APPENDIX N

RIPARIAN SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE
SPECIES OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AREA
1. Local Area Riparian Special-Status Plants

- **upswept moonwort** (*Botrychium ascendens, CNPS 2.2*) Lower montane coniferous forests near streams, grassy fields, meadows and seeps. From 4,800 to 7,300 feet in elevation.

- **common moonwort** (*Botrychium lunaria, CNPS 2.2*) Meadows and seeps, moist riparian areas, subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. From 7,500 to 11,000 feet elevation.

- **mingan moonwort** (*Botrychium minganense, CNPS 2.2*) Mesic areas in lower and upper montane coniferous forest, moist riparian areas, and meadows and seeps. From 4,000 to 6,700 feet in elevation.

- **Oregon fireweed** (*Epilobium oreganum, CNPS 1B.2*) Bogs, fens, meadows, small streams and ditches in lower and upper montane coniferous forests. From 1,600 to 8,500 feet in elevation.

- **brook pocket-moss** (*Fissidens aphelotaxifolius, CNPS 2.2*) Lower and upper montane coniferous forest, rock, stream channels and waterfalls. From 6,500 to 7,200 feet in elevation.

- **American manna grass** (*Glyceria grandis, CNPS 2.2*) Bogs, fens, meadows, marshes, and seeps as well as along streambanks and lake margins. From 50 to 6,500 feet in elevation.

- **saw-toothed lewisia** (*Lewisia serrata, CNPS 1B.1*) Broad-leaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian forest on mesic steep, nearly vertical cliffs and inner gorges. From 2,800 to 4,800 feet in elevation.

- **Stebbins’ phacelia** (*Phacelia stebbinsii, CNPS 1B.2*) Cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. Found on dry, open rocky sites (bedrock outcrops, rubble, or talus) on ledges and moderate or steep slopes as well as inner gorges and near seeps. From 2,000 to 7,050 feet in elevation.

2. Local Area Riparian Special-Status Wildlife

**Invertebrates**

- **valley elderberry longhorn beetle** (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*): elderberry shrubs below 3,000 feet in elevation generally along waterways and in floodplains that support remnant stands of riparian vegetation.

**Amphibians**
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- **mountain yellow-legged frog** (*Rana muscosa*, FC, CSC) Occurs in the Sierras at elevations ranging from 4,500 to 12,000 feet; associated with streams, lakes, and ponds in montane riparian, lodgepole pine, subalpine conifer, and wet meadow habitats; breeds in shallow water in low gradient perennial streams and lakes.

- **California red-legged frog** (*Rana draytonii*, FT, CSC) Breeds in quiet streams and permanent, deep, cool ponds with overhanging and emergent vegetation below 4,000 feet elevation. Known to occur adjacent to breeding habitats in riparian areas and heavily vegetated streamside shorelines, and non-native grasslands. Sierran streams historically supported populations of red-legged frog; however, these populations have been eliminated.

- **foothill yellow-legged frog** (*Rana boylii*, CSC) Breeds in rocky streams with cool, clear water in a variety of habitats, including valley and foothill oak woodland, riparian forest, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, and wet meadows; occurs at elevations ranging from 0 to 6,000 feet.

**Reptiles**

- **northwestern pond turtle** (*Actinemys marmorata marmorata*, CSC) Perennial wetlands and slow moving creeks and ponds with overhanging vegetation up to 6,000 feet; suitable basking sites such as logs and rocks above the waterline.

**Birds**

- **northern goshawk** (*Accipiter gentilis*, CSC) Prefers middle to high elevation, mature, dense conifer forests for foraging and nesting. Casual in foothills during winter, northern deserts in pinyon-juniper woodland, and low elevation riparian habitats.


- **American peregrine falcon** (*Falco peregrinus anatum*, FD, SE, CFP) Very uncommon breeding resident and uncommon as a migrant. Breeds in woodlands, forests, coastal habitats, and riparian areas near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water on high cliffs, banks, dunes, or mounds. Active nesting sites are known along the coast, in the Sierra Nevada, and in the mountains of northern California.

- **bald eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, FD, SE, CFP) Local winter migrant to various California lakes. Most of the breeding population is restricted to more northern counties. Regular winter migrants to the region. Usually not found at high elevations in the Sierra.
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- **California spotted owl** (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*, CSC) Resides in dense, old growth, multi-layered mixed conifer, redwood, Douglas-fir, foothill riparian, and oak woodland habitats, from sea level up to approximately 7,600 feet.

- **Vaux's swift** (*Chaetura vauxi*, CSC) Prefers redwood and Douglas-fir habitats with nest sites in large, hollow trees and snags, especially tall, burned-out stubs. Forages over moist terrain and habitats, preferring rivers and lakes.

- **willow flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii* (brewsteri, SE)) Wet meadow and montane riparian habitats from 2,000 to 8,000 feet. Most often occurs in broad, open river valleys or large mountain meadows with lush growth of shrubby willows.

- **yellow warbler** (*Dendroica petechia brewsteri*, CSC) Breeds in riparian woodlands from coastal and desert lowlands up to 8,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada.

- **yellow-breasted chat** (*Icteria virens*, CSC) Uncommon summer resident and migrant in coastal California and in foothills of the Sierra Nevada, up to approximately 4,800 feet in valley foothill riparian habitat.

**Mammals**

- **Western red bat** (*Lasiurus blossevillii*, CSC) In California, occurs from Shasta County to the Mexican border west of the Sierra crest. Roosts solitarily in foliage in forests and woodlands from sea level up through mixed coniferous forest. In California known to roost in cottonwood and willow.

- **Townsend's big-eared bat** (*Corynorhinus townsendii*, CSC) Found in all but alpine and subalpine habitats; most abundant in mesic habitats. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other man-made structures for roosting.

- **pallid bat** (*Antrozous pallidus*, CSC) Inhabits grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Typically roosts in caves, crevices, or mines. Requires open habitat for foraging.

- **Sierra Nevada sewellel (mountain beaver)** (*Aplodontia rufa californica*, CSC) Occurs in dense riparian and open brushy stages of most forest types. Deep, friable soils are required for burrowing along cool, moist microclimates.

- **ringtail** (*Bassariscus astutus*, CFP) Found in most forest and shrub habitats in close association with rock and/or riparian areas, usually not more than .6 miles from water.

- **California wolverine** (*Gulo gulo luteus*, ST, CFP) Mixed conifer, red fir, and lodgepole habitats, and probably sub-alpine conifer, alpine dwarf shrub, wet
meadow, and montane riparian habitats. Occurs in the Sierra Nevada from 4,300 to 10,800 feet.

3. Regional Area Riparian Special-Status Plants

- **slough thistle** (*Cirsium crassicaule*, CNPS 1B.1) Marshes, sloughs and riparian scrub. From 10 to 325 feet in elevation.

- **Western leatherwood** (*Dirca occidentalis*, CNPS 1B.2) Riparian forests and riparian woodlands. From 150 to 1,300 feet in elevation.

- **Diablo helianthella** (*Helianthella castanea*, CNPS 1B.2) Riparian woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. From 200 to 4,500 feet in elevation.

- **Wright’s trichocoronis** (*Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii*, CNPS 2.1) Meadows, marshes, swamps, riparian forest, and vernal pools. From 15 to 1,425 feet in elevation.

- **Mason’s lilaeopsis** (*Lilaeopsis masonii*, SR, CNPS 1B.1) Freshwater and brackish marshes and swamps, and riparian scrub. Up to 32 feet in elevation.

- **Delta button-celery** (*Eryngium racemosum*, SE, CNPS 1B.2) Riparian scrub in venally mesic clay depressions. From 10 to 100 feet in elevation.

- **Sanford’s arrowhead** (*Sagittaria sanfor*, CNPS 1B.2) Shallow freshwater habitats including marshes and swamps. Up to 2,100 feet in elevation

4. Regional Area Riparian Special-Status Wildlife

**Invertebrates**

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Reptiles

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Birds


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- **White-tailed kite** (*Elanus leucurus CFP*); Open woodland, marshes, partially cleared lands and cultivated fields, mostly in lowland situations. Nests in trees, often near a marsh or within riparian forest, usually 20 to 50 feet above the ground in branches near the top of a tree.

- **Western yellow-billed cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*, FC): Nests in dense foliage, deciduous trees and shrubs especially willow, in broad riparian forests

- **Bank swallow** (*Riparia riparia*, ST) Sporadic colonial breeder, frequently near flowing water. Nests in steep sand, dirt, or gravel banks, in a burrow dug near the top of the bank, along the edge of inland water or in gravel pits, road embankments, etc.

- **Tricolored blackbird** (*Agelaius tricolor*, CSC) Breeds near freshwater, preferably in emergent wetland with tall dense cattails or tules, but also in willow, blackberry, wild rose, and tall herbs. Forages in grassland and cropland in the Central Valley and on the coast.
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- **Yellow-breasted chat** (*Icteria virens, CSC*) Uncommon summer resident and migrant in coastal California and in foothills of the Sierra Nevada, up to approximately 4,800 feet in valley foothill riparian habitat.

**Mammals**

- **River otter** (*Lutra canadensis, CSC*) Large streams, lakes estuaries, wetland and coastal areas.