

ATTACHMENT A

**STATUS, DISTRIBUTION, AND HABITAT OF SPECIAL-
STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES IN THE STUDY AREA**

TABLE A-1

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WILDLIFE SPECIES IN THE STUDY AREA**

Species	Status		California Distribution	Habitat	Reason for Decline or Concern
	Fed	State			
Fairy Shrimp					
Longhorn fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta longiantenna</i>	E	--	Eastern margin of central Coast Ranges from Contra Costa County to San Luis Obispo County	Small, clear pools in sandstone rock outcrops of clear to moderately turbid clay- or grass-bottomed pools	Habitat loss to agricultural and urban development
Conservancy fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	E	--	Disjunct occurrences in Solano, Merced, Tehama, Butte, and Glenn counties	Large, deep vernal pools in annual grasslands	Habitat loss to agricultural and urban development
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	T	--	Central Valley from Shasta County to Tulare County, along the Coast Ranges from Solano County to Santa Barbara County, and in southern California in Riverside and San Diego counties	Vernal pools and other seasonal freshwater wetlands	Habitat loss to agricultural and urban development
Tadpole Shrimp					
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	E	--	Shasta County south to Merced County	Vernal pools; ephemeral stock ponds	Habitat loss to agricultural and urban development
Crayfish					
Shasta crayfish <i>Pacifastacus fortis</i>	E	E	Endemic to the midreaches of the Pit River drainage in Shasta County, limited to Fall River, Hat Creek, and Sucker Spring	Found in cold, pristine headwater-spring pools and streams with abundant lava rocks and boulders on clean gravel or sand	Damming of major rivers; limited range
Beetles					
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	T	--	Streamside habitats below 3,000 feet through the Central Valley of California	Riparian and oak savanna habitats with elderberry shrubs	Loss and fragmentation of riparian habitats
Delta green ground beetle <i>Elaphrus viridus</i>	T	--	Restricted to Olcott Lake and other vernal pools at Jepson Prairie Reserve, Solano County	Sparsely vegetated edges of vernal lakes and pools	Limited range
Butterflies and Moths					
Lange's metalmark <i>Apodemia mormo langei</i>	E	--	Once occupied the Antioch Dunes; range now reduced to less than 10 acres in Contra Costa County	Limited to dense to moderately dense patches of food plant, wild buckwheat, in stabilized sand dunes	

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Species	Status		California Distribution	Habitat	Reason for Decline or Concern
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Salamanders					
California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> (= <i>A. tigrinum</i> c.)	C	--	Central Valley, including Sierra Nevada foothills, up to approximately 1,000 feet, and coastal region from Butte County south to Santa Barbara County	Small ponds, lakes, or vernal pools in grasslands and oak woodlands for larvae; rodent burrows, rock crevices, or fallen logs for cover for adults and for summer dormancy	Loss of grasslands, vernal pools, and other wetlands to agricultural development and urbanization
Kern Canyon slender salamander <i>Batrachoseps simatus</i>	SC	T	Restricted to the lower Kern River Canyon, Kern County	Under rocks, logs, large rock slides, and talus on north-facing slopes	Restricted range; habitat alteration from fuelwood removal, grazing, and water development
Limestone salamander <i>Hydromantes brunus</i>	SC	T	Merced River Canyon near Briceburg, along the Bear Creek, and near Lake McClure, all in Mariposa County	Limestone outcrops and talus slopes in the foothill pine-chaparral belt	Limited range and restricted habitat; habitat loss from altered water flows
Frogs and Toads					
California red-legged frog <i>Rana aurora draytoni</i>	T	--	Found along the coast and coastal mountain ranges of California from Humboldt County to San Diego County, and formerly in the Sierra Nevada foothills and midelevations from Butte County to Fresno County	Permanent and semipermanent aquatic habitats, such as creeks and cold water ponds, with emergent and submergent vegetation and riparian species along the edges; may estivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods	Alteration of stream and wetland habitats, over-harvesting (historically), habitat destruction, and competition and predation by fish and bullfrogs
Lizards and Snakes					
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard <i>Gambelia silus</i>	E	E	San Joaquin Valley from Stanislaus County through Kern County and along the eastern edges of San Luis Obispo and San Benito counties	Open habitats with scattered low bushes on alkali flats, and low foothills, canyon floors, plains, washes, and arroyos; substrates may range from sandy or gravelly soils to hardpan	Loss of habitat from agriculture and urban development; habitat alteration from overgrazing and rodent eradication
Giant garter snake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	T	T	Central Valley from Fresno north to the Gridley/Sutter Buttes area; has been extirpated from areas south of Fresno	Sloughs, canals, and other small waterways where there is a prey base of small fish and amphibians; requires grassy banks and emergent vegetation for basking and areas of high ground protected from flooding during winter	Loss of habitat from agriculture and urban development

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Species	Status		California Distribution	Habitat	Reason for Decline or Concern
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Ducks, Geese, and Swans					
Aleutian Canada goose <i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>	T	--	The entire population winters in Butte Sink, then moves to Los Banos, Modesto, the Delta, and East Bay reservoirs; stages near Crescent City during spring before migrating to breeding grounds	Roosts in large marshes, flooded fields, stock ponds, and reservoirs; forages in pastures, meadows, and harvested grainfields; corn is especially preferred	Introduction of predators on breeding grounds; loss of traditional wintering habitat
Vultures, Hawks, and Falcons					
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	T	E	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 Sierras, and east of the Sierra Nevada south of Mono County; range expanding	In western North America, nests and roosts in coniferous forests within 1 mile of a lake, a reservoir, a river, or the ocean	Nest sites vulnerable to human disturbance; pesticide contamination
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	--	T	Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, the Klamath Basin, and Butte Valley; the state's 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	Loss of riparian, agriculture, and grassland habitats; vulnerable to human disturbance at nest sites
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	E	E	Permanent resident on the North and South Coast ranges; may summer on the Cascade and Klamath ranges south 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 populations of other bird species	Pesticide contamination; population recovering

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Species	Status		California Distribution	Habitat	Reason for Decline or Concern
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Cranes, Rails, and Relatives					
California clapper rail <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>	E	E	Marshes around the San Francisco Bay and east through the Delta to Suisun Marsh	Restricted to saltwater marshlands and tidal sloughs; usually associated with heavy growth of pickleweed; feeds on mollusks removed from the mud in the sloughs	Loss of wetlands habitat and predation by non-native predators; shooting
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	SC	T	Permanent resident in the San Francisco Bay and eastward through the Delta into Sacramento and San Joaquin counties; small populations in Marin, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Orange, Riverside, and Imperial counties	Tidal salt marshes associated with heavy growth of pickleweed; also occurs in brackish marshes or freshwater marshes at low elevations	Loss of wetland habitat
Greater sandhill crane <i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	--	T	Breeds on the plains east of the Cascade Range and south to Sierra County; winters in the Central Valley, southern Imperial County, Lake Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, and the Colorado River Indian Reserve	Summers in open terrain near shallow lakes or freshwater marshes; winters in the plains and valleys near bodies of fresh water	Loss of freshwater marsh nesting habitat, disturbance by cattle during nesting, illegal hunting
Shorebirds, Gulls, and Relatives					
Mountain plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i>	C	--	Does not breed in California; in winter, found in the Central Valley south of Yuba County, along the coast in parts of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and San Diego counties; parts of Imperial, Riverside, Kern, and Los Angeles counties	Occupies open plains or rolling hills with short grasses or very sparse vegetation; nearby bodies of water are not needed; may use newly plowed or sprouting grainfields	Loss of habitat to agriculture and urban development; declines of California's wintering population may be attributable to disturbance of breeding population
California least tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	E	E	Nests on beaches along the San Francisco Bay and along the southern California coast from southern San Luis Obispo County south to San Diego County	Nests on sandy, upper ocean beaches, and occasionally uses mudflats; forages on adjacent surfline, estuaries, or the open ocean	Disturbance or elimination of shoreline nesting habitat; predation by feral cats

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Species	Status		California Distribution	Habitat	Reason for Decline or Concern
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Cuckoos and Relatives					
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	--	E	Nests along the upper Sacramento, lower Feather, south fork of the Kern, Amargosa, Santa Ana, and Colorado rivers	Wide, dense, riparian forests with a thick understory of willows for nesting; sites with a dominant cottonwood overstory are preferred for foraging; may avoid valley oak riparian habitats where scrub jays are abundant	Loss of riparian habitat to agriculture and water control development; possible pesticide contamination
Perching Birds					
Little willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i>	SC	E	Summer range includes a narrow strip along the eastern Sierra Nevada from Shasta County to Kern County, another strip along the western Sierra Nevada from El Dorado County to Madera County; widespread in migration	Riparian areas and large, wet meadows with abundant willows for breeding; usually occurs in riparian habitats during migration	Loss of riparian breeding habitat; nest parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	--	T	The state's largest remaining breeding populations are along the Sacramento River from Tehama County to Sacramento County, along the Feather and lower American rivers, in the Owens Valley; nesting areas also include the plains east of the Cascade Range south through Lassen County, northern Siskiyou County, and 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 to allow digging	Loss of natural earthen banks to bank protection and flood control, erosion control related to stream regulation by dams
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	E	E	Small populations remain in southern Inyo, southern San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties	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 in desert canyons using mesquite and arrow weed	Loss of riparian breeding habitats; nest parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds

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Species	Status		California Distribution	Habitat	Reason for Decline or Concern
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Shrews					
Buena Vista Lake shrew <i>Sorex ornatus relictus</i>	C	--	Buena Vista Lake in Tulare County; may also occur in the Tulare Basin and the Kern and Pixley NWR in Kern and King counties	Freshwater marshes and sloughs	Limited range and restricted habitat; may be extinct
Rabbits and Hares					
Riparian brush rabbit <i>Silvilagus bachmani riparius</i>	C	E	Limited to San Joaquin County at Caswell State Park near the confluence of the Stanislaus and San Joaquin rivers	Dense thickets of brush associated with riparian or chaparral habitats	Clearing and burning of brush; degradation of habitat from grazing and recreational vehicles
Beavers, Squirrels, Rats, and Mice					
Nelson's antelope ground squirrel <i>Ammospermophilus nelsoni</i>	SC	T	Western side of the San Joaquin Valley from southern Merced County south to Kern and Tulare counties; also found on the Carrizo Plain in San Luis Obispo County and the Cuyama Valley in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties	Arid grasslands from 200 to 1,200 feet, with loamy soils and with moderate shrub cover of atriplex and other shrub species	Habitat loss to agricultural development and mineral mining; poisoning from rodenticides
Fresno kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys nitratoides exilis</i>	E	E	Found only in Fresno County	Alkali sink habitats from 200 to 300 feet	Habitat loss to agricultural development
Tipton kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides</i>	E	E	Occurs in the Tulare Lake Basin in portions of Fresno, Tulare, and Kern counties	Arid grassland and alkali desert scrub communities with sparsely scattered shrubs, from 200 to 300 feet; soil is usually finely textured and alkaline; may use areas that flood in winter and spring	Loss of habitat to agricultural development; poisoning by rodenticides
Giant kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	E	E	Occurs at high densities in only 12 square miles of habitat along the western side of the San Joaquin Valley, in five separate localities on Elkhorn Plain, Carrizo Plain, McKittrick Valley, and Cuyama Valley in Kern and San Luis Obispo counties	Restricted to flat, sparsely vegetated areas with native annual grassland and shrubland habitats; requires uncultivated soils consisting of dry, fine, sandy loams for burrowing	Habitat loss to agricultural development; poisoning from rodenticides
Salt marsh harvest mouse <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris raviventris</i>	E	E	San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun bays; the Delta	Salt marshes with a dense plant cover of pickleweed and fat hen; adjacent to an upland site	Habitat loss to urban development and salt production

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Species	Status		California Distribution	Habitat	Reason for Decline or Concern
	Fed	State			
San Joaquin Valley woodrat <i>Neotoma fuscipes riparia</i>	C	--	Known only in Stanislaus and San Joaquin counties along the San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne rivers; Caswell State Park, San Joaquin County	Riparian habitats where trees and brush are available for cover and nesting	Loss of riparian habitat; limited range
Carnivores					
San Joaquin kit fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	E	T	Principally occurs in the 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	Habitat loss to agricultural development; altered habitat to grazing, mining, and industrial development; predation by dogs and non-native red foxes
LEGEND:					
Federal					
E = listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.					
T = listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.					
C = candidate for federal listing.					
SC = USFWS species of special concern.					
-- = not listed.					
State					
E = listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.					
T = listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.					
-- = not listed.					