FEDERAL OR STATE LISTED SPECIES

Trinity Bristle Snail (*Monadenia setosa*). Federal status: Species of Concern; State Status: Threatened. The Trinity bristle snail lives in or near riparian corridors. Here, the snail is restricted to moist but well-drained, well-shaded canyon slopes or streamside benches covered with a layer of leaf litter. They feed on lichens, the petioles of violets, and the stalks of plants. The Trinity bristle snail is found only in the southern Klamath Mountains and appears to be sparsely distributed within this limited range. Suitable habitat for the Trinity bristle snail was not detected in work areas adjacent to the river, the species was not detected in a 2002 survey, and there have been no incidental observations.

American Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*). Federal status: Delisted; State status: Endangered, Fully Protected. The peregrine falcon is known as one of the fastest flying birds of prey, preying almost entirely on birds that they kill while in flight. These falcons nest primarily on high cliffs. However, they will also use human-made structures for nesting and occasionally tree cavities or the old nests of other raptors. Intensive efforts to protect peregrine falcons were initiated by biologists from the Santa Cruz Predatory Bird Research Group in 1975. These efforts led to over 120 pairs of peregrine falcons by 1992 (Thelander and Crabtree 1994). The USFWS removed the American peregrine falcon from the endangered species list in 1999, but the State of California has yet to do so.

In California, American peregrine falcons are known to nest along the coast north of Santa Barbara, the northern Coast and Cascade ranges, and the Sierra Nevada. During winter and periods of migration, they can be found throughout most of the state. However, they are most likely to be encountered near wetland or aquatic habitats. The sites lack nesting habitat for this species, however they may occur as foragers.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). Federal status: Threatened (Proposed for Delisting); State status: Endangered. The bald eagle is a large soaring bird, second in size only to the California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) in North America. Most of the annual food requirements of a bald eagle is derived from or obtained around aquatic habitats. The type of food consumed most often consists of fish, water birds, and small to medium-sized mammals. Because of the dietary association, nesting territories are usually found near water. Perches are used primarily during the day for resting, preening, and hunting, and may include human-made structures such as power poles. Roosting areas contain a night communal roosting tree that is easily accessible to the large birds and tall enough to provide safety from threats from the ground. Bald eagle nests and roosts are usually found where human activity is infrequent and/or muted.

In California, breeding bald eagles are found mostly in Butte, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties (California Department of Fish and Game 2002). Bald eagles are not expected to nest at any of the sites due to the level of human disturbance. However, they may forage in the area.

Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*). Federal status: Threatened; State status: None. Northern spotted owls prefer old-growth forest or forests with old growth characteristics. Preferred characteristics include a multi-story, multi-species, moderate to dense canopy dominated by large trees with a high incidence of cavities or broken tops for nesting, an accumulation of woody debris on the ground, and sufficient open space below the canopy for flight. Spotted owls subsist on a diet of small mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles and insects. In California, the range of the northern spotted owl extends from the Coast Ranges to San Francisco Bay.

Little Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii brewsteri*). Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Endangered. The little willow flycatcher is one of five subspecies of the willow flycatcher. It breeds in California from Tulare County north, along the western side of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, extending to the coast in northern California (Craig and Williams 1998). In California, the little willow flycatcher it is a rare to locally uncommon summer resident in wet meadows and montane riparian habitats from 2,000-8,000 feet in elevation and a common spring and fall migrant at lower elevations, primarily in riparian habitats, throughout the state exclusive of the North coast (Zeiner et al. 1990b). This subspecies nests in dense riparian thickets and forages on insects, berries, and seeds. Suitable montane riparian habitat for the little willow flycatcher is present within all four sites, and willow flycatchers were detected in the Valdor Gulch site during 2003 (Miller, Ralph, and Herrera 2003). However, nests were not detected and breeding activity has not been confirmed. It is currently assumed that the observed birds were migrants.

California Wolverine (*Gulo gulo luteus*). Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Threatened. The California wolverine is found in a variety of habitat types between 1,600 and 14,200 ft. However, habitat generally consists of open terrain above the timberline. They prefer areas with little human disturbance for denning, using caves, hollow logs, and cavities in cliffs and under rocks. California wolverines are both predators and scavengers, feeding on mammals, birds, and insects as well as foraging for berries. In California wolverines occur in the North Coast mountains and Sierra Nevada. Denning would not likely occur at the sites due to the moderate number of human residences. However, wolverines may on rare occasions utilize the Trinity River within the project areas as a travel corridor.

Pacific Fisher (*Martes pennanti pacifica*). Federal listing status: Candidate; State listing status: Species of Special Concern; BLM status: Sensitive. In California, fishers primarily inhabit mixed conifer forests composed of Douglas-fir and associated conifers, although they also are encountered frequently in higher elevation, fir and pine forests, and mixed evergreen/broad leaf forest. Fishers den in cavities near the tops of large trees, in hollow logs, and in crevices in rock outcrops and talus. Suitable habitat for the Pacific fisher occurs within all four sites and several occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the project area (California Department of Fish and Game 2005).

OTHER SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylii*). Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Species of Special Concern; BLM status: Sensitive. The foothill yellow-legged frog is found in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats, including valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, valley-foothill riparian, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, and wet meadow types. Adults often bask on exposed rock surfaces near streams. During periods of inactivity, especially during cold weather, individuals seek cover under rocks in the streams or on shore within a few meters of water. Unlike most other ranid frogs in California, this species is rarely encountered (even on rainy nights) far from permanent water. Tadpoles require water for at least three or four months while completing their aquatic development.

The species occurs in the Coast Ranges from the Oregon border south to the Transverse Mountains, in most of northern California west of the Cascade crest, and along the western flank of the Sierra south to Kern County. The riverine and riparian habitat within all four sites provides suitable habitat for the foothill yellow-legged frog. The species is known to occur in the Trinity River from Lewiston Dam to the north fork of the river (California Department of Fish and Game 2005), and it was detected at all four sites during surveys in 2003 (Welsh, Ashton, and Bettaso

2003). Further, evidence of breeding (egg masses) was found at the Conner Creek, Valdor Gulch, and Pear Tree Gulch sites (Welsh, Ashton, and Bettaso 2003).

Tailed Frog (*Ascaphus truei*). Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Species of Special Concern. The tailed frog is found in perennial streams of low temperature in steep-walled valleys with conifer-dominated habitat. They are most often found in mature or old growth forests. Their elevational range extends from near sea level to 6,500 feet. Adults feed on both aquatic and terrestrial larval and adult insects, other arthropods, and snails. Tadpoles feed primarily on diatoms. Suitable habitat occurs in the project area, however, the species was not detected during surveys in 2003 (Welsh, Ashton, and Bettaso 2003).

Northwestern Pond Turtle (*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*). Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern. The northwestern pond turtle occurs in a variety of riverine and wetland habitats. Pond turtles require basking sites, such as partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of floating vegetation, and open mud banks, but turtles slip from basking sites to underwater retreats at the approach of humans or potential predators. In colder areas, the turtles hibernate underwater in bottom mud (Zeiner et al. 1990c). This species is known to travel large distances upland for nesting and overwintering.

Today, the northwestern pond turtle occurs in 90 percent of its historic range in the Central Valley and west of the Sierra Nevada mountains but in greatly reduced numbers (Jennings and Hayes 1994). It occurs from the Oregon border south to the American River basin in the Central Valley, where it intergrades with the southwestern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata pallida*). The riverine and riparian habitat within all four sites provide suitable habitat for the species, and it was detected in the Conner Creek, Valdor Gulch, and Pear Tree Gulch sites during surveys in 2003 (Welsh, Ashton, and Bettaso 2003).

Black Swift (*Cypseloides niger*). Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Species of Special Concern. In northern California, the black swift breeds only locally in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range. They nest in moist crevices or in caves on cliffs above the surf or near waterfalls. The black swift feeds exclusively on insects and forages over many habitats. Suitable nesting habitat for this species is absent from the project area; however, the species may forage over the sites during migration.

California Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*). Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern. The yellow warbler is usually found in dense riparian deciduous habitats with cottonwoods, willows, alders, and other small trees and shrubs typical of open-canopy riparian woodlands. Forage patterns usually involve gleaning and hovering for insects and spiders. The yellow warbler occurs as a summer resident in northern California, however, the number of breeding pairs in the Sacramento Valley has declined dramatically in recent decades. The riparian habitat within all four sites provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species and yellow warblers were detected at all four sites during the 2003 surveys (Miller, Ralph, and Herrera 2003).

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*). Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern. Cooper's hawks prefer landscapes where wooded areas occur in patches and groves, which facilitate the ambush hunting tactics employed by this species. It preys upon medium-sized birds (e.g., jays, doves, and quail) and occasionally takes small mammals and reptiles. Breeding pairs in California prefer nest sites within dense stands of live oak woodland or riparian areas, and prey heavily on young birds during the nesting season. Cooper's hawks are breeding residents throughout most of the wooded areas in California, but populations have declined in recent decades. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat for the Cooper's hawk is present within all four sites.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern, Fully Protected. Golden eagles are most common in rugged, open country bisected by canyons where there are ample nesting sites and food. Golden eagles nest on cliffs of all sizes or in the tops of large trees. The nests are very large stick nests, sometimes exceeding 10 ft across (Zeiner et al. 1990b). The species forages on rabbits and larger rodents, but may also take birds and reptiles; some also feed on carrion. The golden eagle is a rare permanent resident or migrant throughout California but is more common in the foothills surrounding the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges and in the southern California deserts. Suitable nesting habitat for this species is not present within the sites. However, the species may occur on the sites as a forager.

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*). Federal listing status: None; State status; Species of Special Concern. The merlin is a small falcon that preys mostly on birds that it catches while in flight. The species frequents open habitats at low elevations near water and stands of trees. Merlins do not breed in California. However, they do occur uncommonly throughout most of the state as a winter migrant, and may forage at all four sites.

Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles*). Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Species of Special Concern. The northern goshawk is found in dense, mature conifer and deciduous forests, interspersed with openings and riparian habitat. Nests are typically constructed on north-facing slopes near water. They prey mainly on birds and small mammals. In California, northern goshawks breed in the North Coast Ranges through Sierra Nevada, Klamath, Cascade, and Warner Mountains. Suitable breeding and foraging habitat for this species occurs within all four sites.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern. The osprey is associated with large, fish-bearing waters, primarily in ponderosa pine through mixed conifer habitats. It requires open, clear waters for foraging; it uses rivers, lakes, reservoirs, bays, estuaries, and surf zones. Large trees, snags, and dead-topped trees in open forest habitats are used for cover and nesting. The osprey breeds in northern California from the Cascade Range south to Lake Tahoe, and along the coast south to Marin County. Regular breeding sites include Shasta Lake, Eagle Lake, Lake Almanor, other inland lakes and reservoirs, and northwest river systems. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat for the osprey is present at all four sites, and the species was detected at the Conner Creek site during 2003 surveys (Miller, Ralph, and Herrera 2003). However, no nests are known to occur in the area.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*). Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern. The sharp-shinned hawk is commonly found in dense woodland or riparian habitats bordering open areas. Sharp-shinned hawks typically pursue small birds in semi-open country, at the edges of open woodlands, in clearings, and along hedgerows, shorelines, or passerine migration corridors. Nest sites are usually near a water source and located in dense stands of even-aged trees on north-facing slopes. It is a fairly common migrant and winter resident throughout California, but is less common as a breeder. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat for the sharp-shinned hawk is present within all four sites.

Vaux's Swift (*Chaetura vauxi*). Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Species of Special Concern. Vaux's swift is a summer resident of northern California that forages over most terrains and habitats, commonly at lower levels in forest openings, above burns, and above rivers. The species roosts in hollow trees and snags and occasionally in chimneys and buildings. Suitable nesting (e.g. Douglas-fir) and foraging habitat for this species is present within all four project sites.

Yellow-Breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*). Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern. The yellow-breasted chat is an uncommon Neotropical migrant that occurs in riparian or marsh habitats throughout California. Yellow-breasted chats are found in valley

foothill riparian habitat with thickets of dense willow and brushy tangles near watercourses. Foraging patterns usually involve gleaning insects, spiders, and berries from the foliage of shrubs and low trees. Nests are often in dense shrubs along streams. Yellow-breasted chats occur as summer breeding residents along the Sacramento River and its tributaries. The riparian habitat within all four sites provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species, and the species was observed in all four sites during 2003 surveys (Miller, Ralph, and Herrera 2003).

Long-eared Myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*). Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: None; BLM status: Sensitive. The long-eared myotis occurs in a variety of brush, woodland, and forested habitats from sea level to at least 9000 ft. It forages for a variety of arthropods in open habitats, along habitat edges, and over water. Long-eared myotis bats roost singly or in small groups in buildings, crevices, under bark, and in snags. In California, the species is widespread but avoids the Central Valley and hot deserts. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat for the long-eared myotis is present at all four sites.

Ring-tailed Cat (*Bassariscus astutus*). Federal status: None; State status: Fully Protected Species. The ringtail is widely distributed in California, occurring in various riparian habitats and brush stands of most forest and shrub habitats. Nocturnal and primarily carnivorous, ringtails mainly eat small mammals but also feed on birds, reptiles, insects, and fruit. They forage on the ground, among rocks, and in trees, usually near water. Hollow trees and logs, cavities in rocky areas, and other recesses are used for cover. The montane riparian habitat within the sites provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species.

Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus).* Federal listing status: None; State listing status: Species of Special Concern; USFS status: Sensitive. This medium-sized bat occurs throughout much of California. It prefers foraging on terrestrial arthropods in dry open grasslands near water and rocky outcroppings or old structures. It may also occur in oak woodlands and at the edge of redwood forests along the coast. Roosting typically occurs in groups. Roosts often occur in caves and mine tunnels but buildings and trees may be used for day roosts. More open, sites such as buildings, porches, garages, highway bridges, and mines may be used for night roosts. Pallid bats are sensitive to human disturbances at roost sites. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat is present within the project area.

Townsend's Western Big-eared Bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*). Federal listing status: Species of Concern; State listing status: Species of Special Concern; BLM status: Sensitive. The Townsend's western big-eared bat is found in a variety of habitats. It captures its prey, principally small moths, while in flight as well as gleaning them from foliage. The pale Townsend's big-eared bat is a colonial species, and females aggregate in the spring at nursery sites known as maternity colonies. Although this species is usually cave-dwelling, many colonies are found in human-made structures, such as the attics of buildings or old abandoned mines. It is easily disturbed while roosting in buildings, and females are known to completely abandon their young when disturbed. The sites do not contain suitable roosting habitat for this species, however they may forage in the project area.

Yuma Myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*). Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: None; BLM status: Sensitive. The Yuma myotis is found in a wide variety of habitats from sea level to 11,000 ft; however, it prefers open woodlands and forests near water. It forages for insects over water sources and roosts in buildings, mines, caves, crevices, abandoned swallow nests, and under bridges. Yuma myotis are widespread throughout California. The sites do not contain suitable roosting habitat for this species, however they may forage in the project area.