

Appendix E

## **Special-Status Species Potential to Occur Tables**

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**Table E-1. Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Management Area and/or Study Area**

<b>Common Name Scientific Name</b>	<b>Status<sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/CNPS</b>	<b>State Geographic Distribution</b>	<b>General Habitat Description</b>	<b>Potential to occur in Study Area<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Potential to occur in Management Area<sup>b</sup></b>
Abbott's bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus abbottii</i>	-/-/1B.1	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Riparian scrub; among willows near rivers and along roadsides; 135–490 meters; blooms: May–October.	High	High
Alkali milk vetch <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>	-/-/1B.2	Southern Sacramento Valley, northern San Joaquin Valley, east San Francisco Bay Area	Playas, on adobe clay in valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools on alkaline soils; 1–60 meters; blooms March–June.	Moderate	Moderate
Arroyo Seco bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus palmeri</i> var. <i>lucianus</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey County	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Gravel banks and sandstone rocks on west-facing slopes in full sun. 10–1160 meters; blooms: April–August.	High	Moderate
Bristlecone fir <i>Abies bracteata</i>	-/-/1B.3	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Perennial evergreen tree. Rocky; broadleaved upland forest, chaparral; lower montane coniferous forest; 210–1600 meters.	High	Low
Butterworth's buckwheat <i>Eriogonum</i> <i>butterworthianum</i>	-/-/1B.3	Monterey County	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Dry sandstone outcrops and crevices; 335–715 meters; blooms: June–July.	High	Moderate
California jewelflower <i>Caulanthus californicus</i>	FE/SE/1B.1	Fresno, San Luis Obispo, Kings, Tulare, Kern, Ventura, and Santa Barbara Counties	Chenopod scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland; 61– 1000 meters; blooms February–May.	Moderate	Moderate
Caper-fruited tropicodarpum <i>Tropidocarpum</i> <i>capparideum</i>	-/-/1B.1	Historically known from the northwest San Joaquin Valley and adjacent Coast Range foothills; currently known from Fresno, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo Counties	Grasslands on alkaline hills; below 455 meters; blooms March–April.	High	Moderate
Carmel Valley bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus palmeri</i> var. <i>involutcratus</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Talus hilltops and slopes, sometimes on serpentine soil; burn dependent; 30–1100 meters; blooms May–October.	High	Moderate

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Carmel Valley malacothrix <i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>arachnoide</i>	-/-/1B.2	Central coastal California including Monterey, San Luis Obispo, San Benito, and Santa Barbara Counties	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Rock outcrops or steep rocky roadcuts; 30–1040 meters; blooms March–December.	High	Moderate
Chaparral ragwort <i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	-/-/2B.2	Scattered locations in central western and southwestern California, from Alameda County to San Diego County	Oak woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral, open sandy or rocky areas, on alkaline soils; 15– 800 meters; blooms January–April.	High	Moderate
Choris' popcorn-flower <i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>chorisianus</i>	-/-/1B.2	Southwest San Francisco Bay Area, northern Central Coast: Santa Cruz, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties	Mesic sites in chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub; 15–160 meters; blooms March–June.	High	High
Chorro Creek bog thistle <i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>obispo</i>	FE/SE/1B.2	San Luis Obispo County	Serpentine seeps and drainages in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland; 35–385 meters; blooms: February– September.	High	Low
Clover lupine <i>Lupinus tidestromii</i>	FE/SE/1B.1	Monterey, Marin, and Sonoma Counties	Coastal dunes; 0–100 meters; blooms: April– June.	High	Low
Cone Peak bedstraw <i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>lucense</i>	-/-/1B.3	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, chaparral. In forest duff or gravelly talus of pine and oak forest, in partial shade; 400–1525 meters; blooms March– September.	High	Low
Congdon's tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>	-/-/1B.1	East San Francisco Bay Area, Salinas Valley, Los Osos Valley	Alkaline soils in annual grassland, on lower slopes, flats, and swales, sometimes on saline soils; below 230 meters; blooms May– October (November).	High	Moderate

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Contra Costa goldfields <i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	FE/-/1B.1	Scattered occurrences in Coast Range valleys and southwest edge of Sacramento Valley, Alameda, Contra Costa, Mendocino, Monterey, Marin, Napa, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano and Sonoma Counties	Wet areas in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, alkaline playas or saline vernal pools and swales; below 470 meters; blooms March–June.	High	High
Cook's triteleia <i>Triteleia ixioides ssp. cookii</i>	-/-/1B.3	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest along streamsides, wet ravines; on serpentine and in serpentine seeps. Sometimes near cypresses; 120–735 meters; blooms May–June.	High	Moderate
Davidson's bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	-/-/1B.2	Coastal California ranging from the Bay Area to southern California	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and riparian woodland, sandy washes; 185–855 meters; blooms June–January.	High	High
Diablo Range hare-leaf <i>Lagophylla diabolensis</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey, San Benito, Fresno Counties	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland on clay soils; 365–1070 meters; blooms April–September	High	Moderate
Dwarf calycadenia <i>Calycadenia villosa</i>	-/-/1B.1	Fresno, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo Counties	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland; often in rocky, fine soils, open dry meadows and gravelly outwashes; 215–1275 meters; blooms May–October.	High	High
Eastwood's goldenbush <i>Ericameria fasciculata</i>	-/-/1B.1	Monterey County	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes and coastal scrub; in sandy openings; 30–275 meters; blooms July–October.	High	High
Fort Ord spineflower <i>Chorizanthe minutiflora</i>	-/-/1B.2	Northern Monterey County	Coastal scrub and chaparral (maritime) in sandy openings; 60–145 meters.	High	High

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Fragrant fritillary <i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	-/-/1B.2	Coast Ranges from Marin County to San Benito County	Adobe soils of interior foothills, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, often on serpentinite; 3–410 meters; blooms February–April.	High	High
Gabilan Mountains manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos gabilanensis</i>	-/-/1B.2	Gabilan Mountains region	Chaparral and cismontane woodland on granitic substrates; 425–670 meters; blooms January.	High	Low
Hall's tarplant <i>Deinandra halliana</i>	-/-/1B.1	Fresno, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo Counties	Cismontane woodland, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Reported from a variety of substrates including clay, sand, and alkaline soils; 155–910 meters; blooms March–May.	High	Moderate
Hardham's bedstraw <i>Galium hardhamiae</i>	-/-/1B.3	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral on serpentine with <i>Cupressus sargentii</i> ; 300–930 meters; blooms April–October.	High	Low
Hardham's evening-primrose <i>Camissoniopsis hardhamiae</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Chaparral and cismontane woodland on sandy or decomposed carbonate; 140–945 meters; blooms March–May.	High	High
Hernandez spineflower <i>Chorizanthe biloba</i> var. <i>immemora</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey and San Benito County	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, usually on serpentinite, sometimes clay soils; 425–1115 meters; blooms May–September.	High	Low
Hickman's checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>hickmanii</i>	-/-/1B.3	Monterey County	Chaparral; grassy openings in chaparral and on dry ridges; 330–1640 meters; blooms May–July.	High	Moderate
Hickman's onion <i>Allium hickmanii</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral (maritime), coastal prairie and scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy loam, damp ground and vernal swales; mostly in grassland though can be associated with chaparral or woodland; 20–200 meters; blooms March–May.	High	High

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Hooked popcornflower <i>Plagiobothrys uncinatus</i>	-/-/1B.2	California central coast	Chaparral (sandy), cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub; and stone outcrops and canyon sides; often in burned or disturbed areas; 300–820 meters; blooms April–May.	High	High
Hooker's manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; in sandy soils, sandy shales, sandstone outcrops; 85–536 meters; blooms January–June.	High	High
Hospital canyon larkspur <i>Delphinium californicum</i> ssp. <i>interius</i>	-/-/1B.2	Inner South Coast Ranges, eastern San Francisco Bay: Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, and Stanislaus Counties	Openings in chaparral, mesic cismontane woodland, on moist slopes and ravines; 195–1095 meters; blooms April–June.	High	Moderate
Hutchinson's larkspur <i>Delphinium hutchinsoniae</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey County	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, coastal prairie and scrub; on semi-shaded, slightly moist slopes, usually west-facing; 0–427 meters; blooms March–June.	High	Moderate
Indian Valley bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus aboriginum</i>	-/-/1B.2	Fresno, Kings, Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Mateo Counties	Cismontane woodland, chaparral; granitic outcrops and sandy bare soil, often in disturbed soils; 150–1700 meters; blooms April–October.	High	Moderate
Indian Valley spineflower <i>Aristocapsa insignis</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Cismontane woodland on sandy substrates; 180–1070 meters; blooms May–September.	High	Moderate
Jolon clarkia <i>Clarkia jolonensis</i>	-/-/1B.2	Endemic to Santa Lucia Mountains in Monterey County	Cismontane woodland; edges and recently burned stands of chaparral, coastal scrub, or oak woodland; 20–660 meters; blooms April–June.	High	Moderate

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Kellman's bristle moss <i>Orthotrichum kellmanii</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo Counties	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Sandstone outcrops with high calcium concentrations from eroded boulders out of non-calcareous sandstone bedrock. Rock outcrops in small openings within dense chaparral with overstory of scattered <i>Pinus attenuate</i> ; 343–685 meters; blooms January–February.	High	Moderate
Kellogg's horkelia <i>Horkelis cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	-/-/1B.1	California central coast and Bay Area	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes and scrub; in sandy or gravelly openings; Elevation: 10–200 meters; blooms April–September.	High	High
Koch's cord moss <i>Entosthodon kochii</i>	-/-/1B.3	Mendocino, Mariposa, Marin, San Luis Obispo Counties	Cismontane woodland in moss growing on soil on river banks; 185–365 meters.	High	High
La Panza mariposa lily <i>Calochortus simulans</i>	-/-/1B.3	Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest on decomposed granite, or sometimes on serpentine; 150–1160 meters; blooms April–June.	High	High
Late-flowered mariposa- lily <i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i>	-/-/1B.3	From Monterey south to Los Angeles County	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland on serpentine; 270–1645 meters; blooms June–August.	High	High
Legenere <i>Legenere limosa</i>	-/-/1B.1	Primarily in the lower Sacramento Valley, also from north Coast Ranges, northern San Joaquin Valley and the Santa Cruz Mountains	Deep, seasonally wet habitats such as vernal pools, ditches, marsh edges, and river banks; below 880 meters; blooms April–June.	High	High
Marsh microseris <i>Microseris paludosa</i>	-/-/1B.2	From Point Arena in Mendocino County south to San Luis Obispo County	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; 3–610 meters; blooms April–July.	High	High
Marsh sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	FE/SE/1B.1	Central and south coasts	Sandy openings in brackish or freshwater marshes and swamps; 3–170 meters; blooms May–August.	High	Moderate

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Mason's neststraw <i>Stylocline massonii</i>	-/-/1B.1	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Kern, and Los Angeles Counties	Chenopod scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. Sandy washes; 100–1200 meters; blooms March–May.	High	Moderate
Menzies' wallflower <i>rysimum menziesii</i> ssp. <i>menziesii</i>	FE/SE/1B.1	Humboldt, Mendocino, and Monterey Counties	Coastal dunes; localized on dunes and coastal strand, close to high tide line and protected from wave action, as well as in bluff scrub and on open, sparsely vegetated dunes. Substrate is loose sand lacking in organic matter and minerals. Blooms March.	High	High
Monterey spineflower <i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i>	FT/-/1B.2	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Cruz Counties	Coastal dunes, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; sandy soils in coastal dunes or more inland within chaparral or other habitats; 3–450 meters; blooms April–August.	High	High
Most beautiful jewelflower <i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i>	-/-/1B.2	Eastern San Francisco Bay area, central outer South Coast Ranges in Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, and Stanislaus Counties	On serpentinite outcrops in chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, on ridges and slopes; 95–1000 meters; blooms (March) April–September (October).	High	Low
Northern curly-leaved monardella <i>Monardella sinuata</i> ssp. <i>nigrescens</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey, Marin, San Francisco, and Santa Cruz Counties	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy soils; 10–245 meters; blooms April–September	High	High
Ojai fritillary <i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey, Santa Barbara San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties	Broadleafed upland forest (mesic), chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland. Usually on loamy soil. Sometimes on serpentine; sometimes along roadsides; 100–1140 meters; blooms February–May	High	Low

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Oregon meconella <i>Meconella oregana</i>	-/-/1B.1	Contra Costa, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Clara Counties	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub in open, moist places; 60–640 meters; blooms March–April.	High	High
Oval-leaved snapdragon <i>Antirrhinum ovatum</i>	-/-/4.2	Central coast from Monterey to Ventura Counties	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. From open hillsides to small vernal pools in clay or gypsum soils w/in grassland or woodland. Sites often alkaline; 200–1000 meters; blooms May–November.	High	Moderate
Pajaro manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos pajaroensis</i>	-/-/1B.1	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz Counties	Chaparral in sandy soil; 30–760 meters; blooms December–March.	High	High
Pale-yellow layia <i>Layia heterotricha</i>	-/-/1B.1	Central and south coast from Monterey to Los Angeles Counties	Pinyon-juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland; coastal scrub, cismontane woodland; many historical, extirpated occurrences; alkaline or clay soils in open areas. Seriously endangered in California; 270–1365 meters; blooms March–June.	High	Moderate
Palmate-bracted bird's-beak <i>Chloropyron palmatum</i>	FE/SE/1B.1	Livermore Valley and scattered locations in the Central Valley from Colusa County to Fresno County	Alkaline sites in grassland and chenopod scrub; 5–155 meters; blooms May–October.	Low	Low
Palmer's monardella <i>Monardella palmeri</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Cismontane woodland, chaparral on serpentine, often found associated with Sargent cypress forests; 90–945 meters; blooms June–August.	High	Low
Pine rose <i>Rosa pinetorum</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland; 5–1090 meters; blooms May–July.	High	High
Pink johnny-nip <i>Castilleja ambigua ssp. insalutata</i>	-/-/1B.1	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Coastal prairie and coastal bluff scrub; 0–100 meters; blooms May–August.	High	High

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Pinnacles buckwheat <i>Eriogonum nortonii</i>	-/-/1B.3	Monterey and San Benito Counties	Chaparral and valley and foothill grassland; often on recent burns and sandy soil; 300–975 meters; blooms May–September.	High	Moderate
Point Reyes horkelia <i>Horkelia marinensis</i>	-/-/1B.2	North and Central Coast from Monterey to Mendocino County.	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub; 5–755 meters; blooms May–September.	High	High
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia <i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	-/-/1B.1	Western San Joaquin Valley, interior South Coast Ranges, central South Coast, Peninsular Ranges: Alameda, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo Counties	Vernal pools and mesic areas in coastal scrub and alkali grasslands; 15–1210 meters; blooms April–July.	High	High
Rayless layia <i>Layia discoidea</i>	-/-/1B.1	Fresno and San Benito Counties	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest on serpentine alluvium and serpentine talus; 790–1585 meters; blooms May.	High	Low
Recurved larkspur <i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	-/-/1B.2	Central Valley from Colusa to Kern Counties	Alkaline soils in valley and foothill grassland, saltbush scrub, cismontane woodland; 3–790 meters; blooms March–June.	High	High
Robbins' nemacladus <i>Nemacladus secundiflorus</i> <i>var. robbinsii</i>	-/-/1B.2	Coastal central and southern California	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland on dry, sandy or gravelly slopes; 350–1700 meters; blooms April–June.	High	Moderate
Saline clover <i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>	-/-/1B.2	Sacramento Valley, central western California	Salt marsh, mesic alkaline areas in valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools, marshes and swamps; below 300 meters; blooms April–June.	High	High
Salt marsh bird's beak <i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> <i>ssp. maritimus</i>	FE/SE/1B.2	Central and south coasts	Coastal dunes and coastal salt marshes and swamps; 0–30 meters; blooms May–November.	Low	Low

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San Antonio collinsia <i>Collinsia antonina</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey County	Chaparral, cismontane woodland on shale substrates; 280–365 meters; blooms March–May.	High	Moderate
San Benito evening-primrose <i>Camissonia benitensis</i>	FT/-/1B.1	Fresno, Monterey and San Benito Counties	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland on gravelly serpentine alluvial terraces; 485–1435 meters; blooms April–June.	High	Low
San Benito fritillary <i>Fritillaria viridea</i>	-/-/1B.2	Fresno, Monterey and San Benito, San Luis Obispo Counties	Chaparral, cismontane woodland on serpentine slopes. Sometimes on rocky streambanks; 365–1360 meters; blooms March–May.	High	Low
San Benito onion <i>Allium howellii</i> var. <i>sanbenitense</i>	-/-/1B.3	San Benito, Fresno, and Monterey Counties	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland in openings on clay, often on steep slopes; 390–1270 meters.	High	Moderate
San Benito pentachaeta <i>Pentachaeta exilis</i> ssp. <i>aeolica</i>	-/-/1B.2	Central coastal California	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; 365–855 meters; blooms March–May.	High	Moderate
San Francisco collinsia <i>Collinsia multicolor</i>	-/-/1B.2	Coastal California from San Francisco to Monterey County	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub; 30–250 meters; blooms March–May.	High	Moderate
San Joaquin spearscale <i>Extriplex joaquinana</i>	-/-/1B.2	West edge of Central Valley from Glenn County to Tulare County	Alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland; 1–835 meters; blooms April–October.	High	Moderate
San Luis Obispo owl's-clover <i>Castilleja densiflora</i> var. <i>obispoensis</i>	-/-/1B.2	San Luis Obispo County	Valley and foothill grassland, meadows and seeps, sometimes on serpentine; 10–485 meters; blooms March–May.	High	Moderate
San Luis Obispo sedge <i>Carex obispoensis</i>	-/-/1B.2	Coastal central and southern California in Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and San Diego Counties	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, usually in transition zone on sand, clay, serpentine, or gabbro soils in seeps; 5–845 meters; blooms April–June.	High	Moderate

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San Simeon baccharis <i>Baccharis plummerae</i> ssp. <i>glabrata</i>	-/-/1B.2	Central coastal California in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Coastal scrub in open shrub-grassland associations; 25–485 meters; blooms June.	High	Moderate
Sand gilia (= Monterey gilia) <i>Gilia tenuiflora</i> ssp. <i>arenaria</i>	FE/ST/1B.2	Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland; bare, wind-sheltered areas often near dune summit or in the hind dunes; two records from Pleistocene inland dunes; 0–245 meters.	High	High
Sand-loving wallflower <i>Erysimum ammophilum</i>	-/-/1B.2	Coastal California ranging from the Bay Area south to San Diego County	Chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes and scrub; on sandy openings; 0–130 meters; blooms February–June.	High	High
Sandmat manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos pumila</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey County	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal dunes and scrub on sandy soil with other chaparral associates; 3–205 meters; blooms February–May.	High	High
Santa Cruz clover <i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>	-/-/1B.1	Monterey, Marin, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Mateo Counties	Broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie; along gravelly margins and moist grassland; 60–545 meters; blooms April–October.	High	High
Santa Cruz microseris <i>Stebbinsoseris decipiens</i>	-/-/1B	Bay Area and Central Coast	Broadleafed upland forest, closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub; open areas in loose or disturbed soil, usually derived from sandstone, shale or serpentine; on seaward slopes; 10–500 meters; blooms April–May.	High	High

Common Name Scientific Name	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/CNPS	State Geographic Distribution	General Habitat Description	Potential to occur in Study Area <sup>b</sup>	Potential to occur in Management Area <sup>b</sup>
Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws <i>Calyptridium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i>	-/-/1B.1	Southern San Francisco Bay, Mount Hamilton, Santa Cruz Mountains, northern inner South Coast Ranges, Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, Stanislaus, and Santa Cruz Counties	Sandy or gravelly, openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland; 305–1530 meters; blooms May–August.	High	Moderate
Santa Cruz tarplant <i>Holocarpha macradeni</i>	FT/SE/1B.1	San Francisco Bay and Monterey Bay regions	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland often on clay and sandy substrates.	High	Low
Santa Lucia bedstraw <i>Galium clementis</i>	-/-/1B.3	Monterey County	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Forms soft mats in shady rocky patches on granite or serpentine, mostly on exposed peaks; 975–1645 meters; blooms April–July.	High	Low
Santa Lucia bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Chaparral on dry rocky slopes, mostly near summits, but occasionally extending down canyons to the sea; 3–670 meters; blooms May–July.	High	Low
Santa Lucia dwarf rush <i>Juncus luciensis</i>	-/-/1B.2	Central and southern coasts	Vernal pools, wet meadows and seeps, ephemeral drainages, streamsides in lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, and Great Basin scrub; 300–2040 meters; blooms April–July.	High	Moderate
Santa Lucia manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos Luciana</i>	-/-/1B.2	San Luis Obispo County	Chaparral and cismontane woodland on shale (one site says serpentine) outcrops, on slopes; 105–825 meters; blooms December– March.	High	Moderate
Santa Lucia mint <i>Pogogyne clareana</i>	-/SE/1B.2	Monterey County	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland in intermittent streams and in moist sandy soil; 325–505 meters; blooms: April–July.	High	Moderate

Common Name Scientific Name	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/CNPS	State Geographic Distribution	General Habitat Description	Potential to occur in Study Area <sup>b</sup>	Potential to occur in Management Area <sup>b</sup>
Santa Lucia monkeyflower <i>Erythranthe hardhamiae</i>	-/-/1B.1	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Chaparral on sandy soils in openings, sand- filled crevices of sandstone outcrops, and sometimes on serpentinite; 300–705 meters; blooms March–May.	High	Low
Santa Lucia purple amole <i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> <i>var. purpureum</i>	FT/-/1B.1	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland often in grassy areas with blue oaks in foothill woodland on gravelly clay soils; 240–390 meters; blooms April–June.	High	High
Seaside bird's-beak <i>Cordylanthus rigidus ssp.</i> <i>littoralis</i>	-/SE/1B	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal dunes and scrub on sandy, often disturbed sites; 0–215 meters; blooms April–October.	High	High
Shining navarretia <i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> <i>ssp. radians</i>	-/-/1B.2	Interior foothills of South Coast Ranges from Merced County to San Luis Obispo County	Mesic areas with heavy clay soils, in swales and clay flats, in oak woodland, grassland; 76–1000 meters; blooms April–July.	High	Moderate
small-flowered calycadenia <i>Calycadenia micrantha</i>	-/-/1B.2	Colusa, Humboldt, Lake, Monterey, Napa, and Trinity Counties	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, meadows and seeps on rocky talus or scree in sparsely vegetated areas, occasionally on roadsides, sometimes on serpentinite; 435–1405 meters; blooms June–September.	High	Moderate
Spreading navarretia <i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	FT/-/1B.1	Central and south coasts	Chenopod scrub, freshwater marshes and swamps, playas and vernal pools; 30–655 meters; blooms April–June.	High	Low
Straight-awned spineflower <i>Chorizanthe rectispina</i>	-/-/1B.3	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara Counties	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, often in granite in chaparral; 355–1035 meters; blooms April–July.	High	Low
Toro manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos</i> <i>montereyensis</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey County	Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, often in sandy soil; 30–730 meters; blooms February–March.	High	High

Common Name Scientific Name	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/CNPS	State Geographic Distribution	General Habitat Description	Potential to occur in Study Area <sup>b</sup>	Potential to occur in Management Area <sup>b</sup>
Umbrella larkspur <i>Delphinium umbraculorum</i>	-/-/1B.3	Central coast from Monterey to Ventura County	Cismontane woodland; mesic sites; 400–1600 meters; blooms April–June.	High	Moderate
Vernal pool bent grass <i>Agrostis lacuna-vernalis</i>	-/-/1B.1	Monterey County	Vernal pools; in mima mounds areas or on the margins of vernal pools; 115–145 meters; blooms April–May.	High	High
Western Heermann's buckwheat <i>Eriogonum heermannii</i> var. <i>occidentale</i>	-/-/1B.2	Fresno, Monterey, and San Benito Counties	Cismontane woodland openings, often on serpentine alluvium or on roadsides, rarely on clay or shale slopes; 410–805 meters; blooms July–October.	High	Low
woven-spored lichen <i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i>	-/-/3	Central and south coast from San Benito to San Diego	Chaparral in open sites. Found in California with <i>Adenostoma fas.</i> , <i>Eriogonum</i> , <i>Selaginella</i> . Found at Pinnacles National Monument on small mammal pellets; 290–660 meters.	High	Moderate
Yadon's rein orchid <i>Piperia yadonii</i>	FE/-/1B.1	Monterey County	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal bluff scrub; on sandstone and sandy soil, but poorly drained and often dry. Seriously endangered; 10–415 meters; blooms February–August.	High	High
yellow-flowered eriastrum <i>Eriastrum luteum</i>	-/-/1B.2	Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland on bare sandy soil and decomposed granite slopes; 360–1000 meters; blooms May–June.	High	Moderate

Common Name Scientific Name	Status <sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/CNPS	State Geographic Distribution	General Habitat Description	Potential to occur in Study Area <sup>b</sup>	Potential to occur in Management Area <sup>b</sup>
<sup>a</sup> Status explanations:					
<b>Federal</b>					
FE = listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.					
FT = listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.					
– = no listing.					
<b>State</b>					
SE = listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.					
ST = listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.					
R = listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act. This category is no longer used for newly listed plants, but some plants previously listed as rare retain this designation.					
– = no listing.					
<b>California Rare Plant Rank</b>					
1A = List 1A species: presumed extinct in California.					
1B = List 1B species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.					
2 = List 2 species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.					
3 = List 3 species: plants about which more information is needed to determine their status.					
4 = List 4 species: limited distribution; species on a watch list.					
.1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened—high degree and immediacy of threat).					
.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened).					
.3 = Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known).					
– = no listing.					
<sup>b</sup> Potential for Occurrence					
<b>Low:</b> The area is within the species range, and suitable habitat for the species may or may not occur in the area, but species was not recorded in the area.					
<b>Moderate:</b> The area is within the species range, and suitable habitat for the species is present in the area, but records for the species in the area are only historic, uncertain, or not recorded in the CNDDDB (CRPR 4 species).					
<b>High:</b> The area is within the species range and suitable habitat for the species is present in the area, and there are one or more recent records of the species in the area.					

**Table E-2. Special-Status Wildlife with the Potential to Occur in the Management Area and/or Study Area**

<b>Common Name Scientific Name</b>	<b>Status<sup>a</sup> Federal/ State/ Other</b>	<b>State Geographic Range</b>	<b>General Habitat Description</b>	<b>Potential to occur in Study Area<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Potential to occur in Management Area<sup>b</sup></b>
<b>Invertebrates</b>					
Arroyo Seco short-tailed whipscorpion <i>Hubbardia secoensis</i>	-/-/-	Known only from the type locality, Arroyo Seco, Monterey County.	Most species occur in leaf litter and beneath rocks.	High	Moderate
Bay checkerspot butterfly <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>	FT/-/-	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay.	Coastal dunes, ultramafic, valley and foothill grassland. <i>Plantago erecta</i> is the primary host plant; <i>Orthocarpus densiflorus</i> and <i>O. purpurascens</i> are the secondary host plants.	Moderate	Low
Globose dune beetle <i>Coelus globosus</i>	-/-/-	Erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County.	Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat. Burrows beneath the sand surface, commonly beneath dune vegetation.	High	High
Kern primrose sphinx moth <i>Euproserpinus euterpe</i>	FT/-/-	Occurs on the Carrizo Plain National Monument in San Luis Obispo County, in the Cuyama Valley of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, and the Walker Basin of Kern County.	Valley foothill, oak woodland, and chaparral associated with evening primrose.	Low	Low
Mimic tryonia (California brackishwater snail) <i>Tryonia imitator</i>	-/-/-	From Sonoma County south to San Diego County.	Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes. Found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment types; able to withstand a wide range of salinities.	High	High
Monarch butterfly (California overwintering population) <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	-/-/-	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to southern San Diego County.	Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	High	High
Monterey soccalchemmis spider <i>Socalchemmis monterey</i>	-/-/-	Known from only two localities in Monterey County: Arroyo Seco (type locality) and Cone Peak Trail.	Chaparral habitat.	High	High

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Obscure bumble bee <i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	-/-/-	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara county to Oregon border.	Food plant genera include <i>Baccharis</i> , <i>Cirsium</i> , <i>Lupinus</i> , <i>Lotus</i> , <i>Grindelia</i> , and <i>Phacelia</i> .	High	Moderate
Pinnacles optioservus riffle beetle <i>Optioservus canus</i>	-/-/-	Endemic to Pinnacles and surrounding region in San Benito County.	Aquatic; found on rocks and in gravel of riffles in cool, swift, clear streams.	High	Moderate
Pinnacles shieldback katydid <i>Idiostatus kathleenae</i>	-/-/-	Known only from Pinnacles National Monument in San Benito County.	Not available	High	Moderate
Redwood shoulderband <i>Helminthoglypta sequoicola consors</i>	-/-/-	Known only from south slope of San Juan Grade, near Foot, 8 miles northwest of Salinas.	Coastal scrub habitat.	High	High
Smith's blue butterfly <i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>	FT/-/-	Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties.	Coastal dunes and coastal scrub; Hostplant: <i>Eriogonum latifolium</i> and <i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i> are utilized as both larval and adult foodplants.	High	High
Tulare cuckoo wasp <i>Chrysis tularensis</i>	-/-/-	Amador, Fresno, Monterey, and Tulare Counties.	Grasslands and shrublands in flowery places. Adults feed on flower nectar. Parasitic larvae occur in bee nests.	High	Moderate
Ubick's leptonetid spider <i>Calileptoneta ubicki</i>	-/-/-	Known only from the type locality, Arroyo Seco, Monterey County.	Chaparral habitat	High	Moderate
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT/-/-	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools.	Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	High	High
Western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	-/-/-	Northern and Central California.	Grassland and meadows and other native habitat types.	High	High

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<b>Fish</b>					
South-Central California Coast steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	FT/-/-	Steelhead are found throughout coastal California and the Sacramento and San Joaquin drainages of the Central Valley.	Cool, clear, fast-flowing rivers and streams containing numerous riffles and cover. While these waterways are generally forested, snow-fed streams, steelhead trout are also found in rain-fed, intermittent streams.	High	High
Tidewater goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	FE/ -/ SSC	From Tillas Slough (mouth of the Smith River, Del Norte County) to Agua Hedionda Lagoon (northern San Diego County).	Found primarily in waters of coastal lagoons, estuaries, and marshes.	High	High
Pacific lamprey <i>Lampetra tridentata</i>	-/-/ SSC	Pacific Coast from Hokkaido Island, Japan, through Alaska and south to Rio Santo Domingo in Baja California.	Similar to habitat requirements listed above for steelhead. Cool, clear, fast-flowing rivers and streams containing numerous riffles and cover.	High	High
<b>Amphibians</b>					
Arroyo toad <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	FE/-/SSC	Coastal and desert drainages in central and southern California.	Low gradient, medium-to-large streams and rivers with intermittent and perennial flow. Inhabits semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and Sycamores, as well as loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of the range.	High	High
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT/-/SSC	Along the coast and coastal mountain ranges of California from Mendocino County to San Diego County and in the Sierra Nevada from Butte County to Stanislaus County.	Permanent and semipermanent aquatic habitats, such as creeks and coldwater ponds, with emergent and submergent vegetation; may aestivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods.	High	High

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California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FT/ST/-	Central Valley, including Sierra Nevada foothills, up to approximately 1,000 feet in elevation, and coastal region from Sonoma County south to Santa Barbara County.	Small ponds, lakes, or vernal pools in grasslands and oak woodlands for breeding; rodent burrows, rock crevices, or fallen logs for upland cover during dry season.	High	High
Coast Range newt <i>Taricha torosa</i>	-/-/SSC	Coast and coast range mountains from Mendocino county south to San Diego county.	Frequents a wide variety of habitats and common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low vegetation. Requires open areas for sunning, vegetation for cover, patches of loose soil for burial and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	High	High
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	-/-/SSC	Klamath, Cascade, north Coast, south Coast, Transverse, and Sierra Nevada Ranges up to approximately 6,000 feet.	Streams in woodland, forest, mixed chaparral, and wet meadow habitats with rock and gravel substrate and low overhanging vegetation along the edge; usually found near riffles with rocks and sunny banks nearby.	High	High
Santa Cruz long-toed salamander <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum</i>	FE/SE/FP	Restricted locales in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties.	Wet meadows near sea level. Aquatic larvae prefer shallow (less than 12 inches) water, using clumps of vegetation or debris for cover; adults use mammal burrows.	High	High
Western spadefoot toad <i>Spea hammondi</i>	-/-/SSC	Sierra Nevada foothills, Central Valley, Coast Ranges, coastal counties in southern California.	Shallow streams with riffles and seasonal wetlands, such as vernal pools in annual grasslands and oak woodlands.	High	High
<b>Reptiles</b>					
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard <i>Gambelia silus</i>	FE/SE/FP	San Joaquin Valley and adjacent foothills.	Resident of sparsely vegetated alkali and desert scrub habitats, in areas of low topographic relief.	Moderate	Low

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Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	-/-/SSC	Sacramento Valley, including foothills, south through Transverse and Peninsular Ranges from Ventura to San Diego County in southern California; Coast Ranges south of Sonoma County; below 4,000 feet in northern California.	A variety of habitats, from brush-lands to coniferous forests; requires open areas for sunning.	High	High
Green sea turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	FT/-/-	Coastal waters, bays, and rivers throughout California.	Marine oceans and bays and rivers; Completely herbivorous; needs adequate supply of seagrasses and algae.	Moderate	Low
Northern California legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra</i>	-/-/SSC	Occurs from the southern edge of the San Joaquin River in northern Contra Costa County south to the Ventura County.	Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	High	High
San Joaquin coachwhip <i>Masticophis flagellum ruddocki</i>	-/-/SSC	Arbuckle in the Sacramento Valley in Colusa County southward to the Grapevine in the Kern County portion of the San Joaquin Valley and westward into the inner South Coast Ranges.	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, open, dry habitats with little or no tree cover. Found in valley grassland and saltbush scrub in the San Joaquin Valley. Needs mammal burrows for refuge and oviposition sites.	High	High
Two-striped gartersnake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	-/-/SSC	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to southern San Diego County.	Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth. From sea level to 7,000 feet.	High	High
Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	-/-/SSC	From the Oregon border of Del Norte and Siskiyou Counties south along the coast to San Francisco Bay, inland through the Sacramento Valley, and on the western slope of Sierra Nevada.	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation canals with muddy or rocky bottoms and with watercress, cattails, water lilies, or other aquatic vegetation in woodlands, grasslands, and open forests.	High	High

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<b>Birds</b>					
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	BCC/FP/-	Permanent resident along the north and south Coast ranges; may summer in the Cascade and Klamath Ranges and through the Sierra Nevada to Madera County; winters in the Central Valley south through the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges and the plains east of the Cascade Range.	Nests and roosts on protected ledges of high cliffs, usually adjacent to lakes, rivers, or marshes that support large prey populations.	High	Moderate
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	BGPA, BCC/SE, FP/-	Nests in Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Butte, Tehama, Lake, and Mendocino Counties and in the Lake Tahoe Basin; reintroduced into central coast; winter range includes the rest of California, except the southeastern deserts, very high altitudes in the Sierra Nevada, and east of the Sierra Nevada south of Mono County.	In western North America, nests and roosts in coniferous forests within 1 mile of a lake, reservoir, stream, or the ocean.	High	Moderate
Bank swallow <i>Riparia ripiaria</i>	-/ST/-	Occurs along the Sacramento River from Tehama County to Sacramento County, along the Feather and lower American Rivers, in the Owens Valley; and in the plains east of the Cascade Range in Modoc, Lassen, and northern Siskiyou Counties; small populations near the coast from San Francisco County to Monterey County.	Nests in bluffs or banks, usually adjacent to water, where the soil consists of sand or sandy loam.	High	High

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Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	BCC/- /SSC	Lowlands throughout California, including the Central Valley, northeastern plateau, southeastern deserts, and coastal areas; rare along south coast.	Level, open, dry, heavily grazed or low stature grassland or desert vegetation to forage in with available burrows for refuge and nesting.	High	High
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	FE/SE/FP	Narrowly distributed in central and southern California.	Require vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude. Forages up to 100 miles from roost/nest.	High	Moderate
California horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	-/-/WL	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills.	Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	High	High
California least tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	FE/SE/FP	San Francisco Bay south to San Diego County.	Nests along the coast; colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates, such as sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	High	High
California Ridgway's rail <i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i>	FE/SE/FP	Salt water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay south to San Diego.	Brackish marsh, marsh and swamp, salt marsh, and wetlands. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.	Moderate	Low
Coopers hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	-/-/WL	Distributed throughout California.	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river floodplains; also, live oaks.	High	High
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	BGPA, BCC/- /WL	Distributed throughout California, rare in the northernmost coastal portion of the state.	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats.	High	High

<b>Common Name</b> <b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Status<sup>a</sup></b> <b>Federal/</b> <b>State/</b> <b>Other</b>	<b>State Geographic Range</b>	<b>General Habitat Description</b>	<b>Potential to occur in Study Area<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Potential to occur in Management Area<sup>b</sup></b>
Golden eagle (nesting) <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BCC/FP/-	Foothills and mountains throughout California. Uncommon nonbreeding visitor to lowlands such as the Central Valley.	Nest on cliffs and escarpments or in tall trees overlooking open country. Forages in annual grasslands, chaparral, and oak woodlands with plentiful medium and large-sized mammals.	High	Moderate
Great blue heron (Nesting) <i>Ardea herodias</i>	-/-/-	Distributed throughout California.	Colonial nester in tall trees, cliff sides, and sequestered spots on marshes. Rookery sites in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, wet meadows.	High	High
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusilus</i>	FE/SE/-	Small summer resident populations remain in southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 feet.	Riparian thickets either near water or in dry portions of river bottoms; nests along margins of bushes and forages low to the ground; may also be found using mesquite and arrow weed in desert canyons.	High	Moderate
long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>	-/-/SSC	Found throughout most of California.	Riparian woodland of live oak, gray pine, valley oak, cottonwood, willow, surrounded by chaparral habitat (chamise, ceanothus), valley meadow (exotic grasses), and historic ranchland.	High	Moderate
Marbled murrelet	FT/SE/-	From Eureka to Oregon border and from Half Moon Bay to Santa Cruz.	Feeds near-shore; nests inland along coast, nests in old-growth redwood-dominated forests, up to 6 miles inland, often in southwestern Douglas firs.	Low	Low
Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	-/-/SSC	Throughout lowland California, but species has been recorded in fall at high elevations.	Grasslands, meadows, marshes, and seasonal and agricultural wetlands; nests on the ground within a thicket of vegetation.	High	High

<b>Common Name</b> <b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Status<sup>a</sup></b> <b>Federal/</b> <b>State/</b> <b>Other</b>	<b>State Geographic Range</b>	<b>General Habitat Description</b>	<b>Potential to occur in Study Area<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Potential to occur in Management Area<sup>b</sup></b>
Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	BCC/ - /WL	Distributed throughout California.	Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly in grassland and scrublands. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	High	High
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	-/-/SSC	Coastal and mountainous regions of California.	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.	High	Moderate
Sharp-shinned hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	-/-/WL	Distributed throughout California.	Ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, and Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas. North-facing slopes with plucking perches are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 feet of water.	High	Moderate
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	-/-/SSC	Distributed throughout California.	Found in swamp lands, both fresh and salt; lowland meadows; irrigated alfalfa fields. Tule patches/tall grass needed for nesting/daytime seclusion. Nests on dry ground in depressions concealed in vegetation.	Moderate	Moderate
Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE/SE/-	Breed in patches of riparian habitat throughout the American southwest. Summer residents in wet meadow and montane riparian habitats in the Cascade and Sierra Nevada ranges.	Dense willow thickets are required for nesting and roosting within close proximity of water; dense riparian habitats along rivers and streams are required for breeding. The presence of dense vegetation is the most important characteristic of the habitat.	Moderate	Low

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Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	BCC/ST/-	Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, the Klamath Basin, and Butte Valley; highest nesting densities occur near Davis and Woodland, Yolo County.	Nests in oaks or cottonwoods in or near riparian habitats; forages in grasslands, irrigated pastures, and grain fields.	Moderate	Moderate
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	BCC/SE/S SC	Permanent resident in the Central Valley and vicinity from Butte County to Kern County; breeds at scattered coastal locations from Marin County south to San Diego County, and at scattered locations in Lake, Sonoma, and Solano Counties; rare nester in Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen Counties.	Nests in dense colonies in emergent marsh vegetation, such as tules and cattails, or upland sites with blackberries, nettles, thistles, and grainfields; habitat must be large enough to support 50 pairs; probably requires water at or near the nesting colony.	High	High
Western snowy plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	FT/-/SSC	Population defined as those birds that nest adjacent to or near tidal waters, including all nests along the mainland coast, peninsulas, offshore islands, and adjacent bays and estuaries; 20 breeding sites are known in California from Del Norte to San Diego County.	Coastal beaches above the normal high tide limit in flat, open areas with sandy or saline substrates; vegetation and driftwood are usually sparse or absent.	High	High
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	-/-/FP	Lowland areas west of Sierra Nevada from the head of the Sacramento Valley south, including coastal valleys and foothills, to western San Diego County at the Mexico border.	Dense-topped trees or shrubs for nesting, open grasslands, marshes, or agricultural fields for foraging.	High	High

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Yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	FT/SE/-	Most of North America from southern Canada to the Greater Antilles and northern Mexico. Recently distribution in the west has contracted. The northern limit of breeding in the coastal states is now in Sacramento Valley. Overwinters from Columbia and Venezuela, south to northern Argentina.	Cottonwood and willow riparian forest and woodlands with large blocks of habitat for nesting, between 25 to 100 acres.	Moderate	Low
Yellow rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	-/-/SSC	Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County.	Freshwater marshlands.	High	High
Yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	-/-/SSC	Summer resident throughout California.	Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders. Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water.	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Mammals</b>					
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	-/-/SSC	The majority of the northern, western, and central United States south to Baja California.	Grasslands, savannas, mountain meadows, and open areas of desert scrub that support small mammal burrow complexes.	High	High
Big-eared kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys venustus elephantinus</i>	-/-/SSC	Southern portion of the Gabilan Range in San Benito and Monterey Counties.	Chaparral-covered slopes of the southern part of the Gabilan Range, in the vicinity of the Pinnacles. Forages under shrubs and in the open. Burrows for cover and for nesting.	Moderate	Low

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Fringed myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	-/- /WBWH- High	Throughout California except in the southern desert regions and central valley.	In a wide variety of habitats, optimal habitats are pinyon-juniper, valley foothill hardwood and hardwood-conifer. Uses caves, mines, buildings or crevices for maternity colonies and roosts.	Moderate	Low
Giant kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	FE/SE/-	Western portion of San Joaquin Valley.	Annual grasslands, marginal habitat in alkali scrub. Needs level terrain and sandy soils for burrowing.	Low	Low
Hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	-/- /WBWG- Medium	Widespread throughout California.	Roosts in trees, typically within forests.	High	Moderate
Long-eared myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i>	-/- /WBWG- Medium	Coastal and mountainous regions throughout California.	Found in all brush, woodland and forest habitats from sea level to about 9000 feet. Prefers coniferous woodlands and forests. Nursery colonies in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark, and snags. Caves used primarily as night roosts.	High	Moderate
Monterey dusky-footed woodrat <i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i>	-/-/SSC	Monterey County and northern San Luis Obispo County.	Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. Also in chaparral habitats.	High	Moderate
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	-/-/SSC, WBWG- High	Widespread throughout California in deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Occurs in a variety of habitats from desert to coniferous forest; most closely associated with oak, yellow pine, redwood, and giant sequoia habitats in northern California and oak woodland, grassland, and desert scrub in southern California; relies heavily on trees for cavity roosts, but will use crevices in human-made structures.	High	High

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Salinas harvest mouse <i>Reithrodontomys megalotis distichlis</i>	-/-/-	Salinas River and Monterey region.	Occurs in fresh and brackish water wetlands and probably in the adjacent uplands around the mouth of the Salinas River.	High	Moderate
Salinas pocket mouse <i>Perognathus inornatus psammophilus</i>	-/-/SSC	Salinas Valley.	Annual grassland and desert shrub communities in the Salinas Valley. Fine-textured, sandy, friable soils. Burrows for cover and nesting.	High	Moderate
San Joaquin kit fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	FE/ST/-	San Joaquin Valley and adjacent open foothills to the west; recent records from 17 counties extending from Kern County north to Contra Costa County.	Saltbush scrub, grassland, oak, savanna, and freshwater scrub.	High	High
Southern sea otter <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	FT/-/FP	From about Pigeon Point, San Mateo County to Gaviota State Beach, Santa Barbara County.	Nearshore marine environments. Needs canopies of giant kelp and bull kelp for rafting and feeding. Prefers rocky substrates with abundant invertebrates.	High	High
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	-/-/SSC, WBWG-High	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites.	Roosts in caves, tunnels, mines, and dark attics of abandoned buildings; very sensitive to disturbances and may abandon a roost after one onsite visit.	High	High
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	-/-/SSC, WBWG-High	Occurs primarily at low to mid elevations and widely distributed throughout the southern coast ranges; recent surveys have detected the species north to the Oregon border.	Found in a wide variety of habitats from desert scrub to montane conifer; roosts and breeds in deep, narrow rock crevices, but may also use crevices in trees, buildings, and tunnels.	High	Moderate

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Western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	-/-/SSC, WBWG- High	Year-round range spans the Central Valley, Sierra Nevada foothills, Coast Ranges, and coast except Humboldt and Del Norte Counties.	Mature riparian broadleaf forest in the Central Valley is primary summer breeding habitat for the species in California (females and pups); riverside orchards may also be used as maternity roosts; roosts alone or in small family groups in tree foliage, occasionally shrubs; prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging, including grasslands, shrublands, and open woodlands; unsubstantiated records of hibernation in leaf litter during the winter.	High	Moderate
Western small-footed myotis <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	-/- /WBWG- Medium	South and central coast and mountainous regions of California.	Wide range of habitats mostly arid wooded and brushy uplands near water. Seeks cover in caves, buildings, mines, and crevices. Prefers open stands in forests and woodlands. Requires drinking water. Feeds on a wide variety of small flying insects.	High	Moderate
Yuma myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	-/-/ WBWH- Low	Throughout California except in the southern desert regions.	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings, bridges, or crevices.	High	Moderate

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<sup>a</sup> Species Status explanations:

**Federal**

- FE = listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.
- FT = listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.
- BCC = bird of conservation concern – USFWS identified species as having a high conservation priority.
- BGPA = Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- = no listing.

**State**

- SE = listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.
- ST = listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.
- FP = fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code.
- = no listing.

**Other**

- SSC = species of special concern in California.
- WL = species on CDFW maintained list (i.e., Watch List) that were previously designated as SSC but no longer merit that status, or which do not yet meet SSC criteria, but for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status.

Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) Conservation Priority Available: <<http://wbwg.org/matrices/species-matrix/>>

- High = species imperiled or at high risk of imperilment
- Medium = most research and closer attention needed to adequately assess species' status and needed conservation actions
- Low = most of existing data support stable population of species; potential for major changes in status in near future

<sup>b</sup> Potential for Occurrence in Management and/or Study Areas

The determinations of the potential for each species to occur is generally based on the following criteria:

- Low:** The area is within the species range, and suitable habitat for the species may or may not occur in the area, but species was not recorded in the area.
- Moderate:** The area is within the species range, and suitable habitat for the species is present in the area, but records for the species in the area are only historic, uncertain, or unavailable (CRPR 4 species).
- High:** The area is within the species range and suitable habitat for the species is present in the area, and there are one or more recent records of the species in the area.