

Appendix C

**Special-Status Animals Occurring in Riparian,
Freshwater Marsh, and Vegetated Lacustrine Habitats**

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COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS1 (FED/STATE)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION
<i>Federal or State Listed Species</i>		
Invertebrates		
California freshwater shrimp <i>Syncaris pacifica</i>	E/E	Low elevation (less than 116 meters), low gradient (generally less than 1 percent) perennial freshwater streams or intermittent streams with perennial pools where banks are structurally diverse with undercut banks, exposed roots, overhanging woody debris, or overhanging vegetation.
Fish		
Green sturgeon, southern DPS <i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	T/SC	Green sturgeon require streams, rivers, and estuarine habitat as well as marine waters during their life cycle. Spawns from spring to early summer in riffles and fast runs over sand, gravel, and cobble. Juveniles rear during the summer and fall months in the lower mainstem rivers and their estuaries before migrating to sea.
Green sturgeon, northern DPS <i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	SC/SC	Green sturgeon require streams, rivers, and estuarine habitat as well as marine waters during their life cycle. Spawns from spring to early summer in riffles and fast runs over sand, gravel, and cobble. Juveniles rear during the summer and fall months in the lower mainstem rivers and their estuaries before migrating to sea.
Tidewater goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	E/SC	Shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches where the water is brackish to fresh and slow moving or fairly still, but not stagnant. Particularly important for their persistence in the lagoons is the presence of backwater, marshy habitats where they can avoid winter flood flows
Northern California ESU steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	T/--	Require cool, swift shallow water; clean, loose gravel for spawning; and runs and suitable large pools in which to rear and over-summer.
Central California coast ESU steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	T/--	Require cool, swift shallow water; clean, loose gravel for spawning; runs, suitable large pools and coastal lagoons in which to rear and over-summer.
So. OR/No. CA coast ESU Coho salmon <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	T/T	Spawns primarily in tributaries and headwaters of the large coastal rivers in riffles with clean gravel and cobble substrates. Juveniles prefer deep (≥ 1 meter) pools with dense overhead and in-water cover, and clear water. Found over a range of substrates from silt to bedrock. Require cool water temperatures for spawning, egg-incubation, and juvenile rearing. Spawn in riffles with gravel and cobble substrates.

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Central California coast ESU Coho salmon <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	E/--	Spawns primarily in small to mid-sized coastal streams and rivers in riffles with clean gravel and cobble substrates. Juveniles prefer deep (≥ 1 meter) pools with dense overhead and in-water cover, coastal lagoons, and clear water. Found over a range of substrates from silt to bedrock. Require cool water temperatures for spawning, egg-incubation, and juvenile rearing.
California coastal ESU Chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	T/--	Spawns and rears in coastal tributary streams and rivers. Requires cool water temperatures for spawning, egg-incubation, and juvenile rearing. Spawn in riffles with gravel and cobble.
Central Valley spring-run ESU Chinook <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	T/T	Spawns and rears in primary tributaries and the mainstem of the Sacramento River below Keswick Dam. Requires cool water temperatures for spawning, egg-incubation, and juvenile rearing. Spawn in riffles with clean gravel and cobble. Juveniles rear throughout the San Francisco Bay estuary.
Sacramento River winter-run ESU Chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	E/--	Spawns and rears in the mainstem of the Sacramento River below Keswick Dam. Requires cool water temperatures for spawning, egg-incubation, and juvenile rearing. Spawn in riffles with clean gravel and cobble. Juveniles rear throughout the San Francisco Bay estuary.
Amphibians		
California red-legged frog <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	T/SC	Streams, freshwater pools, and ponds with overhanging vegetation.
Birds		
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	C/E	Nesting habitat is cottonwood/willow riparian forest.
Willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	--/E	Wet meadow and montane riparian habitats; dense willow thickets required for nesting and roosting.
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	--/E, FP	Forages in many habitats; requires cliffs for nesting.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	--/E, FP	Uncommon to common in riverine and open wetland habitats. Perches high in large, stoutly limbed trees, on snags or broken-topped trees, or on rocks near water. Roosts communally in winter in dense, sheltered, remote conifer stands.
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	-/T;FP	Nests in high portions of salt marshes, shallow freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation. Key habitat features are elevation, periodicity, and degree of flooding, marsh age and size, proper soil and water salinity, and plant species composition.

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Mammals		
Point Arena mountain beaver <i>Aplodontia rufa nigra</i>	E/SC	Cool, moist environment with dense stands of perennial vegetation and friable soil.
Other Special-Status Species		
Fish		
Russian River tule perch <i>Hysterothorax traskii pomis</i>	--/SC	Clear, flowing water and abundant cover, in the Russian River and its tributaries.
Navarro roach <i>Lavinia symmetricus navarroensis</i>	--/SC	Russian and Navarro rivers.
Tomales roach <i>Lavinia symmetricus</i> ssp. 2	--/SC	Small Marin County streams.
Central Valley fall/late fall-run ESU Chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	--/SC	Tributaries and mainstems of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. Requires cool water temperatures for spawning, egg-incubation, and juvenile rearing. Spawn in riffles with clean gravel and cobble. Juveniles rear throughout the San Francisco Bay estuary.
Coastal cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarkii clarkii</i>	--/SC	Prefer small low-gradient coastal streams and estuarine habitats. Require clean, medium to small substrates for spawning. Juveniles (and adults) use lower mainstem streams and estuaries to feed and rear; venture to sea opportunistically and intermittently to feed.
Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>	--/SC	Occur intermittently in quite small numbers in several northern California coastal streams; no established runs are thought to exist. Spawn in lowest reaches of streams, just above tidewater, in riffles with small, clean gravel.
Sacramento splittail <i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	--/SC	Found mostly in slow-moving sections of rivers and estuaries, particularly prefer sloughs.
Longfin smelt <i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	--/SC	Found close to shore, in bays and estuaries and ascends lower reaches of coastal streams to spawn.
Eulachon <i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	--/SC	Spend most of their life in salt water. Spawning occurs in the lower reaches of rivers or tributaries with small gravel or in semi-sandy areas with debris.
River lamprey <i>Lampetra ayresi</i>	--/SC	Spawn in freshwater rivers and streams with juveniles found in slow-moving current, silty bottom habitats; metamorphosed juveniles migrate through estuaries to the ocean.

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Amphibians		
Northern red-legged frog <i>Rana aurora aurora</i>	--/SC	Found in humid forests, woodland, grasslands, and streamsides in northwestern California, generally near permanent water. They can be found far from water, in damp woods and meadows during the non-breeding season.
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	--/SC	Rocky streams in a variety of habitats. Found in coast ranges.
Tailed frog <i>Ascaphus truei</i>	--/SC	Clear, rocky, swift, cool perennial streams in densely forested habitats.
Southern torrent salamander <i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	--/SC	Cold, well-shaded permanent streams and seeps in coastal forests.
Reptiles		
Northwestern pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata marmorata</i>	--/SC	Slow water aquatic habitat with available basking sites. Hatchlings require shallow water with dense submergent or short emergent vegetation. Require an upland oviposition site in the vicinity of the aquatic site
Birds		
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	--/SC	Nests in woodlands, forages in many habitats in winter and migration.
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentiles</i>	--/SC	Breeds in dense, mature conifer and deciduous forests, interspersed with meadows, other openings and riparian areas; nesting habitat includes north-facing slopes near water.
Sharp-shinned hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	--/SC	Nests in dense woodlands, typically on north facing slopes near water. Forages in many habitats in winter and migration.
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	--/SC	Breeds near fresh water in dense emergent vegetation.
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	--/SC	Occupy open habitats such as overgrown grasslands and scrub, prairies, meadows, dunes, irrigated lands, ungrazed pastures, and both fresh and saltwater marshes.
Ruffed grouse <i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	--/SC	Requires a mosaic of habitats including riparian stands with young and old deciduous trees, brushy areas and conifer stands.
California yellow warbler <i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	--/SC	Breeds in riparian woodlands, particularly those dominated by willows and cottonwoods.

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White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	--/FP	Nests in lowlands with dense oak or riparian stands near open areas, forages over grassland, meadows, cropland and marshes.
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	--/SC	Breeds primarily in fresh and brackish marshes in tall grass, tules, and willows; uses salt marshes more in winter.
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	--/SC	Breeds in riparian habitats having dense understory vegetation, such as willow and blackberry.
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	--/SC	Ocean shorelines, lake margins, and large, open river courses for both nesting and wintering habitat.
Black-capped chickadee <i>Parus atricapillus</i>	--/SC	Riparian woodlands.
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	--/SC	Breeding habitat includes old-growth, multi-layered, open forest and woodland with snags; forages over riparian areas, forest, and woodlands.
Mammals		
White-footed vole <i>Arborimus albipes</i>	--/SC	Mature, coastal forests. Often in the vicinity of small, clear streams with dense deciduous trees and shrubs.
Ring-tailed cat <i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	--/FP	Riparian habitats and in brush stands of most forest and shrub habitats. Nests in rock recesses, hollow trees, logs, snags, abandoned burrows or woodrat nests.

I Status Codes:

Federal and State Codes: E = Endangered; T = Threatened; C = Candidate; SC = Species of Special Concern (State) and Species of Concern (NMFS);
FP = California Fully Protected species

