

Appendix C. Special Status Animals Occurring in Riparian, freshwater Marsh, and Vegetated Lacustrine Habitats

COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS (FED/STATE)	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION
Federal or State Listed Species		
<i>Invertebrates</i>		
California Freshwater Shrimp <i>Syncaris pacifica</i>	E / E	Low elevation (less that 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.
<i>Fish</i>		
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 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. Requires cool water temperatures for spawning, egg-incubation, and juvenile rearing. Spawn in riffles with gravel and cobble substrate.
California coastal ESU Chinook Salmon <i>Onchorhynchus 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.
Russian River tule perch <i>Hysterothorax traski pomo</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
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 into the ocean.

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Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	-- / SC	
California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	T / T	Spawn and reside in vernal pool complexes and isolated ponds in the coastal range.
Southern torrent salamander <i>Rhyacotriton variegates</i>	-- / SC	Cold, well-shaded permanent streams and seeps in coastal forests.
Reptiles		
Northwestern pond turtles <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		
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	C / E	Nesting habitat is cottonwood/willow riparian forest.
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.
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	--/ E, FP	Forages in many habitats; requires cliffs for nesting.
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	-- / SC	Breeds near fresh water in dense emergent vegetation.
Great blue heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	--/--/ S	Found in fresh and saltwater marshes, mangrove swamps, flooded meadows, lake edges, or shorelines, always close to bodies of water, usually nest in trees or bushes.
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.

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Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	-- / T	Localized breeder along coastal areas and rivers in central and southern California. Breeding colonies occur along rivers and streams.
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	-- / SC	Breeds in riparian habitats having dense understory vegetation, such as willow and blackberry.
California yellow warbler <i>Dendronica petchia brewsteri</i>	-- / SC	Breeds in riparian woodlands, particularly those dominated by willows and cottonwoods.
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.
Black-capped chickadee <i>Parus atricapillus</i>	-- / SC	Riparian woodlands.
Purple Martin <i>Pronges subis</i>	-- / SC	Breeding habitat and in brush stands of most forest and shrub habitats. Nests in rock recesses, hollow trees, logs, snags, abandoned burrows or woodrat nests.
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.

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