ²
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pink-margined monkeyflower (<i>Erythranthe trinitensis</i>)			1B.3	Ultramafic. Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Often on serpentine and roadsides. 4495 to 6398 ft in elevation. Blooms June-July (August).	Could occur: Potentially suitable seep habitat occurs within project area. However, project area below the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Scott Mountains fawn lily (<i>Erythronium citrinum</i> var. <i>roderickii</i>)			1B.3	Ultramafic. Lower montane coniferous forest. Serpentine; rocky sites. 1788 to 4708 ft in elevation. Blooms March-June.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Klamath fawn lily (<i>Erythronium klamathense</i>)			2B.2	Upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. 3937 to 6070 ft in elevation. Blooms April-July.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
subalpine aster (<i>Eurybia merita</i>)			2B.3	Upper montane coniferous forest. 4265 to 6562 ft in elevation. Blooms .	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Scott Mountain bedstraw (<i>Galium serpenticum</i> ssp. <i>Scotticum</i>)			1B.2	Ultramafic. Lower montane coniferous forest. Generally, on north facing slopes on serpentine in mixed conifer forest. 3281 to 6808 ft in elevation. Blooms May-August.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Aleppo avens (<i>Geum aleppicum</i>)			2B.2	Meadows, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest. 1476 to 4921 ft in elevation. Blooms June-August.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
little hulsea (<i>Hulsea nana</i>)			2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest. Rocky or gravelly sites; on volcanic substrates. 5643 to 11007 ft in elevation. Blooms July-August.	Not likely to occur: No suitable alpine boulder and rock field habitat occurs within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Castle Crags ivesia (<i>Ivesia longibracteata</i>)			1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest. Crevices in granitic cliffs. 3937 to 4593 ft in elevation. Blooms June.	Not likely to occur: No granitic cliffs occur within project area; however, project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within Castle Crags State Parks and within the nine-quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Cantelow's lewisia (<i>Lewisia cantelovii</i>)			1B.2	Ultramafic. Broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, chaparral. Mesic rock outcrops and wet cliffs, usually in moss or clubmoss; on granitics or sometimes on serpentine. 1083 to 4495 ft in elevation. Blooms May-October.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat may occur within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).

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Species	Status ¹			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence ²
	Federal	State	CRPR		
Peck's lomatium (<i>Lomatium peckianum</i>)			2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland. Rocky slopes, flats, and sometimes grassy openings, in yellow pine-black oak woodland, on volcanic soils. 2247 to 3871 ft in elevation. Blooms April-May (June).	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
broad-nerved hump moss (<i>Meesia uliginosa</i>)			2B.2	Wetland. Meadows and seeps, bogs and fens, upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Moss on damp soil. Often found on the edge of fens or raised above the fen on hummocks/shrub bases. 3593 to 9203 ft in elevation. Blooms July-October.	Could occur: Potential for suitable seep habitat to occur within project area. Project area is within elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
woodnymph (<i>Moneses uniflora</i>)			2B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, North coast coniferous forest. 328 to 3609 ft in elevation. Blooms May-August.	Could occur: Potentially suitable coniferous forest habitat may occur within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
northern adder's-tongue <i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>			2B.2	Wetland. Marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Marsh edges, low pastures, grassy roadside ditches. Also described as in "open swamp." 3560 to 6348 ft in elevation. Blooms July.	Not likely to occur: No potentially suitable meadow, marsh, or swamp habitat occurs within project area. Project area is within elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Cascade grass-of-Parnassus (<i>Parnassia cirrata</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>)			2B.2	Wetland. Meadows and seeps, bogs and fens. Rocky serpentine soil. 2543 to 6562 ft in elevation. Blooms (July), August-September.	Could occur: Potentially suitable seep habitat may occur within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
thread-leaved beardtongue (<i>Penstemon filiformis</i>)			1B.3	Ultramafic. Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Dry stony sites, grassy openings, and meadows, often along trails and logging roads; sometimes on serpentine. 591 to 7005 ft in elevation. Blooms May-August (September).	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Siskiyou phacelia (<i>Phacelia leonis</i>)			1B.3	Ultramafic. Upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Sandy, moist soil, sometimes on serpentine. 3937 to 6562 ft in elevation. Blooms June-August.	Not likely to occur: No suitable upper montane habitat occurs within project area. Project area at the extreme low end of the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).

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Species	Status ¹			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence ²
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horned butterwort (<i>Pinguicula macroceras</i>)			2B.2	Ultramafic, wetland. Bogs and fens. Meadow edges, seepage areas. Serpentine soil. 66 to 6004 ft in elevation. Blooms April-June.	Could occur: Potentially suitable seep habitat may occur within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Mt. Eddy sky pilot (<i>Polemonium eddyense</i>)			1B.2	Ultramafic. Alpine boulder and rock fields. Serpentinite or peridotite, rocky. 8136 to 9022 ft in elevation. Blooms June-August.	Not likely to occur: No suitable alpine boulder and rock field habitat occurs within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Mt. Shasta sky pilot (<i>Polemonium pulcherrimum</i> var. <i>shastense</i>)			1B.2	Alpine boulder and rock fields, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Sometimes volcanic. 7136 to 12795 ft in elevation. Blooms June-September.	Not likely to occur: No suitable alpine boulder, subalpine or upper montane habitat occurs within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
crested potentilla (<i>Potentilla cristae</i>)			1B.3	Ultramafic. Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest. Seasonally wet swales and seeps; gravelly or rocky sites; often on serpentine. 5988 to 8399 ft in elevation. Blooms August-September.	Not likely to occur: No alpine boulder field or subalpine forest on serpentine soils occur within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
showy raillardella (<i>Raillardella pringlei</i>)			1B.2	Wetland. Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Streambanks, wet meadows and bogs in areas of serpentinized rock. 3937 to 7513 ft in elevation. Blooms July-September.	Not likely to occur: No suitable upper montane habitat occurs within project area. Project area at the extreme low end of the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Gasquet rose (<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> var. <i>serpentina</i>)			1B.3	Ultramafic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentinite. Often on roadsides, sometime on ridges, streambanks, and in openings. 1198 to 7316 ft in elevation. Blooms April-June (August).	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat may occur within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
water bulrush (<i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i>)			2B.3	Wetland. Marshes and swamps, bogs and fens. Montane lake margins, in shallow water. 2461 to 7382 ft in elevation. Blooms June-August (September).	Not likely to occur: No suitable marsh, bog or fen habitat occurs within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
marsh skullcap (<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>)			2B.2	Wetland. Marshes and swamps, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Swamps and wet places. 0 to 6398 ft in elevation. Blooms June-September.	Could occur: Potential for suitable seep habitat to occur within project area. Project area is within elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).

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Cascade alpine campion (<i>Silene suksdorfii</i>)			2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Rocky, volcanic soils. 7726 to 10203 ft in elevation. Blooms July-September.	Not likely to occur: No suitable alpine boulder, subalpine or upper montane habitat occurs within project area. Project area below the elevational range of the species. However, documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
cylindrical trichodon (<i>Trichodon cylindricus</i>)			2B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Moss growing in openings on sandy or clay soils on roadsides, stream banks, trails or in fields. 164 to 4921 ft in elevation.	Could occur: Potentially suitable habitat may occur within project area. Project area within the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
Siskiyou clover (<i>Trifolium siskiyouense</i>)			1B.1	Wetland. Meadows and seeps. Mesic sites. 2887 to 4921 ft in elevation. Blooms June-July.	Could occur: Potential for suitable seep habitat to occur within project area. Project area is within elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).
little-leaved huckleberry (<i>Vaccinium scoparium</i>)			2B.2	Subalpine coniferous forest. Rocky, subalpine woods. Sometimes serpentine. 3396 to 7218 ft in elevation. Blooms June-August.	Not likely to occur: No suitable subalpine forest habitat occurs within project area. Project area at the low end of the elevational range of the species. Documented to occur within nine quadrangle database search area (CNPS 2019).

Notes: USGS = U.S. Geological Survey, CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank

¹ Legal Status Definitions

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State:

SE Endangered (legally protected)

SC Candidate (legally protected)

California Rare Plant Ranks:

1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)

2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)

Threat Ranks

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

0.2-Moderately 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)

² Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be recorded on the project area due to poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

Could occur: Suitable habitat is available at the project area; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be recorded.

Known to occur: The species, or evidence of its presence, was observed at the project area during reconnaissance surveys, or was reported by others.

Sources: CNPS 2019; Cal Flora 2019

Table C-2 Special-Status Wildlife Known to Occur in the Project Region and their Potential to Occur on the Project Area

Species	Legal Status ¹		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
	Federal	State		
Amphibians and Reptiles				
California red-legged frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>)	FT	SSC	Aquatic, Artificial flowing waters, Artificial standing waters, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, South coast flowing waters. Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. must have access to estivation habitat.	Not likely to occur: Project area is outside of the documented range of the species. No documented occurrences within 3 miles of project (CDFW 2019).
foothill yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana boylei</i>)		CT	Aquatic, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, Klamath/north coast flowing waters, lower montane coniferous forest, meadow and seep, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters. Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Could occur: Suitable habitat exists within the project area. Documented recent occurrences within 3 miles of the project area (CDFW 2019).
Cascades frog (<i>Rana cascadae</i>)		CE	Aquatic, lower montane coniferous forest. Montane aquatic habitats such as mountain lakes, small streams, and ponds in meadows; open coniferous forests. Standing water required for reproduction. Hibernates in mud on the bottom of lakes and ponds during the winter.	Could occur: Suitable stream habitat exists within the project area for dispersal; however, no lake or pond habitat suitable for breeding (CDFW 2017). Two documented historic occurrences within 3 miles of the project area one on Root Creek at confluence with Sacramento River (CDFW 2019).
Pacific tailed frog (<i>Ascaphus truei</i>)		SSC	Aquatic, Klamath/north coast flowing waters, lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest, redwood, and riparian forest. Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, redwood, Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine habitats. Restricted to perennial montane streams. Tadpoles require water below 15 degrees C.	Could occur: Suitable habitat exists within the project area. Documented recent occurrences within 3 miles of the project area (CDFW 2019).
Birds				
American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)		FP	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 site.	Could occur: Suitable foraging habitat within the project area and maternity roosting habitat located adjacent to the project area in the Castle Crags rock formations. Documented recent occurrence within 3 miles (CDFW 2019).
northern goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)		SSC	North coast coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Within, and in vicinity of, coniferous forest. Uses old nests, and maintains alternate sites. Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.	Could occur: Suitable foraging and nesting habitat exists within the project area. Documented recent occurrence within 3 miles of the project area (CDFW 2019).
northern spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)	FT	ST	North coast coniferous forest, old growth, redwood. Old-growth forests or mixed stands of old-growth and mature trees. Occasionally in younger forests with	Not likely to occur: Project area is within range of the species. However, habitat is marginal, no documented occurrences within

Table C-2 Special-Status Wildlife Known to Occur in the Project Region and their Potential to Occur on the Project Area

Species	Legal Status ¹		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
	Federal	State		
			patches of big trees. High, multistory canopy dominated by big trees, many trees with cavities or broken tops, woody debris and space under canopy.	3 miles of project (CDFW 2019), and protocol surveys within the project area have not detected the species (CSP 2018).
Mammals				
California wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>)	FP	ST FP	Alpine, alpine dwarf scrub, meadow and seep, montane dwarf scrub, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, wetland. Found in the north coast mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Found in a wide variety of high elevation habitats. Needs water source. Uses caves, logs, burrows for cover and den area. Hunts in more open areas. Can travel long distances.	Not Likely to occur: Suitable foraging and denning habitat exists within the project area. Single documented historic occurrence within 3 miles of the project area from 1980's (CDFW 2019) and wolverine are known to be extremely rare in California.
fisher - West Coast DPS (<i>Pekania pennant</i>)		CT	North coast coniferous forest, old growth, riparian forest. Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.	Could occur: Suitable foraging and denning habitat exists within the project area. Documented multiple historic occurrences within 3 miles of the project area (CDFW 2019).
gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	FE	SE	Habitat generalists, historically occupying diverse habitats including tundra, forests, grasslands, and deserts. Primary habitat requirements are the presence of adequate ungulate prey, water, and low human contact.	Not likely to occur: Project area is within range of the species (USFWS 2019). However, no documented occurrences within 3 miles of project (CDFW 2019), and the proximity of the project area to human activity within the park limits the suitability of the project area for this reclusive species.
spotted bat (<i>Euderma maculatum</i>)		SSC	Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests. Feeds over water and along washes. Feeds almost entirely on moths. Needs rock crevices in cliffs or caves for roosting.	Could occur: Suitable foraging habitat within the project area and maternity roosting habitat located adjacent to the project area in the Castle Craggs rock formations. Documented historic occurrence within 3 miles (CDFW 2019).
western mastiff bat (<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>)		SSC	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Could occur: Suitable foraging and day roost habitat within the project area, and maternity roosting habitat located adjacent to the project area in the Castle Craggs rock formations. Documented historic occurrence within 3 miles (CDFW 2019).

Note: CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife, USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

¹ Legal Status Definitions

Federal:

FC Proposed (no statutory protection)
 FE Endangered (legally protected)
 FT Threatened (legally protected)

State:

CE Candidate Endangered (legally protected)
 CT Candidate threatened (legally protected)
 FP Fully protected (legally protected)
 SSC Species of special concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)
 SE Endangered (legally protected)
 ST Threatened (legally protected)

² Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present in the project area due to poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

Table C-2 Special-Status Wildlife Known to Occur in the Project Region and their Potential to Occur on the Project Area

Species	Legal Status ¹		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
	Federal	State		
<p>Could occur: Suitable habitat is available in the project area; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present. Known to occur: The species, or evidence of its presence, was observed in the project area during reconnaissance surveys, or was reported by others.</p> <p>Source: CDFW 2019; CSP 2018; USFWS 2019</p>				

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