

**APPENDIX F.2 -
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -
SPECIAL-STATUS ANIMALS**

**TABLE F.2-1
 SPECIAL-STATUS ANIMALS POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE SEASONAL STORAGE STUDY AREA**

Scientific Name	Common English Name	State Status*	Federal Status*	Habitat	Threat**
INVERTEBRATES					
<i>Syncaris pacifica</i>	California freshwater shrimp	SE	FE	Suitable habitat in streams with riparian tree cover and submerged roots and branches along undercut banks.	Degradation of water quality, loss of annual stream flow, introduction of non-native predatory fishes.
FISH					
<i>Hysterocephalus traskii pomu</i>	Russian River tule perch	SSC		Confined to the Russian River and lower reaches of its tributaries.	Degradation of water quality and habitat, introduction of non-native predators and competitors.
<i>Lampetra ayresi</i>	River lamprey	SSC		Coastal streams and rivers from San Francisco Bay north.	Loss of habitat from dams, degradation of habitat and water quality, changes in flow regimes, especially reduced dry-season flow.
<i>Lavinia symmetricus navarroensis</i>	Navarro roach	SSC		Slower, warmer reaches of streams in the Russian and Navarro River drainages.	Degradation of water quality, changes in flow regimes, introduction of non-native predators and competitors.
<i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>	Hardhead	SSC		Large pools with little silt in the Sacramento-San Joaquin and Russian River systems.	Loss of habitat from dams, degradation of habitat and water quality, and introduction of non-native predators and competitors.
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Coho salmon - Central California ESU	SE	FE	Coastal streams and rivers from San Lorenzo Creek in Santa Cruz County north.	Damming, agricultural development, diversions, logging, overfishing, and improper watershed management resulting in degraded habitat and water quality.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Steelhead - Central California Coast ESU3		FT	Coastal streams and rivers from the Russian River south to Santa Cruz County.	Damming, agricultural development, diversions, logging, and improper watershed management resulting in degraded habitat and water quality.

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<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Chinook salmon - California coastal ESU3		FT	Large coastal streams.	Damming, agricultural development, logging, and improper watershed management.
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	Longfin smelt	SSC		Open waters in estuaries from San Francisco Bay north.	Degradation of habitat and water quality resulting primarily from reduced freshwater inflow.
AMPHIBIANS					
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander (Sonoma County DPS)	SSC	FE	Oak savanna, valley-foothill grasslands, and vernal pools.	Habitat destruction due to agricultural and urban development.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> (= <i>aurora draytonii</i>)	California red-legged frog	SSC	FT	Marshes, streams, lakes, reservoirs, and ponds in foothills and grasslands.	Habitat destruction due to agricultural and urban development, introduction of non-native predators and competitors, degradation of water quality, and changes in flow regimes.
<i>Rana boylei</i>	Foothill yellow-legged frog	SSC		Fast-moving streams and rivers with some boulder and cobble habitat in chaparral, forests, and woodlands.	Habitat destruction due to agricultural and urban development, introduction of non-native predators, degradation of water quality, and changes in flow regimes.
REPTILES					
<i>Actinemys</i> (= <i>Clemmys</i>) <i>marmorata</i>	Western pond turtle	SSC		Lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams and rivers, primarily in foothills and lowlands.	Habitat destruction, degradation of water quality, changes in flow regimes, and introduction of non-native predators.

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BIRDS					
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	SSC		Prefers mixed forested (bay, cottonwood, pine, oaks), especially along riparian areas for nesting. Forages in broken woodlands.	Pesticide poisoning and habitat loss and degradation.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned hawk	SSC		Prefers broken woodlands of coniferous, deciduous, or mixed forests as nesting habitat.	Pesticide poisoning and habitat loss and degradation.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	SSC		Nesting habitat primarily consists of freshwater marshes with dense stands of cattails or bulrushes; occasionally utilizes willows, thistles, mustard, blackberry thickets, and dense shrubs and grasses for nesting as well.	Pesticide poisoning and habitat loss and degradation.
<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow	SSC		Chaparral in the inner Coast Range.	Habitat loss and degradation.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagle	SSC, CFP		Nests primarily on cliffs or in tall trees usually away from human development. Forages in open country.	Poisoning of prey species and habitat loss and degradation.
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared owl	SSC		Inhabits freshwater and saltwater marshes and other open areas. Nests in dense tule patches or stands of tall grasses.	Habitat destruction due to agricultural and urban development.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing owl	SSC		Valley-foothill grasslands.	Habitat destruction due to agricultural and urban development.

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<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous hawk	SSC		Winter foraging habitat includes valley-foothill grassland, agricultural lands, and pastures. Nests rarely in extreme northeastern California.	Habitat degradation and loss.
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vaux's swift	SSC		Nests in dead or live, but large redwood, Douglas-fir, or other coniferous trees in hollows, usually in broken tops. Foraging over forests in breeding season.	Habitat loss, especially loss of large trees and snags.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern harrier	SSC		Nests in coastal freshwater and saltwater marshes. Forages in grasslands and marshes.	Habitat destruction due to agricultural and urban development.
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow warbler	SSC		Coastal and valley riparian forests and woodlands.	Degradation and loss of habitat and brood parasitism.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed kite	CFP		Grasslands, agricultural lands, meadows, and marshes for foraging. Nests and perches in dense topped trees.	Habitat destruction due to agricultural and urban development.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	SSC		Forages and nests in open grasslands and barren fields.	Habitat degradation and loss.
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	SSC		Foraging habitat includes brackish and freshwater marshes, salt ponds, grasslands, oak woodlands, and agricultural lands.	Habitat degradation and loss.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie falcon	SSC		Foraging habitat includes freshwater marsh, grassland, and agricultural land.	Loss of foraging habitat, human disturbance at eyries, and shooting.

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<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	SE, CFP	Delisted	Forages over wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water and breeds nearby on high cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds.	
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	SE, CFP	FT (FPD)	Foraging habitat includes large bodies of water or free-flowing rivers with abundant fish and adjacent snags or other perches. Nests in large live trees with open branch work, usually near water and away from human disturbance.	Human disturbance, loss of nest trees and foraging habitat, degradation of fish resources. Recovering from DDT-caused eggshell thinning.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted chat	SSC		Inhabits dense riparian habitats.	Brood parasitism and habitat degradation and loss.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead shrike	SSC		Foraging habitat includes annual grassland, cropland, and pasture.	Loss of habitat due to development and pesticide poisoning.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	SSC		Nests in tall trees near freshwater lakes, reservoirs, large rivers, estuaries, and bays.	Pesticide poisoning and habitat degradation and loss.
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested cormorant	SSC		Forages in lakes, reservoirs, and large rivers. Roosts and nests colonially beside water on offshore rocks, islands, steep cliffs, dead branches of trees, and sometimes human-made structures.	Human disturbance especially around roosts and nest sites, habitat destruction, and degradation of fisheries resources.
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple martin	SSC		Nests in large trees with cavities near open foraging areas. Also known to nest in human-created structures.	Habitat loss and loss of nesting sites due to competition with introduced birds.
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	Northern spotted owl		FT	Montane forests.	Habitat loss and forest fragmentation.

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MAMMALS					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat	SSC		Inhabits open lowland areas below 6,000 feet.	Habitat loss, pesticide use, and roost-site disturbance.
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Ringtail	CFP		Inhabits riparian systems with moderately dense understories and rocky outcrops.	Habitat destruction due to agricultural and urban development.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	SSC		Inhabits oak and conifer woodlands, conifer and broadleaved forests, arid grasslands, deserts, and high mountain meadows.	Habitat loss, pesticide use, and human disturbance of maternity and night roosts.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	SSC		Grassland, scrub, and woodland with loose-textured soils.	Habitat loss and forest fragmentation.

*Status Categories

State

SE = State Endangered

SCE= State Candidate Endangered

SSC= State Species of Special Concern

CFP= Fully Protected Species

Federal

FE= Federal Endangered

FT= Federal Threatened

Delisted= Removed from federal endangered species list

**Potential Impact Type

C= Construction Impact

OM= Operations and Management Impact

P= Permanent Impact

NI = No Impact

** Threat -- Threat is used in the sense of factors contributing to the species' special-status. Threat is not from the SSP, and the evaluation pre-dates the SSP proposal.