

Table 1

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO BE AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSED ACTION

Species Name	Status ¹			Associated Habitats	Potential to Occur in the Action Area
	Federal	State	CNPS		
Invertebrates					
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	T	none	NA	Vernal pools and other seasonally ponded depressions.	No habitat
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> valley elderberry longhorn beetle	T	none	NA	Elderberry shrubs, especially those with stems greater than one inch diameter.	No habitat
<i>Elaphrus viridis</i> delta green ground beetle	T	none	NA	Vernal pools and adjacent grasslands	No habitat
<i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i> callippe silverspot butterfly	E	none	NA	Open hillsides supporting wild pansy (<i>Viola pedunculata</i>), its larval host plant. On the San Francisco peninsula, this butterfly is now only known from San Bruno Mountain (approximately 10 miles south of San Francisco). In the East Bay, it was known from Richmond in the north to the Castro Valley in Alameda County (Morton, 1995).	Low
<i>Syncaris pacifica</i> California freshwater shrimp	E	E	NA	Pool areas of low-elevation, low-gradient freshwater streams, in undercut banks, overhanging woody debris, or overhanging vegetation (CDFG, 2001a).	No habitat
Fish					
<i>Hyposmesus transpacificus</i> delta smelt	T	T	NA	Euryhaline species, but for a large part of its life span, it is associated with the freshwater edge of the mixing zone (saltwater-freshwater interface). Spawning habitats are side channels and sloughs in the middle reaches of the Delta (Wang, 1986) . Spawn in shallow freshwater from December through July (Goals Project, 2000).	No spawning habitat; Low for foraging habitat
Critical habitat for delta smelt (<i>Hyposmesus transpacificus</i>)	T	none	NA	Adults and yearlings are found in the freshwater edge of the mixing zone (saltwater-freshwater interface). Spawning habitats are side channels and sloughs in the middle reaches of the Delta (Wang, 1986).	Low

Species Name	Status ¹			Associated Habitats	Potential to Occur in the Action Area
	Federal	State	CNPS		
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> steelhead - Central Valley, California ESU	T	none	NA	Most of its adult life is in the open ocean. Migrate upstream through the Carquinez Strait from August through May and downstream from spawning grounds during spring and early summer (Goals Project, 2000).	Low
Critical habitat for Central Valley steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	T	none	NA	Spawning habitats are upper reaches of freshwater streams. Migration habitat comprised of route between spawning streams and open ocean. Migrate upstream through the Carquinez Strait between December and July and downstream from spawning grounds from November through May (Goals Project, 2000).	High
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon	E	E	NA	Freshwater streams and open ocean. Migrates upstream through the Carquinez Strait from December through July and migrates downstream from spawning grounds from November through May into estuaries and the open ocean (Goals Project, 2000).	Medium
Critical habitat for Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)	E	none	NA	Spawning habitats are upper reaches of freshwater streams. Migration habitat comprised of route between spawning streams and open ocean. Migrate upstream through the Carquinez Strait between December and July and downstream from spawning grounds from November through May.	High
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon	T	T	NA	Freshwater streams and open ocean. Migrate upstream through the Carquinez Strait from March through July and downstream from spawning grounds from November through June (Goals Project, 2000).	Medium
Critical habitat for Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)	T	none	NA	Spawning habitats are upper reaches of freshwater streams. Migration habitat comprised of route between spawning streams and open ocean. Migrate upstream through the Carquinez Strait between March and July and downstream from spawning grounds from November through June (Goals Project, 2000).	High
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> Central Valley fall/late fall-run Chinook salmon	Ca	SC	NA	Freshwater streams and open ocean. Migrate upstream through the Carquinez Strait from June through April and downstream from spawning grounds from October through May (Goals Project, 2000).	Medium
Critical habitat for Central Valley	Ca	none	NA	Spawning habitats are upper reaches of freshwater streams.	High

Species Name	Status ¹			Associated Habitats	Potential to Occur in the Action Area
	Federal	State	CNPS		
fall/late fall-run Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)				Migration habitat comprised of route between spawning streams and open ocean. Migrate upstream through the Carquinez Strait from June through April and downstream from spawning grounds from October through May.	
<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i> Sacramento splittail	T	SC	NA	Euryhaline species, but prefer freshwater. Primarily found in backwater sloughs of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Suisun Marsh. Upstream spawning migration occurs from November through May into freshwater habitats (Goals Project, 2000).	High
Amphibians					
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	T	SC Pr	NA	Dense, shrubby riparian vegetation associated with deep (≥ 0.7 m), still or slow-moving water (CDFG, 2001a).	No habitat
Reptiles					
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Alameda whipsnake	T	Pr	NA	Valley-foothill riparian habitats, valley-foothill hardwoods, and hardwood-conifer.	No habitat
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i> giant garter snake	T	T Pr	NA	Freshwater marshes, low gradient streams, drainage canals, and irrigation ditches.	No habitat
Birds					
<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i> Aleutian Canada goose	D	none	NA	Lacustrine, fresh emergent wetlands and moist grasslands, croplands, pastures, and meadows (CDFG, 1988).	No habitat
<i>Charadrius montanus</i> mountain plover	PT MNBMC	SC	NA	High plains and semi-desert regions. Forages on alkaline flats, plowed ground, grazed pasture, and dry short grass prairie. Does not nest in California (CSU, 2001).	No habitat
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	D MNBMC	F Pr	NA	Breeds mostly in woodland, forest, and coastal habitats on protected cliffs and ledges. Also nests on bridges and buildings in urban areas. Riparian areas and coastal and inland wetlands are important habitats yearlong, especially in nonbreeding seasons (CDFG, 2001a).	Low
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	PD	E F Pr	NA	Winters throughout most of California at lakes, reservoirs, river systems, and some rangelands and coastal wetlands on protected cliffs and ledges. Also nests on bridges and buildings in urban	Low

Species Name	Status ¹			Associated Habitats	Potential to Occur in the Action Area
	Federal	State	CNPS		
				areas. Nests are normally built in the upper canopy of large trees, usually conifers (CDFG, 2001a).	
<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> California clapper rail	E	F Pr	NA	Tidal salt marshes near tidal sloughs.	Low
<i>Sterna antillarum</i> (=albifrons) <i>browni</i> California least tern	E MNBMC	E F Pr	NA	Migratory in CA, usually arriving at breeding territory in mid-May. Breeding colonies located in abandoned salt ponds and along estuarine shores (CDFG, 1988a)	Low
Mammals					
<i>Neotoma fuscipes riparia</i> riparian (San Joaquin Valley) woodrat	E	SC	NA	Areas supporting brush, preferably with an overstory of trees.	No habitat
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> salt marsh harvest mouse	E	E F Pr	NA	Pickleweed (<i>Salicornia virginica</i>) salt marsh.	High
Plants					
<i>Cordylanthus mollis</i> spp. <i>mollis</i> soft bird's-beak	E	Rare S1.1	1B	Coastal salt marshes; elevation 0-3 meters. Blooms July - November (CNPS, 2001).	Medium

¹ California Department of Fish and Game. 2001b. Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch, California Natural Diversity Data Base, Special Animals. July 2001.
California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Data Base. July 2001c. Special vascular plants, bryophytes, and lichens list. Biannual publication, Mimeo. 141 pp.

E – Endangered

T – Threatened

PE – Proposed for listing as Endangered

PT – Proposed for listing as Threatened

Ca – Candidate for listing

SC – Species of Concern

MNBMC – Migratory Nongame Birds of Management Concern

D – Delisted

PD – Proposed for Delisting

Pr – CDFG Protected

F Pr – CDFG Fully Protected

California Native Plant Society

S1.1 – Very Threatened and less than 6 environmental occurrences (EOs) OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 2,000 acres

1B – Rare or Endangered in California and elsewhere