
APPENDIX D:

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



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Biological Resources Assessment for the Lake County General Plan Update Project

Lake County, California

Prepared For:

Lake County

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
BCC	Bird of Conservation Concern
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRA	Biological Resources Assessment
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEHC	California Essential Habitat Connectivity
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLH	Clear Lake Hitch
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
County	Lake County
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CWA	Clean Water Act
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
General Plan	Lake County General Plan
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
LCCO	Lake County Code of Ordinances
LSAA	Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement
M2B	Mayacamas to Berryessa Landscape Connectivity Network
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCV	Manual of California Vegetation
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Term	Definition
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
Project	Lake County General Plan Update Project
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SNC	Sensitive Natural Community
SSC	Species of Special Concern
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	U.S. Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VegCAMP	Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program
WBWG	Western Bat Working Group

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Lake County (County), ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) conducted a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) for the Lake County General Plan Update Project (Project). The purpose of the assessment was to collect information on the biological resources present and evaluate the potential for special-status species and their habitats to occur in the County, assess potential biological constraints to future development, and identify potential recommendations for the County's review of policies and procedures for the Lake County General Plan Update and to support the associated California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process.

1.1 Study Area Location

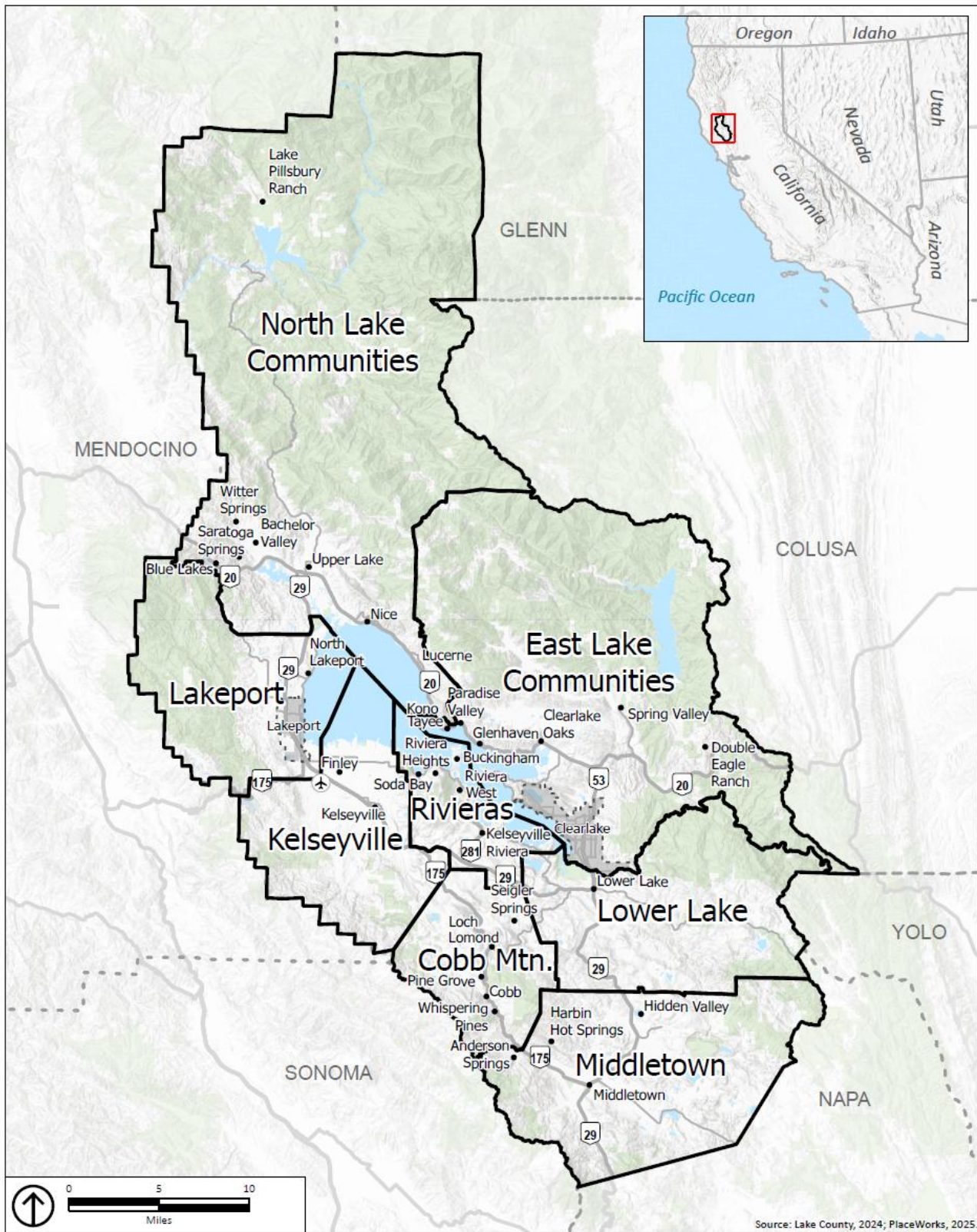
The Study Area for this BRA is the Planning Area for the *Lake County General Plan 2008* (General Plan), which comprises the entirety of Lake County and incorporates eight Planning Areas as well. It is approximately 1,261 square miles and lies within the Pacific Coast ranges approximately 100 miles north of San Francisco, 90 miles northwest of Sacramento, and 35 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean (Lake County 2008). The regional location of the County and Planning Areas within the County are depicted in Figure 1.

1.2 Project Description

The General Plan was adopted in September 2008 (Lake County 2008) and the Housing Element was adopted on April 3, 2012 and amended on June 16, 2020, September 15, 2020 (County Resolution 2020-71). Currently, the General Plan is the County's principal policy document for future conservation and development. The General Plan is currently being updated for the *Lake County General Plan 2050*. The Project description for the purposes of this BRA includes future development in the County and implementation of the General Plan.

1.3 Purpose of This Biological Resources Assessment

The purpose of this BRA is to summarize the regulatory setting, provide information about special-status species or other sensitive or protected biological resources known to occur in the County, identify potential biological-related constraints that may pertain to implementation of the General Plan, and provide general recommendations for addressing such constraints. The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are based upon a review of the available literature and data only. No field surveys or evaluations were conducted.



- | | |
|---|---|
|  Planning Area Boundary |  Unincorporated Community or Landmark Area |
|  Incorporated City |  Airport |
|  Incorporated City Sphere of Influence | |

Figure 1. Regional Project Location and Planning Area

For the purposes of this assessment, special-status species are defined as plants or animals that:

- are listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for future listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA);
- are listed or candidates for future listing as threatened or endangered under the California ESA;
- meet the definitions of endangered or rare under Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines;
- are identified as a Species of Special Concern (SSC) by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW);
- are birds identified as Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);
- are plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be *rare, threatened, or endangered in California* (California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR] 1 and 2), plants listed by CNPS as species about which more information is needed to determine their status (CRPR 3), and plants of limited distribution (CRPR 4);
- are plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA; California Fish and Game Code, § 1900 et seq.); or
- are fully protected in California in accordance with the California Fish and Game Code, §§ 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (amphibians and reptiles), and 5515 (fishes).

Only species that fell into one of the above-listed groups were considered for this assessment. Other species without special status that are sometimes found in database or literature searches were not included in this analysis.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

2.1 Federal Regulations

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The federal ESA protects plants and animals that are listed as endangered or threatened by the USFWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Section 9 of the ESA prohibits the taking of listed wildlife, where take is defined as “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct” (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.3). For plants, the ESA prohibits removing or possessing any listed plant on federal land, maliciously damaging or destroying any listed plant in any area, or removing, cutting, digging up, damaging, or destroying any such species in knowing violation of state law (16 U.S. Code [USC] 1538). Under Section 7 of ESA, federal agencies are required to consult with the USFWS if their actions, including permit approvals or funding, could adversely affect a listed (or proposed) species (including plants) or its designated critical habitat. Through consultation and the issuance of a biological opinion, the USFWS may issue an incidental take statement allowing take of a listed species that is incidental to an otherwise authorized activity provided the activity will not jeopardize

the continued existence of the species. Section 10 of the ESA provides for issuance of incidental take permits where no other federal actions are necessary provided a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) is developed.

2.1.2 Critical Habitat

Critical habitat is defined in Section 3 of ESA as:

1. the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by a species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the ESA, on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species and that may require special management considerations or protection; and
2. specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by a species at the time it is listed, upon a determination that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

For inclusion in a critical habitat designation, habitat within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it was listed must first have features that are essential to the conservation of the species. Critical habitat designations identify, to the extent known and using the best scientific data available, habitat areas that provide essential life cycle needs of the species (i.e., areas on which the primary constituent elements are found). Primary constituent elements are the physical and biological features that are essential to the conservation of the species and that may require special management considerations or protection. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Space for individual and population growth and for normal behavior
- Food, water, air, light, minerals, or other nutritional or physiological requirements
- Cover or shelter
- Sites for breeding, reproduction, or rearing (or development) of offspring
- Habitats that are protected from disturbance or are representative of the historic, geographical, and ecological distributions of a species

Excluded essential habitat is defined as areas that were found to be essential habitat for the survival of a species and assumed to contain at least one of the primary constituent elements for the species but were excluded from the critical habitat designation. The USFWS has stated that any action within the excluded essential habitat that triggers a federal nexus will be required to undergo the Section 7(a)(1) process, and the species covered under the specific critical habitat designation would be afforded protection under Section 7(a)(2) of ESA.

2.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) implements international treaties between the United States and other nations devised to protect migratory birds, any of their parts, eggs, and nests from activities such as hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, selling, and shipping, unless expressly authorized in the regulations or by permit. The protections of the MBTA extend to disturbances that result in abandonment of a nest

with eggs or young. The USFWS may issue permits to qualified applicants as authorized by the MBTA for the following types of activities: falconry, raptor propagation, scientific collecting, special purposes (rehabilitation, education, migratory game bird propagation, and salvage), take of depredating birds, taxidermy, and waterfowl sale and disposal. The regulations governing migratory bird permits can be found in 50 CFR part 13 General Permit Procedures and 50 CFR part 21 Migratory Bird Permits.

2.1.4 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (as amended) provides for the protection of bald eagle and golden eagle by prohibiting the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, or egg, unless allowed by permit (16 USC 668[a]; 50 CFR 22). The USFWS may authorize take of bald eagles and golden eagles for activities where the take is associated with, but not the purpose of, the activity and cannot practicably be avoided (50 CFR 22.26).

2.1.5 Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) was defined by the U.S. Congress in the 1996 amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, or Magnuson-Stevens Act, as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity." Implementing regulations clarified that waters include all aquatic areas and their physical, chemical, and biological properties; substrate includes the associated biological communities that make these areas suitable for fish habitats, and the description and identification of EFH should include habitats used at any time during the species' life cycle. EFH includes all types of aquatic habitat, such as wetlands, coral reefs, sand, seagrasses, and rivers.

2.1.6 Federal Clean Water Act

The purpose of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) is to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters." Section 404 of the CWA prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill material into Waters of the U.S. without a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The definition of Waters of the U.S. includes rivers, streams, estuaries, the territorial seas, ponds, lakes, and wetlands. Wetlands are defined as those areas:

...that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (33 CFR 328.3 7[b]).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency also has authority over wetlands and may override a USACE permit.

Substantial impacts to wetlands may require an individual permit. Projects that only minimally affect wetlands may meet the conditions of one of the existing Nationwide Permits. A Water Quality Certification or waiver pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA is required for Section 404 permit actions; this certification or waiver is issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

2.2 State Regulations

2.2.1 California Fish and Game Code

2.2.1.1 California Endangered Species Act

The California ESA (California Fish and Game Code Sections 2050-2116) generally parallels the main provisions of the federal ESA, but unlike its federal counterpart, California ESA applies the take prohibitions to species proposed for listing (called *candidates* by the State). Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the taking, possession, purchase, sale, and import or export of endangered, threatened, or candidate species, unless otherwise authorized by permit or in the regulations. *Take* is defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.” Section 2081 allows the CDFW to authorize incidental take permits if species-specific minimization and avoidance measures are incorporated to fully mitigate the impact of a project.

2.2.1.2 Fully Protected Species

The State of California first began to designate species as *fully protected* prior to the creation of the federal and California ESAs. Lists of fully protected species were initially developed to provide protection for those animals that were rare or faced with possible extinction and included fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most fully protected species have since been listed as threatened or endangered under the state and/or federal ESAs. Previously, the regulations that implement the Fully Protected Species Statute (California Fish and Game Code Sections 4700 for mammals, 3511 for birds, 5050 for reptiles and amphibians, and 5515 for fish) provided that fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time. However, on July 10, 2023, Senate Bill 147 was signed into law, authorizing the CDFW to issue take permits under the California ESA for fully protected species for qualifying projects through 2033. Qualifying projects include:

- a maintenance, repair, or improvement project to the State Water Project, including existing infrastructure, undertaken by the Department of Water Resources;
- a maintenance, repair, or improvement project to critical regional or local water agency infrastructure;
- a transportation project, including any associated habitat connectivity and wildlife crossing project, undertaken by a state, regional, or local agency, which does not increase highway or street capacity for automobile or truck travel;
- a wind project and any appurtenant infrastructure improvement, and any associated electric transmission project carrying electric power from a facility that is located in the State to a point of junction with any California based balancing authority; or

- a solar photovoltaic project and any appurtenant infrastructure improvement, and any associated electric transmission project carrying electric power from a facility that is located in the State to a point of junction with any California-based balancing authority.

The CDFW may also issue licenses or permits for take of these species for necessary scientific research or live capture and relocation and may allow incidental take for lawful activities carried out under an approved Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) within which such species are covered.

2.2.1.3 Native Plant Protection Act

The NPPA of 1977 was created with the intent to “preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State.” The NPPA is administered by the CDFW and provided in California Fish and Game Code Sections 1900-1913. The Fish and Wildlife Commission has the authority to designate native plants as *endangered* or *rare* and to protect endangered and rare plants from take. The California ESA of 1984 (California Fish and Game Code Sections 2050-2116) provided further protection for rare and endangered plant species, but the NPPA remains part of the California Fish and Game Code.

2.2.1.4 Special Protections for Birds

Sections 3503, 3513, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code specifically protect birds. Section 3503 prohibits the take, possession, or needless destruction of the nest or eggs of any bird. Subsection 3503.5 prohibits the take, possession, or destruction of any birds in the orders Strigiformes (owls) or Falconiformes (hawks and eagles), as well as their nests and eggs. Section 3513 prohibits the take or possession of any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA. Section 3800 states that, with limited exceptions, it is unlawful to take any nongame bird, defined as all birds occurring naturally in California that are not resident game birds, migratory game birds, or fully protected birds. These provisions, along with the federal MBTA, serve to protect all nongame birds and their nests and eggs, except as otherwise provided in the code.

2.2.1.5 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreements

Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code requires that a Notification of Lake or Streambed Alteration be submitted to the CDFW for “any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake.” The notification must incorporate proposed measures to protect affected fish and wildlife resources. CDFW may suggest additional protective measures during their review. A Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) is the final proposal mutually agreed upon by CDFW and the applicant. Projects that require an LSAA often also require a permit from the USACE under Section 404 of the CWA. The conditions of the Section 404 permit and the LSAA frequently overlap Planning Areas in these instances.

2.2.2 California Oak Woodlands Conservation Act

The California Oak Woodlands Conservation Act was passed in 2001 to address loss of oak woodland habitats throughout the State. As a result of the Act, the Oak Woodland Conservation Program was established to provide funding for conservation and protection of California oak woodlands. Public

Resources Code Section 21083.4 went into effect as of January 1, 2005, and requires lead agencies to analyze potential effects to oak woodlands during the CEQA process. The lead agency must implement one of several mitigation alternatives, including conservation of oak woodlands through conservation easements, planting or restoration of oak woodlands, contribution of funds to the Oak Woodlands Conservation Fund, or other appropriate mitigation measures if it is determined that a project may have a significant effect on oak woodlands.

2.2.3 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act

The RWQCB implements water quality regulations under the federal CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act. These regulations require compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), including compliance with the California Storm Water NPDES General Construction Permit for discharges of storm water runoff associated with construction activities. General Construction Permits for projects that disturb 1 or more acres of land require development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act, the RWQCB also regulates actions that would involve “discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the water of the state” (Water Code 13260[a]). Waters of the State are defined as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state” (Water Code 13050[e]). The RWQCB regulates all such activities, as well as dredging, filling, or discharging materials into Waters of the State, which are not regulated by the USACE due to a lack of connectivity with a navigable water body. The RWQCB may require issuance of Waste Discharge Requirements for these activities.

2.2.4 California Environmental Quality Act

Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15380, a species not protected on a federal or state list may be considered rare or endangered if the species meets certain specified criteria. These criteria follow the definitions in the federal and California ESAs, and Sections 1900-1913 of the California Fish and Game Code, which deal with rare or endangered plants or animals. Section 15380 was included in the CEQA Guidelines primarily to deal with situations where a project under review may have a significant effect on a species that has not yet been listed by either the USFWS or the CDFW.

2.2.4.1 CEQA Significance Criteria

Sections 15063-15065 of the CEQA Guidelines address how an impact is identified as significant. Generally, impacts to listed (i.e., rare, threatened, or endangered) species are considered significant. Assessment of *impact significance* to populations of non-listed species (e.g., SSC) usually considers the proportion of the species’ range that will be affected by a project, impacts to habitat, and the regional and population level effects.

Section 15064.7 of the CEQA Guidelines encourages local agencies to develop and publish the thresholds that the agency uses in determining the significance of environmental effects caused by projects under its review. However, agencies may also rely upon the guidance provided by the expanded Initial Study

checklist contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Pursuant to Appendix G, impacts to biological resources would normally be considered significant if a project would:

- have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other Sensitive Natural Community (SNC) identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected Waters of the U.S. including wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, and coastal) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; or
- conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan.

An evaluation of whether an impact on biological resources would be substantial must consider both the resource itself and how that resource fits into a regional or local context. Substantial impacts would be those that would diminish, or result in the loss of, an important biological resource, or those that would obviously conflict with local, state, or federal resource conservation plans, goals, or regulations. Impacts are sometimes locally important but not significant according to CEQA because although the impacts would result in an alteration of existing conditions, they would not substantially diminish or result in the permanent loss of an important resource on a population-wide or region-wide basis.

2.2.4.2 Species of Special Concern

CDFW defines an SSC as a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal native to California that is not legally protected under the federal ESA, the California ESA or the California Fish and Game Code, but currently satisfy one or more of the following criteria:

- The species has been completely extirpated from the State or, as in the case of birds, it has been extirpated from its primary seasonal or breeding role.
- The species is listed as federally (but not State) threatened or endangered and meets the state definition of threatened or endangered but has not formally been listed.
- The species has or is experiencing serious (nonscyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for state threatened or endangered status.

- The species has naturally small populations that exhibit high susceptibility to risk from any factor that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for state threatened or endangered status.

Projects that result in substantial impacts to an SSC may be considered significant under CEQA.

2.2.4.3 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Birds of Conservation Concern

The 1988 amendment to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act mandates the USFWS “identify species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under ESA.” To meet this requirement, the USFWS published a list of BCC (USFWS 2021a) for the U.S. The list identifies the migratory and nonmigratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that represent USFWS’ highest conservation priorities. Depending on the policy of the lead agency, projects that result in substantial impacts to BCC may be considered significant under CEQA.

2.2.4.4 California Rare Plant Ranks

The CNPS maintains the *Rare Plant Inventory* (CNPS 2025a), which provides a list of plant species native to California that are threatened with extinction, have limited distributions, or low populations. Plant species meeting one of these criteria are assigned to one of six CRPRs. The rank system was developed in collaboration with government, academic, non-governmental organizations, and private sector botanists, and is jointly managed by CDFW and the CNPS. The CRPRs are currently recognized in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). The following are definitions of the CNPS CRPRs:

- Rare Plant Rank 1A – presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
- Rare Plant Rank 1B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
- Rare Plant Rank 2A – presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere
- Rare Plant Rank 2B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
- Rare Plant Rank 3 – a review list of plants about which more information is needed
- Rare Plant Rank 4 – a watch list of plants of limited distribution

Additionally, the CNPS has defined Threat Ranks that are added to the CRPR as an extension. Threat Ranks designate the level of threat on a scale of 0.1 through 0.3, with 0.1 being the most threatened and 0.3 being the least threatened. Threat Ranks are generally present for all plants ranked 1B, 2B, or 4, and for the majority of plants ranked 3. Plant species ranked 1A and 2A (presumed extirpated in California), and some species ranked 3, which lack threat information, do not typically have a Threat Rank extension. The following are definitions of the CNPS Threat Ranks:

- Threat Rank 0.1 – Seriously threatened in California (greater than 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)

- Threat Rank 0.2 – Moderately threatened in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- Threat Rank 0.3 – Not very threatened in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Factors, such as habitat vulnerability and specificity, distribution, and condition of occurrences, are considered in setting the Threat Rank; and differences in Threat Ranks do not constitute additional or different protection (CNPS 2025a). Depending on the policy of the lead agency, substantial impacts to plants ranked 1A, 1B, 2A, or 2B are typically considered significant under CEQA Guidelines Section 15380. Significance under CEQA is typically evaluated on a case-by-case basis for plants ranked 3 or 4.

2.2.4.5 Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities are vegetation communities that are imperiled or vulnerable to environmental effects of projects. The CDFW maintains the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025b), which provides a list of vegetation alliances, associations, and special stands as defined in *A Manual of California Vegetation*, Online Edition (MCV; CNPS 2025b), along with their respective state and global rarity ranks, if applicable. Natural communities with a state rarity rank of S1, S2, or S3 are considered sensitive natural communities. Depending on the policy of the lead agency, impacts to sensitive natural communities may be considered significant under CEQA.

2.2.4.6 Wildlife Movement Corridors and Nursery Sites

Impacts on wildlife movement corridors or nursery sites may be considered significant under CEQA. As part of the California Essential Habitat Connectivity (CEHC) Project, CDFW and California Department of Transportation maintain data on Essential Habitat Connectivity areas. These data are available in the CNDDDB. The goal of the CEHC Project is to map large intact habitats or natural landscapes and potential linkages that could provide corridors for wildlife movement. The Mayacamas to Berryessa Landscape Connectivity Network (M2B) takes a closer look and refines these linkages specifically from the Mayacamas Mountains to the Berryessa Range. The M2B linkages were identified as key biodiversity, climate resilience, and watershed health habitat linkages in the Inner Coast Ranges based on landscape-level modeling (Gray et. al. 2018). In urban settings, riparian vegetated stream corridors can also serve as wildlife movement corridors. Nursery sites include but are not limited to concentrations of nest or den sites such as heron rookeries, bat maternity roosts, and mule deer critical fawning areas. These data are available through CDFW's Biogeographic Information and Observation System database or as occurrence records in the CNDDDB and are supplemented with the results of the field reconnaissance (CDFW 2025a, 2025c).

2.3 Local Policies, Ordinances, and Other Plans

2.3.1 Oaks 2040

Oaks 2040 is a planning tool created to aid decision makers who are developing and working on Oak Woodlands Management Plans. This document has current information on 48 out of the 58 counties that

have significant oak resources within California. Within the Sacramento Region, there are 2.1 million acres of oak woodlands that account for almost a quarter of the state's total oak woodlands. Lake County is approximately 20 percent covered by oak woodlands.

2.3.2 Lake County General Plan

The General Plan is the County's principal policy document for future conservation and development. The General Plan addresses all aspects of development, including land use; housing; public facilities and services; transportation and circulation; health and safety; noise; open space, conservation, and recreation; and natural resources (including geothermal, water, and agricultural resources).

The General Plan is currently undergoing an update for the *Lake County General Plan 2050* (Lake County 2023). This General Plan update process will update information under all required elements and reorganize the General Plan to avoid redundancy and streamline content while also addressing General Plan topics in both a County-wide context and Local Area Plan context, as applicable.

2.3.3 Lake County Code of Ordinances

The Lake County Code of Ordinances (LCCO) includes various directives pertaining to biological resources. The LCCO is organized by chapter, article, and section. Most provisions related to biological resources are included in Chapter 21, *Zoning*.

2.3.3.1 Article XXIV, Open Space or "O" District

Article XXIV creates a district that preserves public and private lands for their resource production potential and environmentally sensitive animal and plant habitats.

2.3.3.2 Article XXIX, Wetlands or "W" Combining District

Article XXIX outlines regulations to preserve and protect sensitive wetlands. Regulations require a wetlands management plan when a major use permit is submitted that must be reviewed and approved by the Planning Commission. The wetlands management plan will only be approved if it is found that a proposed project and management plan will:

- not significantly adversely affect existing water quality;
- not materially affect the long-term preservation of lands capable of supporting wetlands vegetation; and
- not affect any rare or endangered plants or animals.

2.3.3.3 Article XXXVII, Waterway or "WW" Combining District

Article XXXVII seeks to preserve, protect and restore significant riparian systems, streams, and their riparian, aquatic and woodland habitats; protect water quality; control erosion, sedimentation and runoff; and protect the public health and safety by minimizing dangers due to floods and earth slides. This article establishes a buffer around riparian corridors where development activity is limited.

2.3.4 Lake County Clean Water Program

The City of Lakeport, City of Clearlake, and Lake County are involved in the Lake County Clean Water Program. This program seeks to reduce harmful impacts from polluted stormwater runoff and increases in peak flows from development. The Program Effectiveness Assessment and Improvement Plan for this program was developed in 2021 and is focused on two pollutants of concern: sediment and nutrients (EOA, Inc. 2021).

2.3.5 Conservation Strategy for the Clear Lake Hitch

The Conservation Strategy for Clear Lake Hitch (CLH; *Lavinia exilicauda chi*) is a framework for conservation and protection of the CLH developed by the Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office 2024). The CLH is a large minnow and a subspecies of hitch endemic to the Clear Lake watershed in Lake County, California. The CLH is listed as threatened under the California ESA and has been designated as a sensitive species by the U.S. Forest Service. The conservation strategy is intended to contribute to the species' persistence into the future. This conservation strategy includes efforts that participating tribes, agencies, and partners can implement to provide, to the extent possible, necessary financial and logistical support for the proposed work.

2.3.6 Clear Lake Watershed Management Plan

The Clear Lake Integrated Watershed Management Plan was prepared by the Water Resources Department of the Lake County Department of Public Works and adopted by the Lake County Board of Supervisors on March 2, 2010 (Lake County 2024a). This plan provides guidance on managing Clear Lake and its watershed to "work toward an environmentally and economically healthy watershed that benefits the community and is sustainable for future generations." The plan covers a wide range of topics from land use and natural resources to economic and climate change concerns and provides recommended actions including policies for adoption and specific projects/programs to implement.

2.3.7 Aggregate Resources Management Plan

The Aggregate Resources Management Plan was adopted on November 19, 1992, and included in the 2008 General Plan as Appendix A (Lake County 2023). This plan was created to provide information regarding aggregate mining resources, which occur most often on creek channels, terraces, and hillsides, and provide management policies for aggregate mining in the County (Lake County 1992). Policies are identified specifically by creek segment. The plan identifies potentially suitable locations for mining projects and includes an environmental impact report associated with aggregate mining. This plan has not been updated since 1992 and is not included in the 2050 General Plan Update.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Literature Review

ECORP reviewed literature sources including USFWS *National Wetlands Inventory* (NWI) mapping, USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper, California Essential Connectivity Habitat mapper, and other relevant literature as cited throughout this document to identify and characterize biological resources within Lake County. The following resources were reviewed to determine the special-status species that have been documented to occur within the County or may potentially be affected by activities within the County.

- CDFW CNDDDB data for Lake County, California (CDFW 2025a).
- USFWS Information, Planning, and Consultation System Resource Report List for Lake County, California (USFWS 2025a).
- CNPS Rare Plant Inventory data for Lake County, California (CNPS 2025a).
- NMFS Resources data for Lake County, California (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2025a).

The results of the database queries are included in Appendix A. Each special-status species identified in the literature review is evaluated in Section 4 for its potential to occur in the County and within each of eight (8) Planning Areas that cover the County, based on available information concerning species habitat requirements, distribution, and occurrence data. The eight Planning Areas include: Cobb Mountain Planning Area, East Lake Communities Planning Area, Kelseyville Planning Area, Lakeport Planning Area, Lower Lake Planning Area, Middletown Planning Area, North Lake Communities Planning Area, and Rivas Planning Area.

4.0 RESULTS

This section includes an overview of the existing condition of biological resources within the County. Much of the information in this section is from the Biological Resources Chapter of the *Lake County Preliminary Existing Conditions Report* (Lake County 2024b), prepared as part of the General Plan 2050 Update.

4.1 County-Wide Area

4.1.1 Site Characteristics and Land Use

The County has a high diversity of biological communities. It encompasses Clear Lake, one of the largest lakes in California. It extends from Mount Saint Helena in the south to Mendocino National Forest in the north and ranges in elevation from approximately 610 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL) to 7,032 feet above MSL. The County spans three different geographic subregions: Inner North Coast Ranges, High North Coast Ranges, and Outer North Coast Ranges (Jepson Flora Project [eds.] 2025).

Land use in the County varies by community. Some are focused on lakefront living and resorts, some consist of more rural mountain communities or agricultural areas, and others are more urbanized, like the cities of Clearlake and Lakeport.

4.1.2 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

There are 9 general vegetation communities or land cover types occurring in Lake County. These 9 communities are conifer forest/woodland, mixed conifer and hardwood forest/woodland, hardwood forest/woodland, shrub, herbaceous, agriculture, water, barren, and urban areas. Vegetation communities and land cover types are depicted on Figure 2.

The distribution of vegetation communities in the County is closely associated with the varying topography and hydrology of the geographic subregions. Much of the Inner North Coast Ranges subregion supports agricultural land, annual grassland, and shrub lands, while the High North Coast Ranges and Outer North Coast Ranges subregions contain more forested communities. A discussion of each vegetation community and land cover type is included in the following sections.

4.1.2.1 Coniferous Forest/Woodland

This vegetation community usually exists as a completely shaded forest and is largely comprised of evergreen trees. These forests are usually found in higher elevations and are characterized primarily by Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*).

4.1.2.2 Mixed Conifer and Hardwood Forest/Woodland

This vegetation community is identified as having a mix of black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), Ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir. Within this vegetation community montane hardwoods consists of canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), madrone and California-laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), and may include some Douglas fir and California black oak in cooler areas with better soil conditions. The trees in this community are often densely packed and shade out shrubs and groundcover.

4.1.2.3 Hardwood Forest/Woodland

The Hardwood forest/woodland vegetation community consists of several types of vegetation communities originally described in the Biological Resources Chapter of the *Lake County Preliminary Existing Conditions Report* (Lake County 2024b). Northern oak woodland is defined as oaks clustered together with 10 percent or more canopy cover per parcel. Oaks have evolved with fire and have developed mechanisms to survive periodic burning. They usually do not suffer long-term damage from low-intensity fires. Over 300 wildlife species use oak woodlands for food, harborage, and reproduction, including 120 species of mammals, 147 species of birds and approximately 60 species of amphibians and reptiles (Giusti et al. 2005). Mixed chaparral woodland is found in lower elevations to the north of Lake County. Plants that are prominent in this community include foothill pines (*Pinus sabiniana*) or blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*). This vegetation community contains features of both northern oak woodland and chaparral communities.

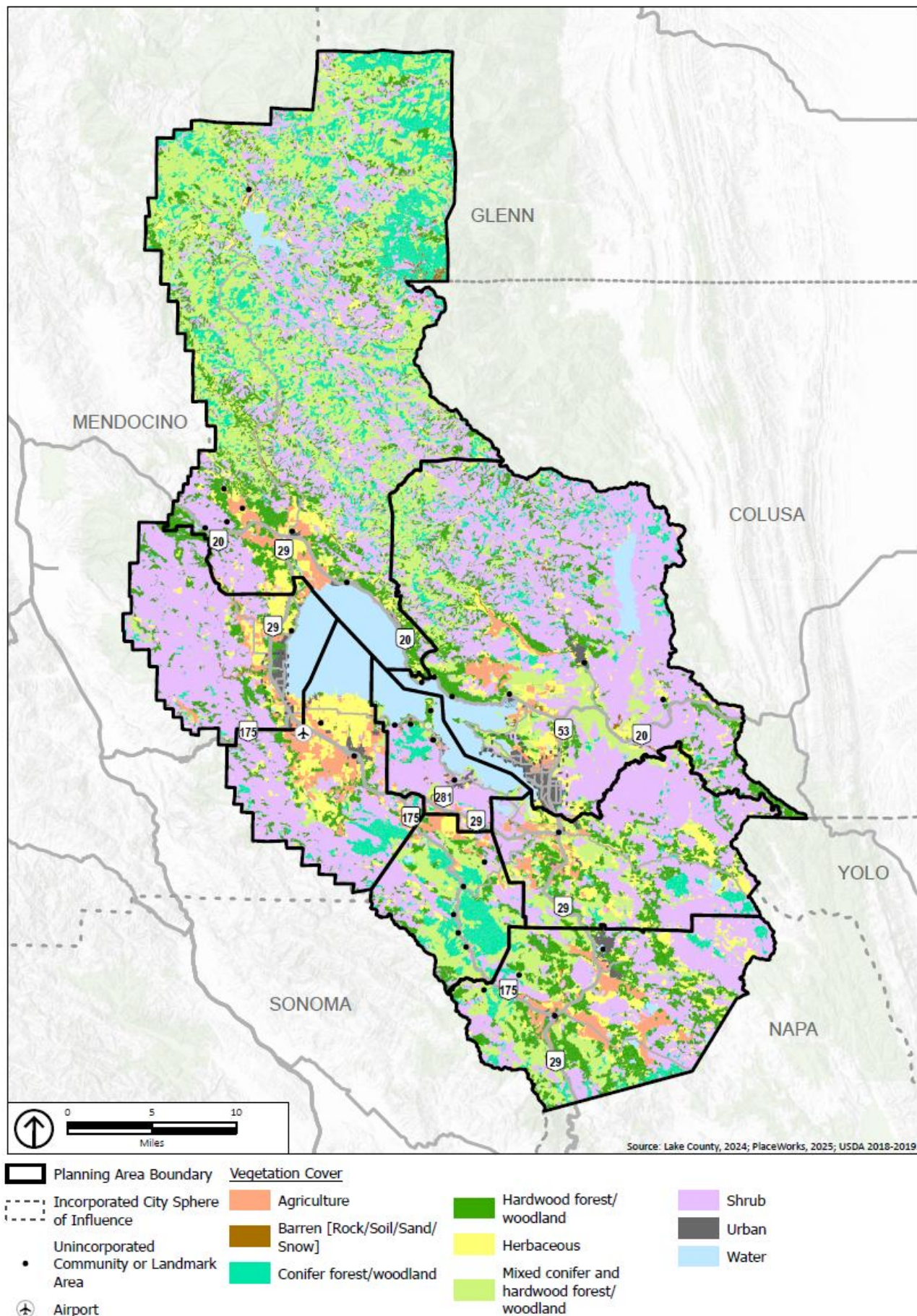


Figure 2. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

4.1.2.4 Shrub

This vegetation community is dominated by species adapted for dry shallow soils. Common plants in this community include scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), buck brush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and several species of manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.).

4.1.2.5 Herbaceous

Herbaceous communities can occur either as a separate community or can be intermixed with other plant communities. Common plants within this vegetation community include wild oats (*Avena fatua*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*Bromus rubens*), wild barley (*Hordeum murinum*), and foxtail fescue (*Festuca myuros*).

4.1.2.6 Agriculture

The agriculture lands are dispersed throughout southern and western Lake County. Some of the crops that are farmed in Lake County include English walnuts, pears, and wine grapes. Livestock ranching and timber harvesting also occur in Lake County.

4.1.2.7 Barren

Barren areas are undeveloped areas that are unvegetated. Land cover is comprised of rock, soil, sand, or snow.

4.1.2.8 Urban

Urbanized portions in Lake County include unincorporated communities as well as the two incorporated cities of Lakeport and Clearlake. The urbanized areas are predominantly in the southern half of the County. Biological communities in these urbanized areas are relatively limited and support a predominance of horticultural plant species rather than native species.

4.1.2.9 Water

This community includes open water features that may not have vegetation at the surface, or may be sparsely vegetated. Water resources are described further in the Aquatic Resources Section below.

4.1.3 Aquatic Resources

Aquatic resources in Lake County, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service NWI, are shown on Figure 3. Aquatic resource types identified in the County include lake, riverine, freshwater pond, freshwater emergent wetland, and freshwater forested/shrub wetland. The wetland types shown in Figure 3 are not inclusive of all wetlands in the County, and the NWI wetland mapping is an approximation of aquatic resources in the County. Site-specific aquatic resource delineations would be required to identify accurate wetland boundaries and types. The general aquatic resource types found in the County, according to NWI, are described in the following sections.

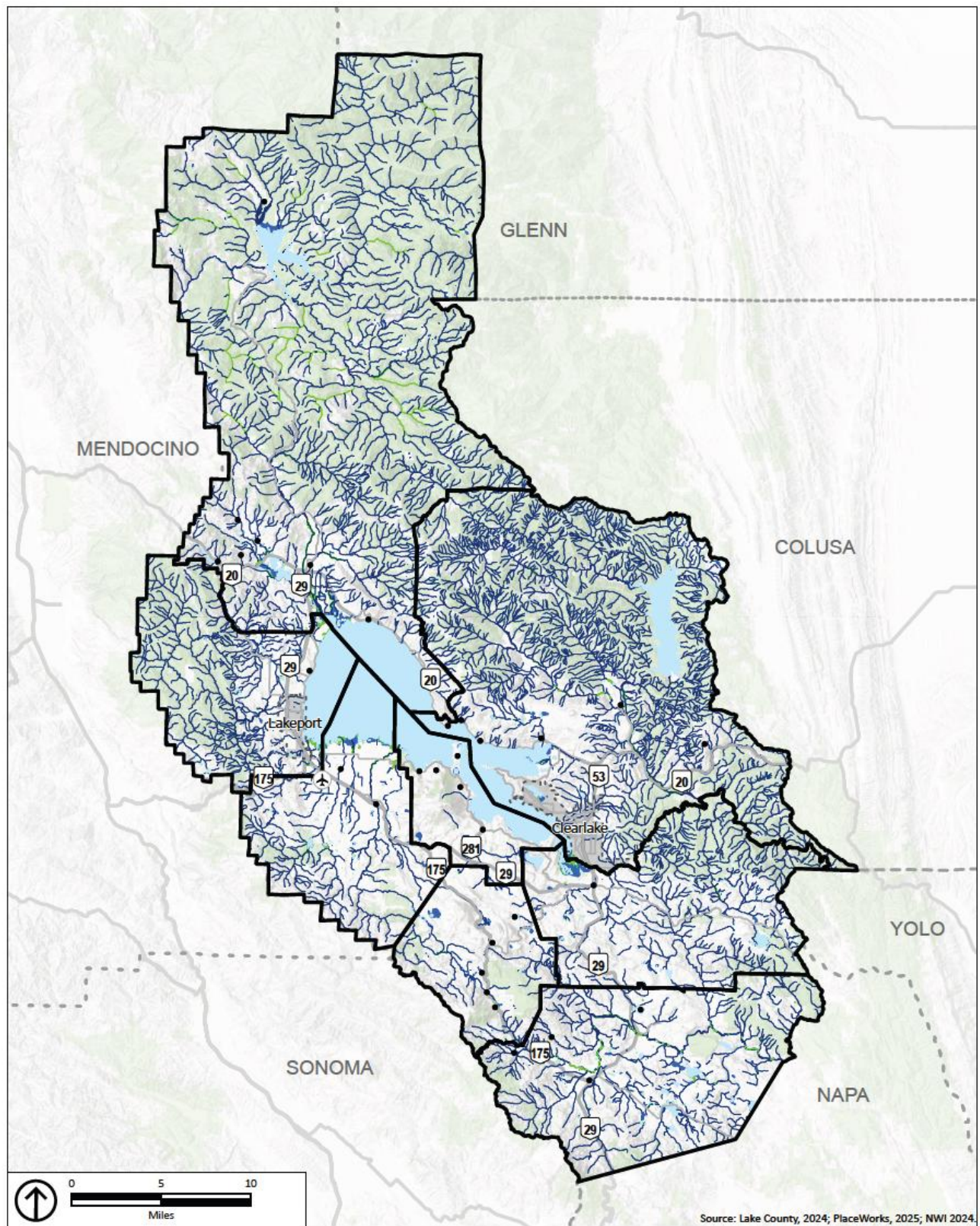


Figure 3. Aquatic Resources

4.1.3.1 Open Water

Open water communities in the County include several large lakes, numerous small ponds throughout agricultural areas, and riverine features consisting of perennial and ephemeral drainages. Riparian areas associated with these lakes and drainages are also present.

Lakes and Reservoirs

There are many lakes and reservoirs throughout Lake County. The largest include Clear Lake, Indian Valley Reservoir, and Lake Pillsbury. These large open water bodies support fish and wildlife habitat and ample recreational opportunities, including boating, fishing, swimming, and hiking. Indian Valley Reservoir is located in the eastern part of the County within the East Lake Communities Planning Area and was created by construction of the Indian Valley Dam across the north fork of Cache Creek in 1976 (California Department of Water Resources 2024). Lake Pillsbury in the northern part of the County is located within Mendocino National Forest in the North Lake Communities Planning Area. It was created by construction of Scott Dam on the Eel River to support production of hydroelectric power.

Clear Lake, located in the center of the County, is the largest natural freshwater lake in California, stretching 68 square miles, and is the oldest lake in North America (Clear Lake Environmental Research Center 2024). It is a shallow lake with numerous volcanic gas vents beneath it (Lake County 2010). The natural level of Clear Lake has been maintained by the Grigsby Riffle, a rock sill located at the confluence of Cache and Seigler creeks near Lower Lake. Approximately 3 miles downstream of the Riffle, the Cache Creek Dam has also regulated the level of Clear Lake since 1914. In 1986, Clear Lake was added to the federal CWA Section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies for nutrients, and even though water clarity has improved, nutrients entering the lake through sediment loads have resulted in widespread, noxious and persistent algal blooms (Lake County 2010). Even so, Clear Lake is home to large populations of fishes; its basin supports abundant terrestrial wildlife, and residents and visitors enjoy recreation of all sorts in and around the lake.

Ponds

Ponds are shallow open water features that sometimes include areas of rooted freshwater marsh or floating aquatic plants. Ponds may be naturally occurring or constructed for stock and other uses. Ponds are found primarily in lower elevation areas of the County.

Riverine/Drainages

There are three major watersheds in the County: Cache Creek, Putah Creek, and Eel River. Numerous drainages occur within these watersheds. Drainages may be perennial (year-round), seasonal or ephemeral, and may support riparian habitat and areas of freshwater emergent and forested/shrub wetlands.

- Putah Creek flows through the southern portion of Lake County, draining from the east side of Cobb Mountain southeast to Lake Berryessa in Napa County, where the creek is impounded by

the Monticello Dam (Putah Creek Council 2025). Its watershed within Lake County is characterized by oak savannas, rolling hills, and steep terrain.

- Cache Creek is a designated California Wild and Scenic River and is the only outflow for Clear Lake, flowing southeast toward Yolo County (Sacramento River Watershed Program 2025). Upper Cache Creek flows through a steep, scenic canyon comprised of mixed chaparral and riparian landscape. Riparian tree cover is dominated by cottonwoods, willows, oaks and alders. The headwaters of North Fork Cache Creek begin at the peak of Goat Mountain and flow through Indian Valley Reservoir in eastern Lake County. North Fork Cache Creek meets the main stem below Highway 20 and flows through Cache Creek Wilderness Area, a 27,296-acre wilderness area in southeastern Lake County (Lake County Tourism Improvement District 2025). Several dams and rock ledges restrict flow along the main stem of Cache Creek in Lake County.
- The Eel River is a designated California and federal Wild and Scenic River and flows from Lake Pillsbury in northern Lake County northwest to the Pacific Ocean (Bureau of Land Management [BLM], National Park Service, USFWS, U.S. Forest Service, River Management Society 2025). Within Lake County, the Eel River flows through high mountain pine forests and provides outstandingly remarkable fish values and recreational values. The river is a premium fishery for coho salmon, chinook salmon, and steelhead and an important fishery for American shad. It provides extensive recreational fishing and boating opportunities along its 800 river miles.

The County also includes constructed canals and irrigation ditches. The NWI may capture some of these features, but the NWI does not attempt to define the jurisdictional status or limits of aquatic resources.

Riparian Areas

Riparian areas occur around lakes and along various creeks within Lake County. These are transitional areas between land and water bodies and provide productive habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals. Common species in the riparian plant community include cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.), valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*), wild grape (*Vitis californica*), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), wild rose (*Rosa californica*), and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*).

4.1.3.2 Wetlands

Three main categories of wetlands occur in the Study Area: freshwater emergent wetland, freshwater forested/shrub wetland, and vernal pool. Each wetland category is described in the following sections. These resources provide productive habitat for a variety of wildlife found in the County.

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater emergent wetland occurs along the margins of drainages and open water habitats in the County. Characteristic vegetation within this community includes cattails (*Typha* sp.), rushes (*Juncus* sp.), and sedges (*Carex* sp.).

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Freshwater forested/shrub wetland occurs along the margins of drainages and open water habitats in the County. Dominant species in these wetlands include cottonwood, valley oak, boxelder, Oregon ash, and black walnut trees, as well as blackberry, wild rose, and elderberry shrubs. These areas are often concurrent with riparian areas in the County.

Vernal Pool

Vernal pools provide unique isolated wetland habitats where endemic plant species are often found, including many rare or endangered plant species. Vernal pools are found within both forested and herbaceous vegetation communities and may occur singly or in complexes of numerous pools in close proximity. This wetland type is not specifically mapped by NWI. Onsite assessment of specific wetland characteristics would be necessary to determine presence of such features.

4.1.4 Special-Status Species

4.1.4.1 Plants

Table 1 lists all the special-status plant species (as defined in Section 1.3) that have been documented to occur within the County, as identified in the literature review. However, Table 1 should not be considered a complete list of special-status plant species that may occur within the County. Other species not identified in the literature review may occur in the County presently or in the future.

Table 1 includes the listing status for each species, its geographical distribution, typical habitat requirements, typical blooming period across the species' range in California, and general location information for previously documented occurrences in the County. Based on the literature review, 182 special-status plant species have been documented to occur within the County. Of these 182 species, 16 are federally or state-listed species protected by ESA and/or California ESA.

4.1.4.2 Wildlife

Table 2 lists all the special-status wildlife species (as defined in Section 1.3) that have been documented to occur within the County or may potentially be affected by activities in the County, as identified in the literature review. However, Table 2 should not be considered a complete list of special-status wildlife species that may occur within the County. Other species not identified in the literature review may occur in the County presently or in the future.

Table 1 presents the listing status for each species, its preferred habitats, and general location information for previously documented occurrences in the County. Based on the literature review, 57 special-status wildlife species, including five amphibians, 28 birds, three crustaceans, eight fish, three insects, nine mammals, and one reptile species have been documented to occur within the County. Out of these 57 species, 20 are listed as either state or federally listed or proposed to be listed. These species include two amphibians, three birds, three crustaceans, six fish, three insects, two mammals, and one reptile.

Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Documented or Identified as Having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area													
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	California Rare Plant Rank	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
<i>Acmispon rubriflorus</i>	Red-flowered bird's-foot trefoil	–	–	1B.1	Cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 655–1,395 feet Bloom Period: April–June	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Allium fimbriatum</i> var. <i>purdyi</i>	Purdy's onion	–	–	4.3	Clay or serpentine substrates of chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 985–1,970 feet Bloom Period: April–June	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napensis</i>	Napa False Indigo	–	–	1B.2	Openings in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland communities. Elevation: 395–6,560 feet Bloom Period: April–July	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	Bent-Flowered Fiddleneck	–	–	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation: 10–1,640 feet Bloom Period: March–June	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Anisocarpus scabridus</i>	Scabrid Alpine Tarplant	–	–	1B.3	Metamorphic, rocky soils in upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 5,415–7,545 feet Bloom Period: July–August	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Antirrhinum subcordatum</i>	Dimorphic snapdragon	–	–	4.3	Sometimes on serpentine substrates of chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 605–2,625 feet Bloom Period: April–July	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	–
<i>Antirrhinum virga</i>	Twig-like snapdragon	–	–	4.3	Rocky soils, openings, and often serpentine in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 330–6,610 feet Bloom Period: June–July	X	X	–	–	X	X	X	X
<i>Aphyllon validum</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i>	Howell's broomrape	–	–	4.3	Serpentine or volcanic substrates in chaparral. Elevation: 590–5,710 feet Bloom Period: June–September	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Arabis modesta</i>	Modest rockcress	–	–	4.3	Chaparral and lower and montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 395–2,625 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Arabis oregana</i>	Oregon rockcress	–	–	4.3	Serpentine substrates of chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1,970–6,005 feet Bloom Period: May	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–

Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Documented or Identified as Having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area													
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	California Rare Plant Rank	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
<i>Arctostaphylos malloryi</i>	Mallory's manzanita	–	–	4.3	Volcanic substrates in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 2,510–4,200 feet Bloom Period: April–July	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. elegans</i>	Konocti manzanita	–	–	1B.3	Volcanic substrates of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1,295–5,300 feet Bloom Period: March–May	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. raichei</i>	Raiche's manzanita	–	–	1B.1	Rocky, often serpentine soils of chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest openings. Elevation: 1,475–3,395 feet Bloom Period: February–April	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Asclepias solanoana</i>	Serpentine milkweed	–	–	4.2	Serpentine substrates of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 755–6,105 feet Bloom Period: May–July	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Astragalus breweri</i>	Brewer's milk-vetch	–	–	4.2	Often serpentine and volcanic substrates of chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, and open gravelly openings of valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 295–2,395 feet Bloom Period: April–June	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Astragalus clevelandii</i>	Cleveland's milk-vetch	–	–	4.3	Serpentine seeps of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian forest. Elevation: 655–4,920 feet Bloom Period: June–September	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Astragalus rattanii</i> var. <i>jepsonianus</i>	Jepson's milk-vetch	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland; often on serpentine substrates. Elevation: 970–2,295 feet Bloom Period: March–June	X	X	–	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Astragalus rattanii</i> var. <i>rattanii</i>	Rattan's milk-vetch	–	–	4.3	Gravelly streambanks in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 100–2,705 feet Bloom Period: April–July	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Azolla microphylla</i>	Mexican mosquito fern	–	–	4.2	Marshes and swamps, ponds or slow-moving bodies of water. Elevation: 100–330 feet Bloom Period: August	X	–	X	–	–	–	–	X

Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Documented or Identified as Having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	California Rare Plant Rank	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	Big-scale balsamroot	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentine soils. Elevation: 150–5,100 feet Bloom Period: March–June	–	X	–	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Boechnera ultraalsa</i>	Snow Mountain rockcress	–	–	1B.1	Rocky, upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 5,905-5,905 feet Bloom Period: June-July	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	Scalloped moonwort	–	–	2B.2	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, and freshwater marshes and swamps within lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 4,160–10,760 feet Bloom Period: June–September	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Watershield	–	–	2B.3	Freshwater marshes and swamps. Elevation: 100–7,220 feet Bloom Period: June–September	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	X
<i>Brodiaea leptandra</i>	Narrow-anthered brodiaea	–	–	1B.2	Volcanic soils in broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 360–3,000 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Brodiaea rosea</i>	Indian Valley brodiaea	–	CE	3.1	Serpentine substrates of closed–cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 1,100–4,760 feet Bloom Period: May–June	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Bryum chryseum</i>	Brassy bryum	–	–	4.3	Chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 165–1,970 feet Bloom Period: N/A	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
<i>Calamagrostis ophitidis</i>	Serpentine reed grass	–	–	4.3	Rocky, serpentine substrates of chaparral openings (often north-facing slopes), lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 295–3,495 feet Bloom Period: April–July	X	–	X	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer’s calandrinia	–	–	4.2	Burned or disturbed areas, sometimes on loamy or sandy soils, within chaparral and coastal scrub. Elevation: 35– 4,005 feet Bloom Period: March-June	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–

Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Documented or Identified as Having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	California Rare Plant Rank	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
<i>Calochortus uniflorus</i>	Pink star-tulip	–	–	4.2	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, and North Coast coniferous forest. Elevation: 35–3,510 feet Bloom Period: April–June	X	X	–	–	X	X	–	X
<i>Calycadenia micrantha</i>	Small-flowered calycadenia	–	–	1B.2	Sparsely vegetated areas of roadsides, rocky, scree, sometimes serpentine, and talus sites within chaparral, volcanic meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 15–4,920 feet Bloom Period: June–September	–	X	X	X	–	–	X	–
<i>Calyptridium quadripetalum</i>	Four-petaled pussypaws	–	–	4.3	Sandy or gravelly soils of chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest; often on serpentine substrates. Elevation: 1,035–6,695 feet Bloom Period: April–June	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Calystegia collina</i> ssp. <i>oxyphylla</i>	Mt. Saint Helena morning-glory	–	–	4.2	Serpentine substrates of chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 915–3,315 feet Bloom Period: April–June	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
<i>Calystegia collina</i> ssp. <i>tridactylosa</i>	Three-fingered morning-glory	–	–	1B.2	Gravelly or rocky openings in serpentine substrates of chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 0–1,970 feet Bloom Period: April–June	X	X	X	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Camissonia lacustris</i>	Grassland suncup	–	–	1B.2	Granitic, gravelly, and serpentine substrates in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 590–4,005 feet Bloom Period: March–June	X	–	X	X	–	–	X	X
<i>Carex comosa</i>	Bristly sedge	–	–	2B.1	Mesic (Jepson Flora Project [eds.] 2025) valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, and lake margins of marshes and swamps. Elevation: 0–2,050 feet Bloom Period: May–September	–	–	–	X	–	–	X	–
<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Porcupine sedge	–	–	2B.1	Streambanks of marshes and swamps. Elevation: 738–7,875 feet Bloom Period: May–June	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Carex klamathensis</i>	Klamath sedge	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and meadows and seeps. Elevation: 3,280–3,740 feet Bloom Period: June–July	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–

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<i>Carex praticola</i>	Northern meadow sedge	–	–	2B.2	Mesic meadows and seeps. Elevation: 0–10,500 feet Bloom Period: May–July	X	–	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> var. <i>rubicundula</i>	Pink creamsacs	–	–	1B.2	Sometimes volcanic or serpentine soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 245–3,495 feet Bloom Period: February–June	–	X	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Ceanothus confusus</i>	Rincon Ridge ceanothus	–	–	1B.1	Serpentine or rocky volcanic substrates in chaparral. Elevation: 560–3,115 feet Bloom Period: February–April	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
<i>Ceanothus divergens</i>	Calistoga ceanothus	–	–	1B.2	Sandy serpentine, and volcanic soils in chaparral. Elevation: 705–2,625 feet Bloom Period: February–April	X	–	X	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Ceanothus pinetorum</i>	Kern ceanothus	–	–	4.3	Granitic or rocky substrates in lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 3,410–9,005 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Ceanothus purpureus</i>	Holly-leaved ceanothus	–	–	1B.2	Volcanic and rocky soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 395–2,100 feet Bloom Period: February–June	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Ceanothus sonomensis</i>	Sonoma ceanothus	–	–	1B.2	Often on alkaline soils within chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, coastal salt marshes and swamps, vernal mesic valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 0–1,380 feet Bloom Period: May–November	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>	Pappose tarplant	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine soils within chaparral. Elevation: 1,000–3,280 feet Bloom Period: May–August	–	X	–	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>rudis</i>	Parry's rough tarplant	–	–	4.2	Alkaline, vernal mesic areas, and seeps in valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools, sometimes found on roadsides. Elevation: 0–330 feet Bloom Period: May–October	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i>	Dwarf soaproot	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine in chaparral. Elevation: 1,295–1,905 feet Bloom Period: April–June	X	–	–	–	X	X	X	–

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<i>Clarkia gracilis</i> ssp. <i>tracyi</i>	Tracy's clarkia	–	–	4.2	Openings, usually with serpentine soils, in chaparral. Elevation: 215–2,135 feet Bloom Period: April–July	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Claytonia obovata</i>	Rydberg's spring beauty	–	–	4.3	Usually within openings on rocky or talus habitat in subalpine coniferous forest Elevation: 4,545 – 9,300 feet Bloom Period: May–June	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Collomia diversifolia</i>	Serpentine collomia	–	–	4.3	Rocky or gravelly serpentine substrates in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 655–1,970 feet Bloom Period: May–June	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
<i>Collomia tracyi</i>	Tracy's collomia	–	–	4.3	Rocky and sometimes serpentine soils within broadleaved upland forest and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 985–6,890 feet Bloom Period: June–July	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>brunneus</i>	Serpentine bird's-beak	–	–	4.3	Usually serpentine soils of closed–cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 1,000–3,000 feet Bloom Period: July–August	X	X	X	–	X	X	–	X
<i>Cryptantha dissita</i>	Serpentine cryptantha	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine in chaparral. Elevation: 1,295–1,905 feet Bloom Period: April–June	–	X	X	X	–	X	X	–
<i>Cryptantha excavata</i>	Deep-scarred cryptantha	–	–	1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils in cismontane woodland. Elevation: 330–1,640 feet Bloom Period: April–May	–	X	–	–	X	–	–	–
<i>Cryptantha rostellata</i>	Red-stemmed cryptantha	–	–	4.2	Often gravelly volcanic openings and roadsides of cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 130–2,625 feet Bloom Period: April–June	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Cuscuta jepsonii</i>	Jepson's dodder	–	–	1B.2	Lake margins of cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland; vernal pools. Elevation: 50–3,640 feet Bloom Period: June–July	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–

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<i>Cypripedium californicum</i>	California lady's-slipper	–	–	4.2	Usually within serpentine seeps and streambanks of bogs and fens, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 100–9,025 feet Bloom Period: April–August	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Cypripedium montanum</i>	Mountain lady's-slipper	–	–	4.2	Broadleaf upland forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and North Coast coniferous forest. Elevation: 605–7,300 feet Bloom Period: March–August	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Delphinium uliginosum</i>	Swamp larkspur	–	–	4.2	Serpentine seeps in chaparral and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 1,115–2,000 feet Bloom Period: May–June	X	X	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Didymodon californicus</i>	California beard-moss	–	–	4.2	Rocky substrates and streambanks within openings of lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 4,510–5,395 feet Bloom Period: N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Doellingeria glabrata</i>	Siskiyou aster	–	–	4.3	Rocky openings within lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 395–8,875 feet Bloom Period: June–September	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Downingia willamettensis</i>	Cascade downingia	–	–	2B.2	Mesic meadows and seeps. Elevation: 0–10,500 feet Bloom Period: May–July	X	–	–	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Entosthodon kochii</i>	Koch's cord moss	–	–	1B.3	Soil on river banks in cismontane woodland. Elevation: 590–3,280 feet Bloom Period: N/A	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–
<i>Epilobium nivium</i>	Snow Mountain willowherb	–	–	1B.2	Rocky substrates in chaparral and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 2,610–8,205 feet Bloom Period: June–October	X	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Epilobium septentrionale</i>	Humboldt County fuchsia	–	–	4.3	Sometimes rocky and sometimes sandy soils within broadleaved upland forest and North Coast coniferous forest. Elevation: 150–5,905 feet Bloom Period: July–September	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–

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<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh horsetail	–	–	3	Marshes and swamps. Elevation: 150–3,280 feet Bloom Period: N/A	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Eriastrum brandegeae</i>	Brandegee's eriastrum	–	–	1B.1	Volcanic, sandy substrates of chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 1,395–2,755 feet Bloom Period: April–August	X	X	X	–	X	–	–	X
<i>Eriastrum tracyi</i>	Tracy's eriastrum	–	CR	3.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 1,035–5,840 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Erigeron biolettii</i>	Streamside daisy	–	–	3	Rocky, mesic soils in broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, and North Coast coniferous forest. Elevation: 100–3,610 feet Bloom Period: June–October	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Erigeron greenei</i>	Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine or volcanic soils in chaparral. Elevation: 260–3,295 feet Bloom Period: May–September	X	X	–	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Eriogonum nervulosum</i>	Snow Mountain buckwheat	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine chaparral communities. Elevation: 985–6,905 feet Bloom Period: June–September	X	X	–	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Eriogonum strictum</i> var. <i>greenei</i>	Greene's buckwheat	–	–	4.3	Rocky, serpentine soils of lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 2,625–6,890 feet Bloom Period: July–September	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Eriogonum ternatum</i>	Ternate buckwheat	–	–	4.3	Serpentine soils of lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1,000–7,300 feet Bloom Period: June–August	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Eriogonum tripodum</i>	Tripod buckwheat	–	–	4.2	Often serpentine soils of chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 655–5,250 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>bahiiforme</i>	Bay buckwheat	–	–	4.2	Rocky, often serpentine soils in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 2,295–7,220 feet Bloom Period: July–September	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–

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<i>Eryngium constancei</i>	Loch Lomond button-celery	FE	CE	1B.1	Vernal pools. Elevation: 1,510 –2,805 feet Bloom Period: April–June	X	X	X	–	X	X	–	X
<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i>	Jepson’s coyote thistle	–	–	1B.2	Clay soils of valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 10–985 feet Bloom Period: April–August	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Erythranthe nudata</i>	Bare monkeyflower	–	–	4.3	Serpentine seeps of chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 655–2,295 feet Bloom Period: May–June	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
<i>Erythronium helenae</i>	St. Helena fawn lily	–	–	4.2	Volcanic or serpentine substrates of chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 1,150–4,005 feet Bloom Period: March–May	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	X
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i>	San Joaquin spearscale	–	–	1B.2	Alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, meadows seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 5–2,740 feet Bloom Period: April–October	–	X	–	–	X	–	–	–
<i>Fritillaria glauca</i>	Siskiyou fritillaria	–	–	4.2	Slopes in serpentine and talus habitat in alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest Elevation: 5,695-8,005 feet Bloom period: June–July	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Fritillaria purdyi</i>	Purdy’s fritillary	–	–	4.3	Usually serpentine substrates of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 575–7,400 feet Bloom Period: March–June	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
<i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i>	Adobe-lily	–	–	1B.2	Adobe soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 195–2,315 feet Bloom Period: February–April	–	X	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	–	CE	1B.2	Clay substrates of marshes and swamps (lake margins) and vernal pools. Elevation: 35–7,790 feet Bloom Period: April–August	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X

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<i>Grimmia torenii</i>	Toren's grimmia	–	–	1B.3	Openings, rocky substrates, boulder and rock walls, carbonate substrates, and volcanic substrates in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1,065–3,805 feet Bloom Period: N/A	X	–	–	X	X	X	X	–
<i>Hackelia amethystina</i>	Amethyst stickseed	–	–	4.3	Disturbed areas and openings in lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 4,920–7,595 feet Bloom Period: June–July	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Harmonia nutans</i>	Nodding harmonia	–	–	4.3	Sometimes rocky, sometimes gravelly, often volcanic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 245–3,200 feet Bloom Period: March–May	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Harmonia hallii</i>	Hall's harmonia	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine substrates of chaparral. Elevation: 1,000–3,200 feet Bloom Period: April–June	X	X	X	–	X	X	–	X
<i>Harmonia stebbinsii</i>	Stebbins' harmonia	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine soils in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1,310-5,185 feet Bloom Period: May-June	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>calyculata</i>	Mendocino tarplant	–	–	4.3	Sometimes serpentine substrates of cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 740–4,595 feet Bloom Period: July–November	X	X	–	X	X	–	X	X
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>	Congested-headed hayfield tarplant	–	–	1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland and sometimes roadsides. Elevation: 65–1,835 feet Bloom Period: April–November	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Hesperolinon adenophyllum</i>	Glandular western flax	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine soils (Safford and Miller 2020) in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 490–4,315 feet Bloom Period: May–August	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Hesperolinon bicarpellatum</i>	Two-carpellate western flax	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine soils of chaparral. Elevation: 195–3,295 feet Bloom Period: May–July	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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<i>Hesperolinon didymocarpum</i>	Lake County western flax	–	CE	1B.2	Serpentine substrates of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 1,085–1,200 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Hesperolinon drymarioides</i>	Drymaria-like western flax	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine substrates of closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 330–3,710 feet Bloom Period: May–August	–	X	–	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Hesperolinon sharsmithiae</i>	Sharsmith's western flax	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine soils of chaparral. Elevation: 885–985 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	X	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Hesperolinon tehamense</i>	Tehama County western flax	–	–	1B.3	Serpentine soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 330–4100 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Horkelia bolanderi</i>	Bolander's horkelia	–	–	1B.2	Within and on edges of vernal mesic areas in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 1,475–3,910 feet Bloom Period: June–August	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Iliamna bakeri</i>	Baker's globe mallow	–	–	4.2	Volcanic soils (often in burned areas) of chaparral, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest openings, and pinyon and juniper woodland. Elevation: 3,280–8,205 feet Bloom Period: June–September	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	–	–	2B.1	Mesic areas in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (often alkali) and riparian scrub. Elevation: 0–3,985 feet Bloom Period: September–May	X	X	–	–	X	X	–	X
<i>Iris longipetala</i>	Coast iris	–	–	4.2	Mesic areas in coastal prairie, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. Elevation: 0–1,970 feet Bloom Period: March–May	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
<i>Juncus luciensis</i>	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, great basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Elevation: 985–6,695 feet Bloom Period: April–July	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–

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<i>Kopsiopsis hookeri</i>	Small ground-cone	–	–	2B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 295–2,905 feet Bloom Period: April–August	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–
<i>Lasthenia burkei</i>	Burke's goldfields	FE	CE	1B.1	Mesic sites within meadows and seeps and vernal pools. Elevation: 50–1,970 feet Bloom Period: April–June	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	Contra Costa goldfields	FE	–	1B.1	Mesic sites within cismontane woodland, playas with alkaline soils, valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools. Elevation: 0–1,540 feet Bloom Period: March–June	X	–	X	X	–	–	–	–
<i>Layia septentrionalis</i>	Colusa layia	–	–	1B.2	Sandy or serpentine soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation: 330–3,595 feet Bloom Period: April–May	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Legenere limosa</i>	Legenere	–	–	1B.1	Various seasonally inundated areas including wetlands, wetland swales, marshes, vernal pools, artificial ponds, and floodplains of intermittent drainages (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005). Elevation: 5–2,885 feet Bloom Period: April–June	X	–	X	–	X	X	–	X
<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>	Bristly leptosiphon	–	–	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 180–4,920 feet Bloom Period: April–July	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Leptosiphon latisectus</i>	Broad-lobed leptosiphon	–	–	4.3	Open or partially shaded grassy slopes (Patterson and Battaglia 2021), broadleafed upland forest and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 560–4,920 feet Bloom Period: April–June	–	X	X	X	–	–	X	X
<i>Leptosiphon grandiflorus</i>	Large-flowered leptosiphon	–	–	4.2	Usually sandy soils of coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 15–4,005 feet Bloom Period: April–August	X	–	–	–	X	X	–	–

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<i>Leptosiphon jepsonii</i>	Jepson's leptosiphon	–	–	1B.2	Usually volcanic soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation: 330–1,640 feet Bloom Period: March–May	X	–	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Leptosiphon latisectus</i>	Broad-lobed leptosiphon	–	–	4.3	Open or partially shaded grassy slopes (Patterson and Battaglia 2021), broadleafed upland forest and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 560–4,920 feet Bloom Period: April–June	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Leptosiphon rattanii</i>	Rattan's leptosiphon	–	–	4.3	Sometimes gravelly or rocky soils in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 5,580 -6,560 feet Bloom Period: May-July	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Lewisia stebbinsii</i>	Stebbins' lewisia	–	–	1B.2	Gravelly, sometimes serpentine soils in lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 5,250-6,725 feet Bloom Period: May-July	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Lilium rubescens</i>	Redwood lily	–	–	4.2	Sometimes serpentine soils and roadsides of broad leafed upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, and North Coast coniferous forest. Elevation: 100–6,265 feet Bloom Period: April–August	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–
<i>Limnanthes floccosa</i> ssp. <i>floccosa</i>	Woolly meadowfoam	–	–	4.2	Vernally mesic chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 195–4,380 feet Bloom Period: March–May	X	–	X	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Limnanthes vinculans</i>	Sebastopol meadowfoam	FE	CE	1B.1	Vernally mesic areas in meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Elevation: 50–1,000 feet Bloom Period: April–May	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	X
<i>Lomatium hooveri</i>	Hoover's lomatium	–	–	4.3	Serpentine or rarely volcanic substrates of chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 985–2,905 feet Bloom Period: April–July	–	X	–	–	X	–	X	X

Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Documented or Identified as Having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area													
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	California Rare Plant Rank	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
<i>Lomatium repostum</i>	Napa lomatium	–	–	4.2	Serpentine soils, often in openings or on volcanic substrates, sometimes gravelly or rocky soils, and rarely on sandstone soils within broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland. The microhabitat is flat to steep slopes in chaparral and woodland (mixed evergreen forest often with madrone). Elevation: 295–4,725 feet Bloom Period: March–June	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	–
<i>Lupinus antoninus</i>	Anthony Peak lupine	–	–	1B.2	Rocky substrates in lower montane and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 4,000–7,495 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	X	X	X	–	X	–	–
<i>Lupinus milo-bakeri</i>	Milo Baker’s lupine	–	CT	1B.1	Cismontane woodland often along roadsides and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 1,295–1,410 feet Bloom Period: June–September	–	X	–	–	–	X	X	–
<i>Lupinus sericatus</i>	Cobb Mountain lupine	–	–	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 900–5,005 feet Bloom Period: March–June	X	X	X	–	X	–	–	X
<i>Malacothamnus helleri</i>	Heller’s bush-mallow	–	–	3.3	Sandstone substrates of chaparral and gravelly substrates of riparian woodland. Elevation: 1,000–2,085 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Micropus amphibolus</i>	Mt. Diablo cottonweed	–	–	3.2	Rocky soils in broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 150–2,705 feet Bloom Period: March–May	X	–	X	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Microseris sylvatica</i>	Sylvan microseris	–	–	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, Great basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland; rarely on serpentine substrates. Elevation: 150–4,920 feet Bloom Period: March–June	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	X

Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Documented or Identified as Having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area													
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	California Rare Plant Rank	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
<i>Mielichhoferia elongata</i>	Elongate copper moss	–	–	4.3	Metamorphic rock that is usually acidic, usually vernal mesic, often on roadsides, and sometimes carbonate in broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and subalpine coniferous forest. Elevation: 0–6,430 feet Bloom Period: N/A	X	X	–	–	X	–	–	X
<i>Monardella viridis</i>	Green monardella	–	–	4.3	Conifer forests (Sanders et al. 2012), broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 330–3,315 feet Bloom Period: June–September	X	X	X	X	–	X	–	–
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i>	Little mousetail	–	–	3.1	Mesic areas (USACE 2022) of valley and foothill grassland and alkaline vernal pools. Elevation: 65–2,100 feet Bloom Period: March–June	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–
<i>Navarretia cotulifolia</i>	Cotula navarretia	–	–	4.2	Adobe soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 15–6,005 feet Bloom Period: May–June	–	X	–	–	X	X	X	X
<i>Navarretia jepsonii</i>	Jepson’s navarretia	–	–	4.3	Serpentine substrates of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 575–2,805 feet Bloom Period: April–June	–	X	–	X	X	X	–	X
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	Baker’s navarretia	–	–	1B.1	Vernal pools and mesic areas within cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation: 15–5,710 feet Bloom Period: April–July	X	X	–	–	X	X	–	X
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pauciflora</i>	Few-flowered navarretia	FE	CT	1B.1	Volcanic ash flow vernal pools. Elevation: 1,310–2,805 feet Bloom Period: May–June	X	X	X	–	X	–	–	–
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>plieantha</i>	Many-flowered navarretia	FE	CE	1B.2	Volcanic ash flow vernal pools. Elevation: 100–3,115 feet Bloom Period: May–June	X	X	X	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Navarretia linearifolia</i> ssp. <i>pinnatisecta</i>	Pinnate-leaved navarretia	–	–	4.3	Serpentine or volcanic substrates of chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 985–7,220 feet Bloom Period: June–August	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Documented or Identified as Having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	California Rare Plant Rank	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
<i>Navarretia myersii</i> ssp. <i>deminuta</i>	Small pincushion navarretia	–	–	1B.1	Clay or loamy vernal pools. Elevation: 1,165-1,165 feet Bloom Period: April–May	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>nigelliformis</i>	Adobe navarretia	–	–	4.2	Clay and sometimes serpentine soils in vernal mesic valley and foothill grasslands and sometimes in vernal pools. Elevation: 330–3,280 feet Bloom Period: April–June	–	X	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>radians</i>	Shining navarretia	–	–	1B.2	Vernal pools and clay depressions (Johnson 2013) within cismontane woodland and valley or foothill grassland. Elevation: 215–3,280 feet Bloom Period: April–July	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Navarretia paradoxinota</i>	Porter's navarretia	–	–	1B.3	Vernally mesic openings and drainages on serpentine substrates in meadows and seeps. Elevation: 540–2,755 feet Bloom Period: May–June	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–
<i>Navarretia rosulata</i>	Marin County navarretia	–	–	1B.2	Rocky and serpentine substrates of closed-cone coniferous forest and chaparral. Elevation: 655–2,085 feet Bloom Period: May–Jul	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	X
<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	Northern adder's-tongue	–	–	2B.2	Meadows and seeps and margins of marshes and swamps. Elevation: 3,280-6,560 feet Bloom Period: July	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>	Slender Orcutt grass	FT	CE	1B.1	Vernal pools, often gravelly. Elevation: 115–5,775 feet Bloom Period: May–September	X	–	X	X	X	X	–	X
<i>Panicum acuminatum</i> var. <i>thermale</i>	Geysers panicum	–	CE	1B.2	Geothermically–altered soils and sometimes streamsid es of closed–cone coniferous forest, riparian forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 1,000–8,105 feet Bloom Period: June–August	X	–	X	–	X	–	–	–
<i>Penstemon newberryi</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	Sonoma beardtongue	–	–	1B.3	Rocky substrates of chaparral. Elevation: 2,295–4,495 feet Bloom Period: April–August	X	–	X	–	X	–	–	–

Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Documented or Identified as Having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area													
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	California Rare Plant Rank	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
<i>Perideridia gairdneri</i> ssp. <i>gairdneri</i>	Gairdner's yampah	–	–	4.2	Vernally mesic areas in broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 0–2,000 feet Bloom Period: June–October	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X
<i>Piperia leptopetala</i>	Narrow-petaled rein orchid	–	–	4.3	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1,245–7,300 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	X	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Piperia michaelii</i>	Michael's rein orchid	–	–	4.2	Coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 10–3,000 feet Bloom Period: April–August	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–
<i>Plagiobothrys hystriculus</i>	Bearded popcornflower	–	–	1B.1	Often in vernal swales, and in mesic areas of valley and foothill grassland and vernal pool margins. Elevation: 0–900 feet Bloom Period: April–May	–	–	–	–	X	–	X	–
<i>Plagiobothrys lithocaryus</i>	Mayacamas popcornflower	–	–	1A	Mesic areas in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 985–1,475 feet Bloom Period: April–May	–	X	X	X	–	–	–	X
<i>Plagiobryoides vinosula</i>	Wine-colored tufa moss	–	–	4.2	Usually in granitic rock or granitic soil along seeps and streams, sometimes in clay. Elevation: 100–5,695 feet Bloom Period: N/A	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	Eel-grass pondweed	–	–	2B.2	Assorted freshwater marshes and swamps. Elevation: 0–6,105 feet Bloom Period: June–July	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	–
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>	California alkali grass	–	–	1B.2	Alkaline, vernally mesic areas and sinks, flats and lake margins in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 5–3,050 feet Bloom Period: March–May	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	X

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<i>Ranunculus lobbii</i>	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	–	–	4.2	Mesic areas of cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 50–1,540 feet Bloom Period: February–May	–	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
<i>Sedella leiocarpa</i>	Lake County stonecrop	FE	CE	1B.1	Vernally mesic depressions in volcanic outcrops in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Elevation: 1,200–2,590 feet Bloom Period: April–May	X	–	X	–	X	–	X	–
<i>Sedum flavidum</i>	Pale yellow stonecrop	–	–	4.3	Openings, rocky, serpentine, talus, or volcanic soils of broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1,165-7,070 feet Bloom Period: May-July	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Sedum sanhedrinum</i>	Sanhedrin Mountain stonecrop	–	–	1B.2	Openings, rock crevices, rocky and talus in gabbroic, metamorphic, or serpentine soils of chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper coniferous forest. Elevation: 4,645-7,495 feet Bloom Period: May-July	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Senecio clevelandii</i> var. <i>clevelandii</i>	Cleveland's ragwort	–	–	4.3	Serpentine seeps of chaparral. Elevation: 1,200–2,955 feet Bloom Period: June–July	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>pillsburiensis</i>	Lake Pillsbury checkerbloom	–	–	1B.2	Openings in chaparral. Elevation: 2,295-2,295 feet Bloom Period: July-August	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	X
<i>Sidalcea keckii</i>	Keck's checkerbloom	–	–	1B.1	Closed–cone coniferous forest and chaparral; usually on serpentine substrates. Elevation: 1,790–3,280 feet Bloom Period: May–June	–	X	–	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>hydrophila</i>	Marsh checkerbloom	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine substrates of chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 1,610–4,005 feet Bloom Period: May–July	X	–	X	–	X	–	–	–
<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>valida</i>	Kenwood Marsh checkerbloom	FE	CE	1B.1	Freshwater marshes and swamps. Elevation: 375–490 feet Bloom Period: June–September	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–

Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Documented or Identified as Having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area													
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	California Rare Plant Rank	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
<i>Silene bolanderi</i>	Bolander's catchfly	–	–	1B.2	Usually grassy openings and sometimes along roadsides or in canyons in rocky or serpentine soils in the edges of chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and North Coast coniferous forest. Elevation: 1,380–3,775 feet Bloom Period: May–June	–	–	–	X	–	–	X	X
<i>Stipa lemmonii</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Pubescent needle grass	–	–	3.2	Serpentine substrates in chaparral and Lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 3,380–4,315 feet Bloom Period: May–June	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Streptanthus barbiger</i>	Bearded jewelflower	–	–	4.2	Serpentine substrates of chaparral. Elevation: 490–3,510 feet Bloom Period: May–July	X	–	X	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Streptanthus brachiatus</i> ssp. <i>brachiatus</i>	Socrates Mine jewelflower	–	–	1B.2	Rocky, serpentine substrates of chaparral openings and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 425–2,495 feet Bloom Period: May–July	X	X	X	–	X	–	–	–
<i>Streptanthus brachiatus</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanii</i>	Freed's jewelflower	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine soils in chaparral. Elevation: 295– 2,675 feet Bloom Period: June–September	X	X	–	–	X	–	–	–
<i>Streptanthus drepanoides</i>	Sickle-fruit jewelflower	–	–	4.3	Serpentine soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 900–5,445 feet Bloom Period: April–June	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–
<i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanii</i>	Hoffman's bristly jewelflower	–	–	1B.3	Serpentine substrates of cismontane woodland. Elevation: 705–3,395 feet Bloom Period: April–July	X	–	X	X	–	X	–	–
<i>Streptanthus hesperidis</i>	Green jewelflower	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine substrates of closed-cone coniferous forest and chaparral. Elevation: 2,000–2,000 feet Bloom Period: March–May	X	–	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Streptanthus morrisonii</i> ssp. <i>elatus</i>	Three Peaks jewelflower	–	–	1B.2	Closed–cone coniferous forest and chaparral; usually on serpentine substrates. Elevation: 1,790–3,280 feet Bloom Period: May–June	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–

Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Documented or Identified as Having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area													
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	California Rare Plant Rank	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
<i>Streptanthus morrisonii</i> ssp. <i>kruckebergii</i>	Kruckeberg's jewelflower	–	–	1B.2	Serpentine substrates of chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 1,610–4,005 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Streptanthus vernalis</i>	Early jewelflower	–	–	1B.2	Rocky substrates in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and often serpentine substrates in valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 395–1,560 feet Bloom Period: March–July	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	Northern slender pondweed	–	–	2B.2	Assorted shallow freshwater marshes and swamps. Elevation: 985–7,055 feet Bloom Period: May–July	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–
<i>Sulcaria badia</i>	Grooved beard lichen	–	–	4.2	Usually on bark of hardwoods and conifers in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1,360–4,955 feet Bloom Period: N/A	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Thelypodium brachycarpum</i>	Short-podded thelypodium	–	–	4.2	Serpentine, adobe, or alkaline substrates of chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. Elevation: 2,200–8,400 feet Bloom Period: May–August	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	X
<i>Tortella alpicola</i>	Alpine crisp-moss	–	–	2B.3	Rocky and volcanic soils in cismontane woodland. Elevation: 4,595–4,595 feet Bloom Period: N/A	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Toxicoscordion fontanum</i>	Marsh zigadenus	–	–	4.2	Vernally mesic chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and marshes and swamps; often on serpentine substrates. Elevation: 50–3,280 feet Bloom Period: April–July	X	–	–	–	X	–	X	–
<i>Tracyina rostrata</i>	Beaked tracyina	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 295–4,165 feet Bloom Period: May–June	–	–	X	X	–	X	X	X
<i>Trichodon cylindricus</i>	Cylindrical trichodon	–	–	2B.2	Exposed soil along roadsides and in sandy substrates in broadleafed upland forest, meadows and seeps, and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 165–6,570 feet Bloom Period: N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–

Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Documented or Identified as Having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area													
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	California Rare Plant Rank	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
<i>Trichostema ruygtii</i>	Napa bluecurls	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 100–2,230 feet Bloom Period: June–October	X	–	X	X	–	X	–	–
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	Two-fork clover	FE	–	1B.1	Sometimes associated with serpentine soils in coastal bluff scrub and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 15–1,360 feet Bloom Period: April–June	X	–	X	X	–	–	–	X
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>	Saline clover	–	–	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, mesic and alkaline areas in valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 0–985 feet Bloom Period: April–June	–	X	–	–	X	–	–	–
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	Oval-leaved viburnum	–	–	2B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest communities. Elevation: 705–4,595 feet Bloom Period: May–June	X	–	–	X	X	–	–	–

Notes: CESA = California Endangered Species Act; ESA = Endangered Species Act; N/A = Not Applicable; NPPA = Native Plant Protection Act; USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

California Rare Plant Rank

- (1A) Presumed extinct in California.
- (1B.1) Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California.
- (1B.2) Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California.
- (1B.3) Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; not very threatened in California.
- (2.1) Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; seriously threatened in California.
- (2.2) Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; fairly threatened in California.

Federal Status Codes:

- FE = ESA listed, Endangered
- FT = ESA listed, Threatened

- (2.3) Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; not very threatened in California.
- (3.1) Plants about which we need more information; seriously threatened in California.
- (3.2) Plants about which we need more information; fairly threatened in California.
- (3.3) Plants about which we need more information; not very threatened in California.
- (4.1) Plants of limited distribution; seriously threatened in California.
- (4.2) Plants of limited distribution; fairly threatened in California.
- (4.3) Plants of limited distribution; not very threatened in California.

State Status Codes:

- CE = CESA- or NPPA listed, Endangered
- CT = CESA- or NPPA listed, Threatened
- CR = CESA- or NPPA listed, Rare

Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2025a; Jepson Flora Project [eds] 2025; Johnson 2013; Patterson and Battaglia 2021; Safford and Miller 2020; Sanders et al. 2012; USACE 2022; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005

Table 2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Documented or Identified as having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area													
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
Amphibians													
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i>	California giant salamander	–	–	SSC	Wet coastal forests in or near clear, cold permanent and semi-permanent streams and seeps up to 3,000 feet. Adults are terrestrial and typically found within 50 meters of water. North Coast Ranges south to Santa Cruz County. Survey Period: Winter-Spring.	X	–	X	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 1	Foothill yellow-legged frog Northwest/North Coast Clade	–	–	SSC	Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles in variety of habitats. Needs cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks of permanent water to attain metamorphosis. Can be active all year in warmer locations; become inactive or hibernate in colder climates. Northern Coast Ranges, Klamath Mountains and Cascade Range. Survey Period: May–October.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT	–	SSC	Lowlands and foothills of the northern and southern Coast Ranges and Sierra Nevada. Found in deep standing or flowing water with dense shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation; requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Adults require aestivation habitat to endure summer dry down. Survey Period: January – Sept.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	Western spadefoot (Northern DPS)	FPT	–	SSC	California endemic species of vernal pools, swales, and seasonal wetlands in grassland, scrub and woodland habitats throughout the Central Valley and South Coast Ranges. Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils. Survey Period: Winter-Spring.	–	X	–	–	X	X	X	–
<i>Taricha rivularis</i>	Red-bellied newt	–	–	SSC	Breeds in streams with moderate flow and clean, rocky substrate. Adults are terrestrial in coastal woodlands and redwood forests along the northern California coast. Will migrate over 1 kilometer to breed. North Coast Range to Lake County; isolated population in Santa Clara County. Survey Period: Winter-Spring.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Birds													
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Western grebe	–	–	BCC	Winters on salt or brackish bays, estuaries, sheltered sea coasts, freshwater lakes, and rivers. Nests on freshwater lakes and marshes with open water bordered by emergent vegetation. Nesting: June-August	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X

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<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Clark's grebe	–	–	BCC	Winters on salt or brackish bays, estuaries, sheltered sea coasts, freshwater lakes, and rivers. Breeds on freshwater to brackish marshes, lakes, reservoirs and ponds, with a preference for large stretches of open water fringed with emergent vegetation. Nesting: June-August	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
<i>Coccyzus americanus*</i>	Yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	CE	–	Breeding habitat is generally open woodland with clearings and low, dense, scrubby vegetation associated with watercourses, and includes desert riparian woodlands with willow, Fremont's cottonwood, alder, walnut, box-elder, and dense mesquite. Nests are generally found in deciduous hardwoods with thick bushes, vines, or hedgerows providing dense foliage within 10 meters (33 feet) of ground; prefer riparian patches of at least 81 hectares (200 acres) (Hughes 2020). Winters in South America. Nesting: June 15-August 15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Selasphorus rufus*</i>	Rufous hummingbird	–	–	BCC	Breeds in British Columbia and Alaska (does not breed in California). Winters in coastal Southern California south into Mexico. Common migrant during March-April in Sierra Nevada foothills and June-August in Lower Conifer to Alpine zone of Sierra Nevada. Nesting habitat includes secondary succession communities and openings, mature forests, parks and residential area. Nesting: April-July	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Selasphorus sasin*</i>	Allen's hummingbird	–	–	BCC	Breeds along narrow coastal band from Southwest Oregon south to Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. Channel Islands. Migratory subspecies winter in Mexico, and <i>sedentarius</i> resident on Channel Islands and coastal southern California. Breeding occurs in coastal scrub, riparian habitat, mixed evergreen or live oak woodlands. Nesting: February-June	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Anaryhynchus nivosus nivosus*</i>	Western snowy plover (Interior population)	–	–	BCC, SSC	Nests on the ground, on open sandy, barrens shores of inland saline lakes (e.g., Salton Sea), on river bars, and man-made ponds such as wastewater ponds, dredge spoils, and salt evaporation ponds. Nesting: March-September	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Marbled godwit	–	–	BCC	Nests in Montana, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, into Canada. Winter range along Pacific Coast from British Columbia south to Central America, with small numbers wintering in interior California. Wintering habitat includes coastal mudflats, meadows, estuaries, sandy beaches, sandflats, and salt ponds. Migrant/Wintering in CA: August-April	–	–	X	X	X	–	X	X
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher	–	–	BCC	Nests in Canada, southern Alaska; winters in coastal California south to South America; wintering habitat includes coastal mudflats and brackish lagoons. Migrant/Wintering: late-August-May	–	X	X	X	–	–	X	X
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser yellowlegs	–	–	BCC	Nests in Alaska and Canada. In California, winters along Pacific Coast from San Francisco Bay south to Southern California, and Salton Sea. Wintering habitat includes a wide variety of wetlands such as salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, sandbars, riverbanks, lakeshores, rain puddles, sewage lagoons, reservoirs, prairie sloughs, and salt pans. Migrant/Wintering: September-March	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Willet	–	–	BCC	Breeds locally in interior of western North America. In California, breeding range includes the Klamath Basin and Modoc Plateau and portions of Mono and possibly Inyo counties. Breeding habitat includes prairies, Breeds in wetlands and grasslands on semiarid plains; in uplands near brackish or saline wetlands; prefers temporary, seasonal, and alkali wetlands over semipermanent and permanent wetlands. Nesting: April-August	–	X	X	X	X	–	X	X
<i>Larus heermanni</i> *	Heermann’s gull	–	–	BCC	Breeding ranges includes Gulf of California and offshore Baja California and disjunct location at Robert’s Lake, Monterey County. Wintering habitat includes rocky sea coasts, coastal sloughs, estuaries, harbors, lagoons, bays, and offshore kelp beds. Nesting: March-August	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Larus occidentalis</i> *	Western gull	–	–	BCC	Breeds on offshore islands and rocks along Pacific Coast from Washington to Baja California. Western gulls breed on islands, including offshore islands, rocky islets, abandoned piers, channel markers, dikes in commercial salt flats with rocky or vegetated areas with adequate cover. Nesting: April-August	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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<i>Larus californicus</i> *	California gull (nesting colony)	–	–	BCC, CDFW WL	Nesting occurs in the Great Basin, Great Plains, Mono Lake, and south San Francisco Bay. Breeding colonies located on islands on natural lakes, rivers, or reservoirs. Winters along Pacific Coast from southern British Columbia south to Baja California and Mexico. In California, winters along coast and inland (Central Valley, Salton Sea). Nesting: April-August	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> *	California condor	FE	CE	CFP	Nests on cliff ledges and rarely in large tree cavities; foraging occurs over vast expanses of coastline, grassland, meadows, savannahs. Non-migratory; can be observed during any season; nesting: eggs (late January-May), nestlings to fledge (March-December)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagle	–	–	CFP, CDFW WL	Nesting habitat includes mountainous canyon land, rimrock terrain of open desert and grasslands, riparian, oak woodland/savannah, and chaparral. Nesting occurs on cliff ledges, river banks, trees, and human-made structures (e.g., windmills, platforms, and transmission towers). Breeding occurs throughout California, except the immediate coast, Central Valley floor, Salton Sea region, and the Colorado River region, where they can be found during Winter. Nesting: February-August Wintering in Central Valley: October-February	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	Northern harrier	–	–	BCC, SSC	Nests on the ground in open wetlands, marshy meadows, wet/lightly grazed pastures, (rarely) freshwater/brackish marshes, tundra, grasslands, prairies, croplands, desert, and shrub-steppe. Nesting: April-September	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Accipiter atricapillus</i>	American goshawk	–	–	SSC	Nesting occurs in mature to old-growth forests composed primarily of large trees with high canopy closure. In California, nests are built primarily in conifer trees in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade and northwestern coastal Ranges. Nesting: March-August	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	De-listed	CE	CFP	Typically nests in forested areas near large bodies of water in the northern half of California; nest in trees and rarely on cliffs; wintering habitat includes forest and woodland communities near water bodies (e.g., rivers, lakes), wetlands, flooded agricultural fields, open grasslands. Nesting: February-September Wintering: October-March	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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<i>Psiloscops flammeolus</i>	Flammulated owl	–	–	BCC	In California, breeding range includes Cascades, Sierra Nevada, interior coast ranges, Transverse and Peninsular ranges. Nests in tree cavities within dry montane conifer or aspen forests, often with oak, dense saplings, or other brushy understory. Nesting: May-August	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Western screech-owl	–	–	BCC	Nests in tree cavities excavated by woodpeckers, natural cavities in trees, and nest boxes. Breeding habitat includes vegetation communities with deciduous trees, such as riparian, desert, oak and pine-oak woodlands, and urban/suburban parks. Nesting: March-July	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	Northern spotted owl	FT	CT	–	Found from Marin County through coastal ranges north to British Columbia; breeds in old growth mature forest. They use forests with greater complexity and structure. Nesting: March-June	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared owl	–	–	BCC, SSC	Nests in open forests, riparian woodland, conifer forests, dense vegetation adjacent to grasslands, shrublands or other open communities. Nesting: March-August	–	–	–	X	–	–	X	–
<i>Dryobates nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker	–	–	BCC	Resident from northern California south to Baja California. Nests in tree cavities in oak woodlands and riparian woodlands. Nesting: April-July	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	White-headed woodpecker	–	–	BCC	Requires montane coniferous forests dominated by pines. Found year-round in Ponderosa pine woodland, black oak woodland, mixed coniferous forest, Jeffrey pine woodland, and red fir forests. Uses snags for nesting. Nesting: April-August	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided flycatcher	–	–	SSC, BCC	Nests in montane and northern coniferous forests in forest openings, forest edges, semiopen forest stands. In California, nests in coastal forests, Cascade and Sierra Nevada region. Winters in Central to South America. Nesting: May-August	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Pica nuttallii</i>	Yellow-billed magpie	–	–	BCC	Endemic to California; found in the Central Valley and coast range south of San Francisco Bay and north of Los Angeles County; nesting habitat includes oak savannah with large in large expanses of open ground; also found in urban parklike settings. Nesting: April-June	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–

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<i>Poecile rufescens rufescens</i>	Chestnut-backed chickadee (Northern)	–	–	BCC	Found from Alaska south to coastal Sonoma County, California into Montana and Sierra Nevada. Breeding habitat includes coniferous forests and deciduous woodlands. Nesting: March-June	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak titmouse	–	–	BCC	Nests in tree cavities within dry oak or oak-pine woodland and riparian; where oaks are absent, they nest in juniper woodland, open forests (gray, Jeffrey, Coulter, pinyon pines and Joshua tree). Nesting: March-July	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple martin	–	–	SSC	In California, breeds along coast range, Cascade-northern Sierra Nevada region and isolated population in Sacramento. Nesting habitat includes montane forests, Pacific lowlands with dead snags; the isolated Sacramento population nests in weep holes under elevated highways/bridges. Winters in South America. Nesting: May-August	X	–	X	–	X	X	X	X
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Wrentit	–	–	BCC	Coastal sage scrub, northern coastal scrub, chaparral, dense understory of riparian woodlands, riparian scrub, coyote brush and blackberry thickets, and dense thickets in suburban parks and gardens. Nesting: March-August	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California thrasher	–	–	BCC	Resident and endemic to coastal and Sierra Nevada-Cascade foothill areas of California. Nests are usually well hidden in dense shrubs, including scrub oak, California lilac, and chamise. Nesting: February-July	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	–
<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus*</i>	Evening grosbeak	–	–	BCC	In Sierra Nevada, they nest in trees and large shrubs in open canopy mixed conifer, open canopy red fir, and closed canopy red fir forests. Nesting: May-August	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Haemorhous cassinii*</i>	Cassin's finch	–	–	BCC	Breeds throughout the conifer belts of North America's western interior mountains, from central British Columbia to northern New Mexico and Arizona; mostly between 3,000'-10,000' elevation. Often in mature forests of pine, spruce and aspen; especially open, dry pine forests. Some will breed in open sagebrush shrubland with scattered western junipers. Nesting: May-July	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's goldfinch	–	–	BCC	Breeds in Sierra Nevada and inner Coast Range foothills surrounding the Central Valley and the southern Coast Range to Santa Barbara County east through southern California to the Mojave Desert and Colorado Desert into the Peninsular Range. Nests in arid and open woodlands with chaparral or other brushy areas, tall annual weed fields, and a water source (e.g., small stream, pond, lake), and to a lesser extent riparian woodland, coastal scrub, evergreen forests, pinyon-juniper woodland, planted conifers, and ranches or rural residences near weedy fields and water. Nesting: March-September	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper sparrow	–	–	BCC, SSC	In California, breeding range includes most coastal counties south to Baja California; western Sacramento Valley and western edge of Sierra Nevada region. Nests in moderately open grasslands and prairies with patchy bare ground. Avoids grasslands with extensive shrub cover; more likely to occupy large tracts of habitat than small fragments; removal of grass cover by grazing often detrimental. Nesting: May-August	–	–	X	X	–	–	X	–
<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>	Black-chinned sparrow	–	–	BCC	In California, breeds in inner Coast Ranges, Transverse Range, and Peninsular Range, west slope of Sierra Nevada from Kern County to Mariposa County and mountains of southeastern California. Nesting habitat includes moderately dense tall brush on rugged mountain slopes with rocky outcrops and scattered large trees. Prefers young stands with openings. Nesting: April-August	X	–	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Pooecetes gramineus affinis</i> *	Oregon vesper sparrow	–	–	BCC, SSC	Breeds in western Washington and western Oregon south to Del Norte County California. Nests in grasslands, prairie. Winters almost entirely in California in the lower valleys and plains west of the mountains from Central California (Butte County) south to Baja California. Wintering: September-April	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> *	Belding's savannah sparrow	–	CE	BCC	Resident coastally from Point Conception south into Baja California; coastal salt marsh. Year-round resident; nests March-August	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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<i>Melospiza melodia graminea*</i>	Santa Barbara song sparrow	–	–	BCC	Breeding habitat includes dense shrubs and thickets of giant coreopsis (<i>Coreopsis gigantea</i>), grasslands with scattered shrubs, Artemisia-Opuntia grass associations, and dense grasslands. Resident on California Channel Islands (San Clemente, San Miguel, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, Anacapa) and Isla Los Coronados, Baja California. Nesting: February-July	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock’s oriole	–	–	BCC	Breeding habitat includes riparian and oak woodlands. Nesting: March-July	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	–	CT	BCC, SSC	Breeds locally west of Cascade-Sierra Nevada and southeastern deserts from Humboldt and Shasta counties south to San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego counties. Central California, Sierra Nevada foothills and Central Valley, Siskiyou, Modoc and Lassen counties. Nests colonially in freshwater marsh, blackberry bramble, milk thistle, triticale fields, weedy (mustard, mallow) fields, giant cane, safflower, stinging nettles, tamarisk, riparian scrublands and forests, fiddleneck and fava bean fields (Beedy et al. 2020). Nesting: March-August	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*</i>	Saltmarsh common yellowthroat	–	–	BCC, SSC	Breeds in salt marshes of San Francisco Bay; winters San Francisco south along coast to San Diego County. Nesting: March-July	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crustaceans													
<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	Conservancy fairy shrimp	FE	–	–	Vernal pools/wetlands. Survey Period: November-April	X	–	X	–	X	X	–	X
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	–	–	Vernal pools/wetlands. Survey Period: November–April	–	X	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE	–	–	Vernal pools/wetlands. Survey Period: November-April	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fish													
<i>Lavinia exilicauda chi</i>	Clear Lake hitch	FPT	CT	–	Found only in Clear Lake and associated ponds and streams in Lake County. Adults found in the limnetic zone. Juveniles found in the shallow-water habitat hiding in vegetation. Spawning occurs in streams flowing into Clear Lake (Ewing 2021). Survey Period: N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Archoplites interruptus</i>	Sacramento tule perch	–	–	SSC	Ponds, rivers, backwaters, reservoirs, and lakes in the Central Valley. Survey Period: N/A	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	X

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<i>Hysterocarpus traskii lagunae</i>	Clear Lake tule perch	–	–	SSC	Endemic to Clear Lake, Lower Blue Lake, and Upper Blue Lake in Lake County. Requires cover and are usually found in small shoals in deep tule beds, among rocks, or among branches of fallen leaves (Moyle et al. 2015). Survey Period: N/A	X	X	X	X	X	–	X	X
<i>Hysterocarpus traskii pomo*</i>	Russian River tule perch	–	–	SSC	This subspecies is confined to the Russian River and its tributaries in Sonoma and Mendocino counties. This subspecies requires clear, flowing water and abundant cover, such as beds of aquatic macrophytes, submerged tree branches, overhanging plants, and large boulders (Moyle et al. 2015). Survey Period: N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 8	Steelhead (CA Central California Coast DPS)	FT	–	–	Fast-flowing, well-oxygenated rivers and streams. This DPS includes naturally spawned anadromous steelhead originating below natural and manmade impassable barriers from the Russian River to and including Aptos Creek, and all drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays eastward to Chipps Island at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2023). Survey Period: N/A	X	–	X	X	–	X	–	–
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 49	Steelhead - northern California DPS winter-run	FT	–	–	Fast-flowing, well-oxygenated rivers and streams below dams in Humboldt and Sonoma counties. Survey Period: N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 48	Steelhead - northern California DPS summer-run	FT	–	–	Fast-flowing, well-oxygenated rivers and streams below dams in Humboldt and Sonoma counties. Survey Period: N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Coho salmon (California Central Coast ESU)	FE	CE	–	Anadromous; spawning and rearing in streams and small freshwater coastal tributaries. Survey Period: N/A	–	–	X	X	–	X	–	–
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Coho salmon (Southern Oregon/ Northern California Coast ESU)	FT	–	–	Anadromous; spawning and rearing in streams and small freshwater coastal tributaries. Survey Period: N/A	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*</i>	Chinook salmon (California Coastal ESU)	FT	–	–	Rivers and streams south of the Klamath River to and including the Russian River. Survey Period: N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Insects													
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	–	CC	–	Primarily nests underground, found in variety of habitats including open grasslands, shrublands, chaparral, desert margins, and semi-urban settings, from the California coast east to the Sierra Cascade and from Redding south to Mexico. Survey Period: February-October (Preferably April-August)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch butterfly	FPT	–	–	Adult monarchs west of the Rocky Mountains typically overwinter in sheltered wooded groves of Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, and gum eucalyptus along coastal California, then disperse in spring throughout California, Nevada, Arizona, and parts of Oregon and Washington. Adults require milkweed and additional nectar sources during the breeding season. Larval caterpillars feed exclusively on milkweed. Survey Period: Any season	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT	–	–	Elderberry shrubs. Survey Period: Any season	–	X	–	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Bombus occidentalis*</i>	Western bumble bee	–	CC	–	Meadows and grasslands with abundant floral resources. Primarily nests underground. Largely restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada, although rarely detected on the California coast. Survey Period: April-November	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mammals													
<i>Arborimus pomo</i>	Sonoma tree vole	–	–	SSC	North coast fog belt from Oregon border to Sonoma County. Feeds almost exclusively on Douglas-fir needles. Will occasionally take needles of grand fir, hemlock or spruce. Survey Period: Any season	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
<i>Martes caurina humboldtensis</i>	Humboldt marten	FE	CT	SSC	Late successional, old-growth, mature, or structurally complexly structured conifer dominated forest. Species can also utilize shrub dominated serpentine habitat and shore pine and transitional shore pine/Douglas-fir-hemlock forests in Oregon. Dens are typically found in large diameter tree hollows or snags. This species occurs from Clatsop County on the Northern Oregon Coast, south to Sonoma County on the Northern California coast. Survey Period: N/A	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	–	–	SSC	Drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils. Survey Period: Any season	–	–	X	X	–	–	X	–
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	–	–	SSC	Occurs throughout the west and is distributed from the southern portion of British Columbia south along the Pacific coast to central Mexico and east into the Great Plains, with isolated populations occurring in the central and eastern United States. It has been reported in a wide variety of habitat types ranging from sea level to 3,300 meters. Habitat associations include: coniferous forests, mixed meso-phytic forests, deserts, native prairies, riparian communities, active agricultural areas, and coastal habitat types. Roosting can occur within caves, mines, buildings, rock crevices, trees. Survey Period: April-September	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat	–	–	SSC	Crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees (e.g., basal hollows of redwoods, cavities of oaks, exfoliating pine and oak bark, deciduous trees in riparian areas, and fruit trees in orchards). Also roosts in various human structures such as bridges, barns, porches, bat boxes, and human occupied as well as vacant buildings (WBWG 2025). Survey Period: April-September	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	Fisher	–	–	SSC	Coastal northern California and includes reintroduced populations in the northern Sierra Nevada and southern Oregon Cascades. Any season	–	X	X	X	–	X	X	–
<i>Perognathus inornatus</i>	San Joaquin pocket mouse	–	–	SSC	Grassland, oak savanna and arid scrubland in the southern Sacramento Valley, Salinas Valley, San Joaquin Valley and adjacent foothills, south to the Mojave Desert. Survey Period: Any season	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Lasiurus frantzii</i>	Western red bat	–	–	SSC	Roosts in foliage of trees or shrubs; Day roosts are commonly in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas. There may be an association with intact riparian habitat (particularly willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores) (WBWG 2025). Survey Period: April-September	X	–	X	–	X	X	–	–
<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Wolverine	FPT	CT	–	Scarce resident of North Coast mountains and Sierra Nevada. Wide variety of high elevation habitats. Survey Period: Any season	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–

Table 2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Documented or Identified as having the Potential to Occur within the Planning Area													
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW	Habitat	Cobb Mountain Planning Area	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Kelseyville Planning Area	Lakeport Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area	North Lake Communities Planning Area	Rivieras Planning Area
Reptiles													
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> *	Green sea turtle	FT	–	–	Found in fairly shallow waters (except when migrating) inside reefs, bays, and inlets. The turtles are attracted to lagoons and shoals with an abundance of marine grass and algae. Open beaches with a sloping platform and minimal disturbance are required for nesting (USFWS 2021b). Survey Period: N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	Western pond turtle	FPT	–	SSC	Requires basking sites and upland habitats up to 0.5 kilometer from water for egg laying. Uses ponds, streams, detention basins, and irrigation ditches. Survey Period: April-September	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Notes: CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife; CESA = California Endangered Species Act; DPS = Distinct Population Segment; ESA = Endangered Species Act; ESU = Evolutionarily Significant Unit; N/A = Not Applicable; NPPA = Native Plant Protection Act; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; WBWG = Western Bat Working Group
*These species came up in the literature review for one or more of the Planning Areas but have low potential to occur in Lake County due to lack of habitat or because Lake County is outside the species’ known geographic range.

- Status Codes:
- FE ESA listed, Endangered
 - FT ESA listed, Threatened
 - FPT Formally Proposed for ESA listing as Threatened
 - BCC USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern (USFWS 2021a)
 - CE CESA- or NPPA listed, Endangered
 - CT CESA- or NPPA-listed, Threatened
 - CC Candidate for CESA listing as Endangered or Threatened
 - CFP California Fish and Game Code Fully Protected Species (§ 3511-birds, § 4700-mammals, §5050-reptiles/amphibians)
 - SSC CDFW Species of Special Concern
 - CDFW WL CDFW Watch List
 - Delisted Formally Delisted

Sources: CDFW 2025a; Beedy et al. 2020; Ewing 2021; Hughes 2020; Moyle et al. 2015; Patterson and Battaglia 2021; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2023; USFWS 2021a, 2021b; WBWG 2025.

4.1.5 Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat

EFH and critical habitat designated by the USFWS and NOAA mapped within Lake County are shown on Figure 4. The County includes EFH for Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) along the Eel River and Middle Creek in northern Lake County (NOAA 2025b) and designated critical habitat for the following species (USFWS 2025b; NOAA 2021):

- Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)
- Slender Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia tenuis*)
- California Coastal Evolutionarily Significant Unit Chinook salmon

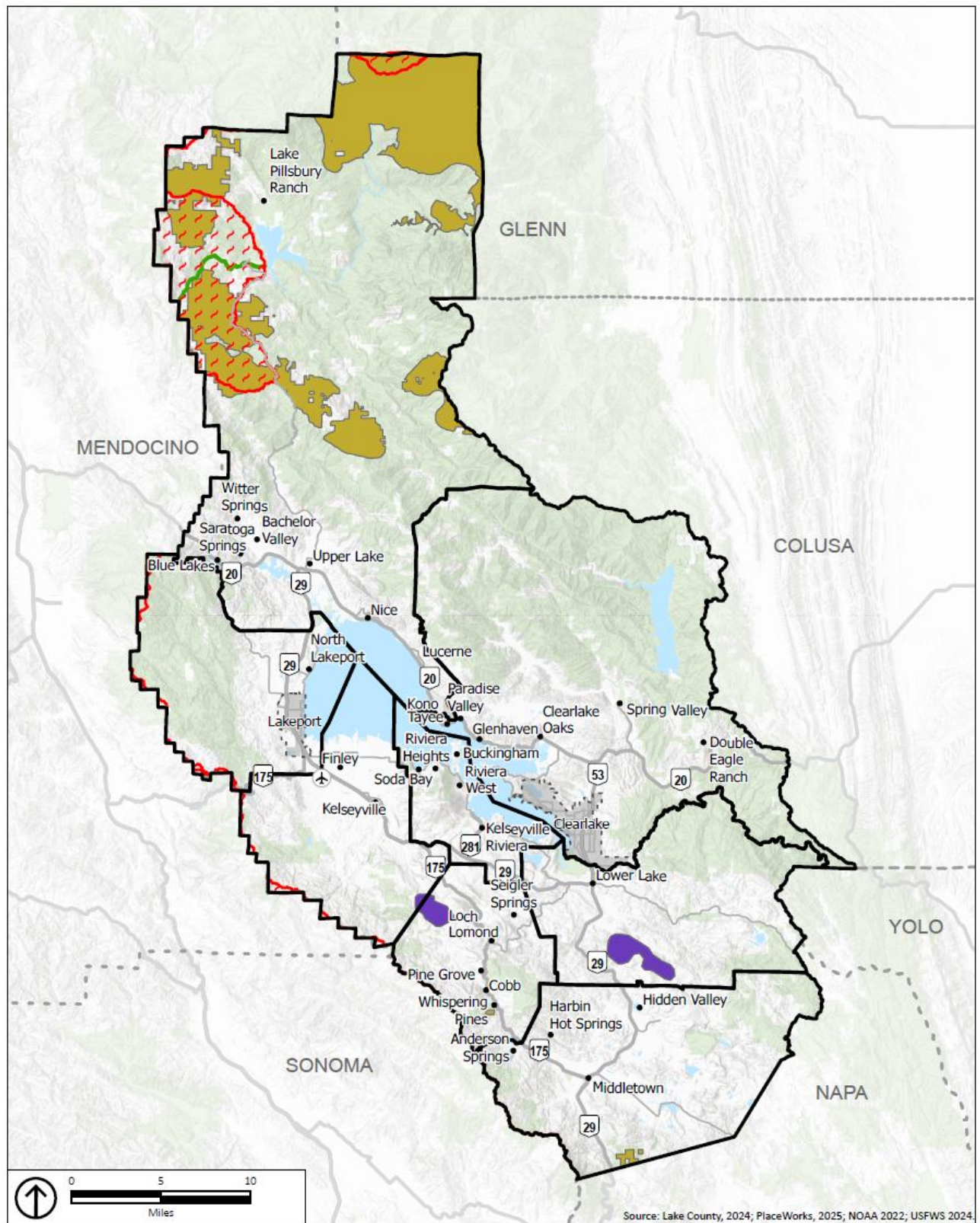
4.1.6 Sensitive Natural Communities

Based on the literature review, the following eight sensitive natural communities are documented to occur in the Study Area (CDFW 2025a):

- Coast and Valley Freshwater Marsh
- Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest
- Northern Basalt Flow Vernal Pool
- Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool
- Northern Interior Cypress Forest
- Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool
- Serpentine Bunchgrass
- Wildflower Field

As described in Section 4.1.2, the general vegetation communities and land cover types within the County include conifer forest/woodland, mixed conifer and hardwood forest/woodland, hardwood forest/woodland, shrub, herbaceous, agriculture, water, barren, and urban areas. These general vegetation communities and land cover types, with the exception of urban, barren, and agriculture, can be more finely classified into vegetation alliances and all have potential to include alliances that may be considered sensitive natural communities by CDFW. The County likely contains vegetation communities beyond those described in this assessment that may also be considered sensitive natural communities by CDFW.

Brief descriptions of the sensitive natural communities known to occur in the Study Area are provided below.



- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Planning Area Boundary | Unincorporated Community or Landmark Area | Critical Habitat |
| Incorporated City | Airport | Northern Spotted Owl |
| Incorporated City Sphere of Influence | | Slender Orcutt Grass |
| | | Salmon, Chinook |
| | | Salmon EFH |

Figure 4. Critical Habitat

4.1.6.1 Coast and Valley Freshwater Marsh

Coast and valley freshwater marsh communities are dominated by perennial, emergent monocots that often form closed canopies. This community type occurs at quiet, permanently flooded freshwater sites lacking a significant current. Soils are deep due to extended saturation. Coast and valley freshwater marshes occur along the coast and within coastal valleys near river mouths and lake and spring margins. Plants in the genera *Typha* and *Schoenoplectus* dominate this community. Other characteristic genera include *Carex*, *Cyperus*, *Eleocharis*, *Juncus*, and *Verbena* (Holland 1986; NatureServe 2025). CNDDDB occurrences of this sensitive natural community are mapped within the Cobb Mountain Area, East Lake Communities Planning Area, Kelseyville Planning Area, Lakeport Planning Area, Lower Lake Planning Area, North Lake Communities Planning Area, and Rivas Planning Area (CDFW 2025a).

4.1.6.2 Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest

The Great Valley mixed riparian forest community consists of tall, dense, broadleaved riparian forest. Several tree species form a mostly closed canopy. These communities form on fine-textured alluvium in areas that experience overbank flooding with less severe physical disturbance. Great Valley mixed riparian forests occur on floodplains of low-gradient, depositional streams. Characteristic plant genera include *Populus*, *Salix*, *Acer*, *Juglans*, *Platanus*, and *Fraxinus* (Holland 1986). CNDDDB occurrences of this sensitive natural community are mapped within the East Lake Communities Planning Area, North Lake Communities Planning Area, and Rivas Planning Area (CDFW 2025a).

4.1.6.3 Northern Basalt Flow Vernal Pool

The northern basalt flow vernal pool community consists of small, seasonally inundated depressions forming on top of basalt flows. Basalt flow pools are scattered along the western Sierra Nevada foothills and in the volcanic tablelands of the Modoc Plateau. Soils within these pools are incredibly thin over solid bedrock that prevents water from percolating downward. Plants in the genera *Downingia*, *Lasthenia*, *Blennosperma*, *Eryngium*, *Epilobium* and *Psilocarphus* are common in this community (Holland 1986; NatureServe 2025). CNDDDB occurrences of this sensitive natural community are mapped within the Cobb Mountain Planning Area, East Lake Communities Planning Area, Lower Lake Planning Area, Middletown Planning Area, and Rivas Planning Area (CDFW 2025a).

4.1.6.4 Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool

The northern hardpan vernal pool community consists of shallow, seasonally inundated pools found in depressions within open grasslands and woodlands. The largest concentrations of these pools are found within intermountain valleys. The soil in the bottom of these pools consists of clay or cemented silicon or iron hardpan that retains water for prolonged periods in the spring but dries out completely in the summer. Plants in the genera *Downingia*, *Isoetes*, *Triteleia*, *Eryngium*, *Plagiobothrys*, and *Callitriche* dominate this community (NatureServe 2025). CNDDDB occurrences of this sensitive natural community are mapped within the Middletown Planning Area (CDFW 2025a).

4.1.6.5 Northern Interior Cypress Forest

The northern interior cypress forest community is an open, fire-maintained forest community found on harsh dry soils. This community is often associated with ultramafic soils and often intergrades with serpentine chaparral. Northern interior cypress forests are distributed in California across the Siskiyou Mountains, North and South Coast Ranges, Cascades, and northern Sierra Nevada. Plants of the genus *Hesperocyparis* dominate this community. Typical associates of this community include plants in the genera *Pinus*, *Quercus*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Arctostaphylos* (Holland 1986; NatureServe 2025). CNDDDB occurrences of this sensitive natural community are mapped within the Lakeport Planning Area, Lower Lake Planning Area, and Middletown Planning Area (CDFW 2025a).

4.1.6.6 Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool

Northern volcanic mud flow vernal pools are shallow, seasonally inundated pools that are typically smaller than hardpan vernal pools (less than 50 square meters). Mud flow pools experience shorter inundation periods than volcanic ash flow pools. Plants of the genera *Lasthenia*, *Downingia*, *Eryngium*, *Eleocharis*, *Psathyrotes*, and *Sedella* are typical of volcanic pools (NatureServe 2025). CNDDDB occurrences of this sensitive natural community are mapped within the Cobb Mountain Planning Area, East Lake Communities Planning Area, Kelseyville Planning Area, Lower Lake Area, Rivas Planning Area (CDFW 2025a).

4.1.6.7 Serpentine Bunchgrass

The serpentine bunchgrass community is an open, perennial bunchgrass dominated grassland restricted to sites with serpentine soils. This community is dominated by native species to a greater extent than other California grassland communities. Serpentine bunchgrass is scattered throughout the Coast Ranges. Plants of the genera *Stipa*, *Festuca*, *Poa*, *Calamagrostis*, *Melica*, *Eschscholzia*, and *Hemizonia* are typical of this community (Holland 1986). CNDDDB occurrences of this sensitive natural community are mapped within the Lakeport Planning Area, Lower Lake Planning Area, and Middletown Planning Area (CDFW 2025a).

4.1.6.8 Wildflower Field

Wildflower fields are herb-dominated communities distinguished by showy annual wildflower displays. Species dominance varies between sites and between years depending on climatic and site conditions. These communities are often found in areas of poorer nutrient quality in association with grasslands and oak woodlands. Wildflower fields are distributed throughout the valleys and foothills of California with the exception of the North Coast and desert regions. Plants in the genera *Eschscholzia*, *Gilia*, *Layia*, *Lupinus*, and *Castilleja* are commonly found in this community (Holland 1986). CNDDDB occurrences of this sensitive natural community are mapped within the East Lake Communities Planning Area and Middletown Planning Area (CDFW 2025a).

4.1.6.9 Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program

The CDFW Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (VegCAMP) develops and maintains vegetation assessment and mapping of high-priority conservation and management areas within California, including sensitive natural communities. VegCAMP refines vegetation alliance classifications and locations of SNCs identified by the CNDDDB statewide mapping data, using site specific field assessments and fine-scale vegetation mapping. VegCAMP vegetation mapping is classified using the National Vegetation Classification System and MCV (CNPS 2025b). While completing a state-wide vegetation assessment and map is the goal of the program, vegetation data is only complete for portions of California at this time.

ECORP reviewed VegCAMP vegetation data for the Study Area (CDFW 2004, 2024) and determined the data to only be complete for portions of the Lower Lake Planning Area, Middleton Planning Area, and East Lake Communities Planning Area. Sensitive natural communities mapped within the VegCAMP data are presented on Figure 5, and Table 3 depicts sensitive natural communities by Planning Area.

Table 3. VegCAMP Mapped Sensitive Natural Communities within the Study Area			
Vegetation Community	East Lake Communities Planning Area	Lower Lake Planning Area	Middletown Planning Area
Basket bush - river hawthorn - desert olive patches	X	–	–
California bay forest and woodland	X	X	X
California buckeye groves	X	–	–
California coffeeberry – western azalea scrub - Brewer's willow	X	X	X
Canyon live oak - Interior live oak chaparral	X	–	–
Fremont cottonwood forest and woodland	X	X	–
Goodding's willow - red willow riparian woodland and forest	X	–	–
Hoary, common, and Stanford manzanita chaparral	X	–	–
Red osier thickets	X	–	–
Soft and western rush – Sedge marshes	X	–	–
Ultramafic cypress woodland	X	X	X
Valley oak riparian forest and woodland	X	X	X
Valley oak woodland and forest	X	X	X

Notes: VegCAMP = Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program

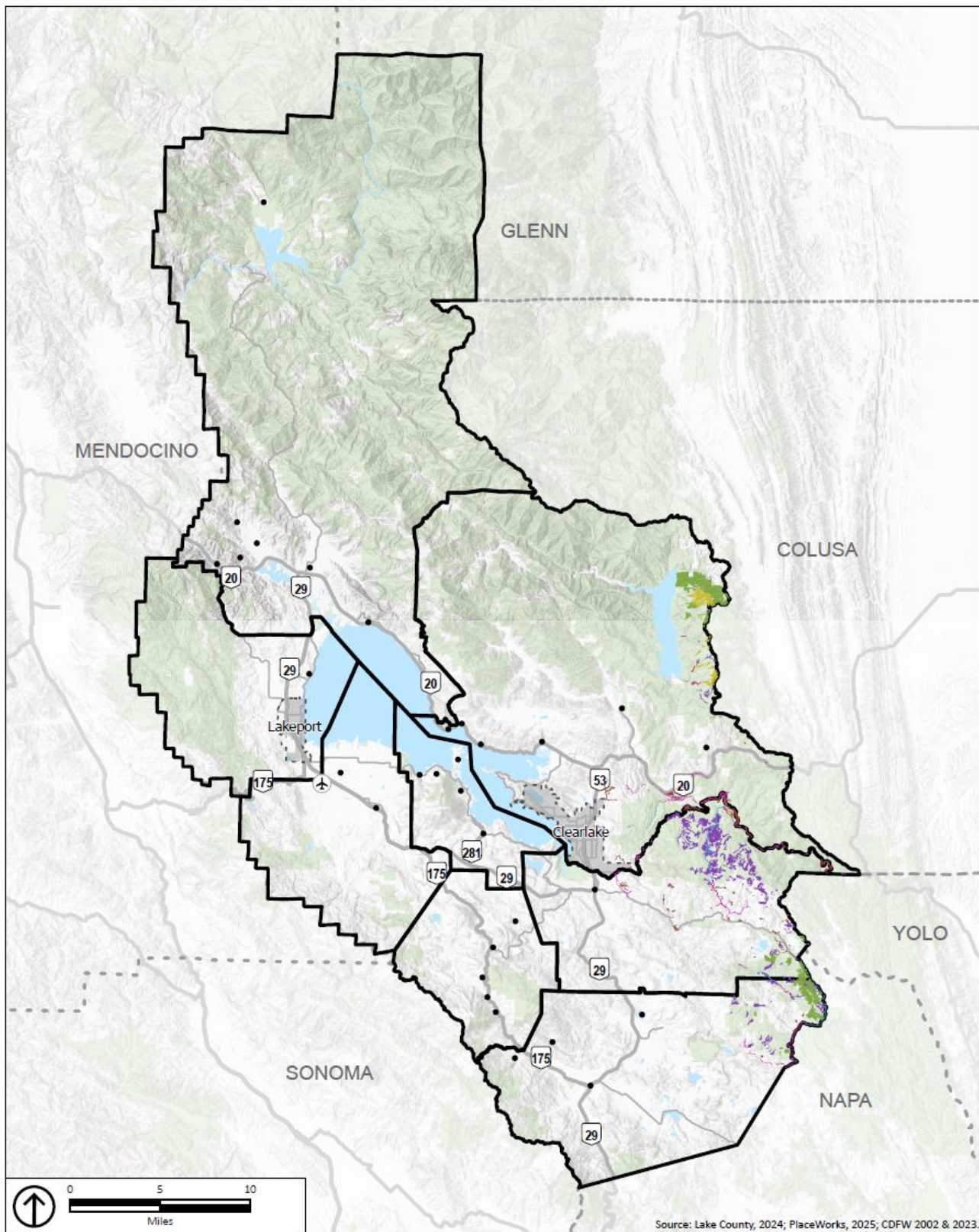


Figure 5. Sensitive Natural Communities

4.1.7 Wildlife Movement/Corridors and Nursery Sites

The County includes essential movement corridors for native resident and migratory fish and wildlife species. CDFW has mapped an Essential Habitat Connectivity Area running northeast to southwest through the northern portion of the County. This corridor connects Natural Landscape Blocks in Mendocino National Forest with a Natural Landscape Block near Cow Mountain, and those further south and west in Mendocino and Sonoma Counties (Figure 6; CDFW 2014). Natural Landscape Blocks in the far northeast corner of the County, northeast of Lake Pillsbury, within Mendocino National Forest, are also coincident with Mule deer migration corridors, stopover and winter range habitats identified by CDFW (CDFW 2022a).

The M2B identifies several Terrestrial Linkage Potentials from the Mayacamas Mountains, southwest of Lake County, to Clear Lake, and connecting to the Berryessa Range around the south side of Clear Lake in several locations. It also identifies numerous Riparian Linkage Potentials along the rivers and streams in the County (Figure 7). Drainages within the County provide important movement corridors for a variety of fish and wildlife.

Bureau of Land Management lands within a 1-mile-wide corridor of Cache Creek are also designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) for bald eagles and tule elk by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM 2025).

Highway 53 near Burns Valley Creek and Highway 20 along the North Fork Cache Creek, where several drainages converge, have been identified by CDFW as *wildlife movement barriers* and priorities for improving terrestrial wildlife movement (CDFW 2022b).

4.2 Planning Areas

Lake County is managed under eight Planning Areas, as depicted on all resources maps referenced above. The following sections provide a summary of biological resources within each Planning Area.

4.2.1 Cobb Mountain Planning Area

4.2.1.1 Vegetation Communities

The conifer forest/woodland and mixed conifer and hardwood forest/woodland vegetation communities dominate the higher elevations of this planning area. A significant timber-producing stand is found in the Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest, which occupies the plateau-like top of Boggs Mountain in this planning area. Communities of northern oak woodland occur throughout the northeastern, southern, and central portions of this planning area. The south- and west-facing slopes of the Mayacamas Mountains are covered almost exclusively by the shrub vegetation community.

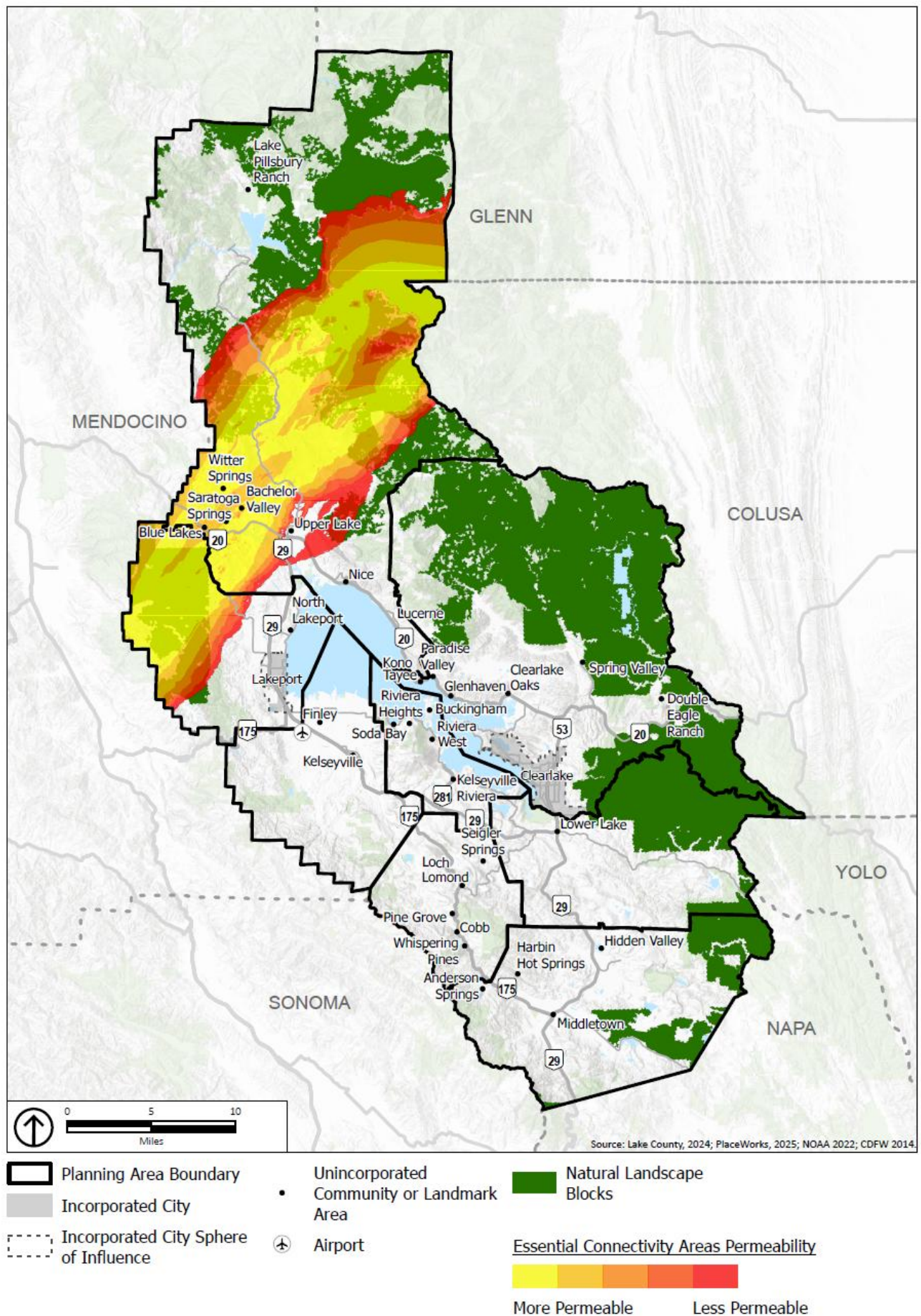
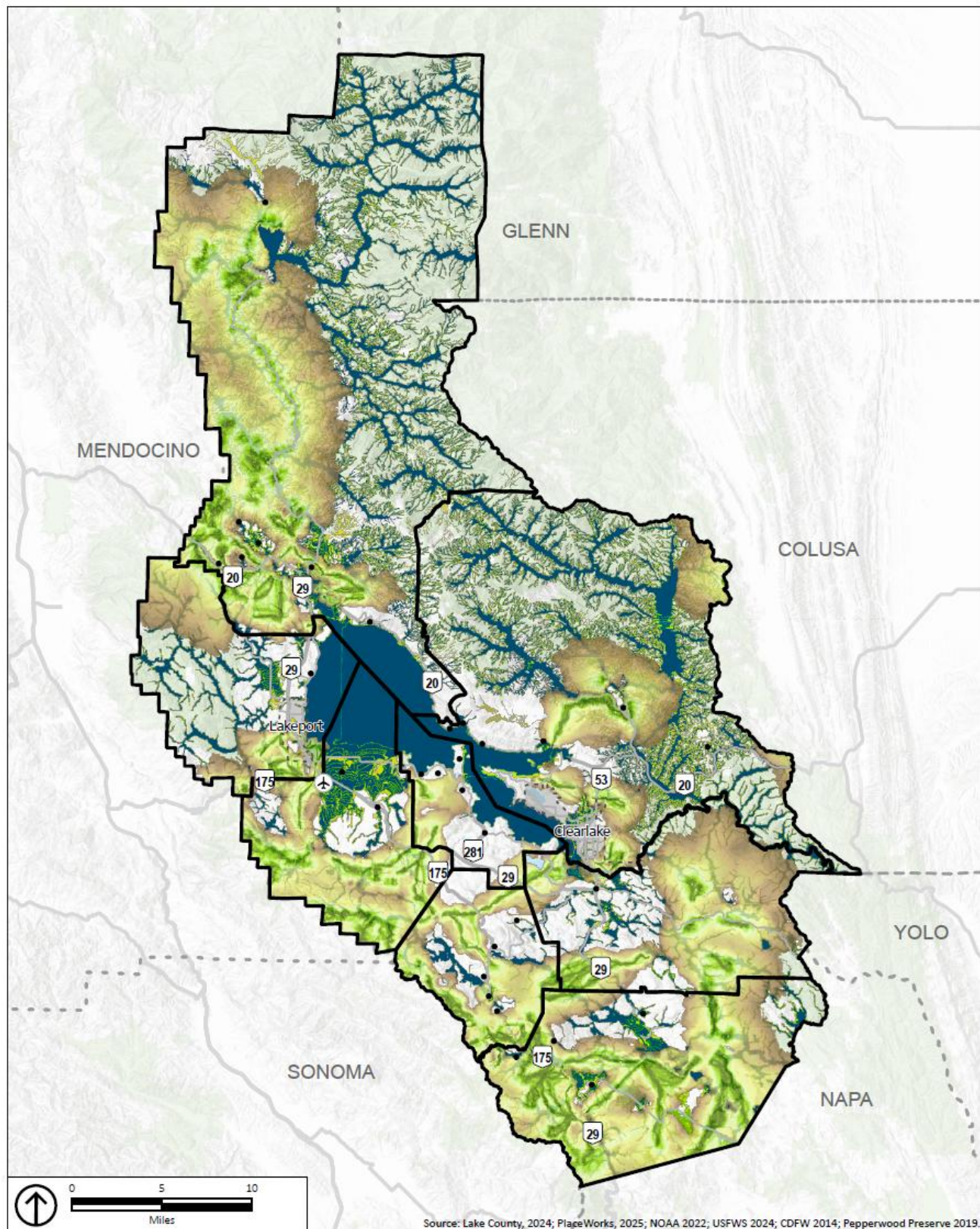


Figure 6. California Essential Habitat Connectivity (CEHC)



- Planning Area Boundary
- Incorporated City
- Incorporated City Sphere of Influence
- Unincorporated Community or Landmark Area
- ✈ Airport

Riparian Linkage Potential*



Terrestrial Linkage Potential*



*Locations with high values have a greater capacity to facilitate the movement of multiple terrestrial species and maintain ecological processes.

Figure 7. Mayacamas to Berryessa Habitat Connectivity

4.2.1.2 Aquatic Resources

The Cobb Mountain Planning Area contains waterways such as Alder, Lee, Cole, High Valley, Jones, and Kelsey creeks, as well as Big Canyon Creek and its tributaries. In the Cobb Mountain Planning Area, Boggs Lake is the area's largest and most diverse vernal lake. Other large vernal pools within the Cobb Mountain Area are found at Salminas Meadow and Loch Lomond, and near Bonanza Springs near Loch Lomond Road.

4.2.1.3 Special-Status Species

Based on the literature review, four special-status amphibians, 17 birds, one crustacean, four fish, two insects, 77 plants, three mammals, and one reptile have been documented within the Cobb Mountain Planning Area. This includes one amphibian, three birds, one crustacean, two fish, two insects, nine plants, and one reptile listed or proposed to be listed under the state and/or federal ESAs. The listed plants and animals documented in the Cobb Mountain Planning Area are presented in Tables 1 and 2 in Section 4.1.4 above.

4.2.1.4 Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat

Critical habitat for Slender Orcutt grass has been designated surrounding Boggs Lake. A small area of Northern Spotted Owl critical habitat has also been designated on the southeast side of Cobb Mountain. EFH for salmon is identified along the western County boundary within this Planning Area.

4.2.1.5 Sensitive Natural Communities

The following SNCs have known occurrences in the Cobb Mountain Planning Area:

- Coast and valley freshwater marsh
- Northern basalt flow vernal pool
- Northern volcanic mud flow vernal pool

4.2.1.6 Local Special Protection Areas

In addition to natural features of creeks, streams, and critical riparian areas or waterways, the following sites are specifically identified in the Cobb Mountain Area Plan (Lake County Planning Department 1989) as critical resource and conservation areas which require special protection:

- Boggs Lake
- Boggs Mountain-Big Canyon Creek area
- Cobb Mountain
- La Cienega de Carlos
- Little Falls

- Loch Lomond vernal pool
- Salminas meadow and vernal pool
- Loch Lomond Road vernal pool
- Anderson meadow

4.2.1.7 *Wildlife/Movement Corridors and Nursey Sites*

Though the CEHC mapper does not identify any wildlife movement corridors within the Cobb Mountain Planning Area, the M2B mapper identifies both terrestrial and riparian linkages throughout the Planning Area, running east to west and north to south.

4.2.2 *East Lake Communities Planning Area*

4.2.2.1 *Vegetation Communities*

Within the East Lake Communities Planning Area, the mixed conifer and hardwood forest/woodland and hardwood forest/woodland vegetation communities are found in the higher elevations of Bartlett Mountain. The east and south parts of this Planning Area are primarily classified as the shrub vegetation community. Rattlesnake Island is where the herbaceous vegetation community is prevalent in this Planning Area.

4.2.2.2 *Aquatic Resources*

Within the East Lake Communities Planning Area, riparian areas occur along Cache Creek from the North Fork to the county line, and along the North Fork of Cache Creek north and south of Indian Valley Reservoir. In the East Lake Communities Planning Area, wetlands are prevalent along the shoreline of Clear Lake.

4.2.2.3 *Special-Status Species*

Based on the literature review, four special-status amphibians, 20 birds, two crustaceans, four fish, three insects, 87 plants, five mammals, and one reptile have been documented within the East Lake Communities Planning Area. This includes two amphibians, three birds, two crustaceans, two fish, three insects, nine plants, and one reptile listed or proposed to be listed under the state and/or federal ESAs. The listed plants and animals documented in the East Lake Communities Planning Area are presented in Tables 1 and 2 in Section 4.1.4 above.

4.2.2.4 *Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat*

There is no designated critical habitat or EFH within the East Lake Communities Planning Area.

4.2.2.5 Sensitive Natural Communities

The following SNCs have known occurrences in the East Lake Communities Planning Area based on CNDDDB data:

- Coast and valley freshwater marsh
- Great Valley mixed riparian forest
- Northern basalt flow vernal pool
- Northern volcanic mud flow vernal pool
- Wildflower fields

Additionally, the following SNCs have been mapped by VegCAMP within the East Lake Communities Planning Area:

- Basket bush-river hawthorn-desert olive patches
- California bay forest and woodland
- California buckeye groves
- California coffeeberry – western azalea scrub - Brewer's willow
- Canyon live oak - Interior live oak chaparral
- Fremont cottonwood forest and woodland
- Goodding's willow - red willow riparian woodland and forest
- Hoary, common, and Stanford manzanita chaparral
- Red osier thickets
- Soft and western rush – sedge marshes
- Ultramafic cypress woodland
- Valley oak riparian forest and woodland
- Valley oak woodland and forest

4.2.2.6 Local Special Protection Areas

In addition to wetlands, riparian habitats, oak woodland, and special-status species habitats, the following sites are specifically identified in the Shoreline Communities Area Plan (Lake County Community Development Department 2009) as critical resource areas which require special protection:

- Wilson Valley
- Complexion Springs

- Indian Valley
- Walker Ridge
- Gilbert Creek Basin
- Sulphur Bank Mine

4.2.2.7 *Wildlife/Movement Corridors and Nursey Sites*

There is a significant CEHC Landscape Block mapped across the eastern half of the East Lake Communities Planning Area, encompassing Indian Valley Reservoir and the surrounding mountains, rivers, and springs. There are no identified Essential Connectivity Areas. The M2B identifies terrestrial linkages between Clear Lake, Indian Valley Reservoir, and Cache Creek. Numerous riparian linkages are mapped along drainages throughout the Planning Area.

4.2.3 Kelseyville Planning Area

4.2.3.1 *Vegetation Communities*

The hardwood forest/woodlands vegetation community is concentrated in Big Valley, with a 90-acre stand of oak woodland adjacent to Clear Lake State Park, and a smaller stand situated between Finley Road and Loasa Road. The herbaceous and agriculture vegetation communities occur in the northern and eastern portions of the Planning Area, near Clear Lake, while shrub dominates in the southwest.

4.2.3.2 *Aquatic Resources*

In the Kelseyville Planning Area, Kelsey Creek, McGough Slough, Adobe Creek, Cole Creek, and Thompson Creek and their tributaries drain north into Clear Lake, situated at the northern extent of the Planning Area. Along these creeks are rich and well-developed riparian forests and a few associated lakes, ponds, and freshwater wetlands. Emergent and forested/shrub wetlands occupy the margins of Clear Lake.

4.2.3.3 *Special-Status Species*

Based on the literature review, four special-status amphibians, 20 birds, one crustacean, five fish, two insects, 64 plants, five mammals, and one reptile have been documented within the Kelseyville Planning Area. This includes one amphibian, three birds, one crustacean, three fish, two insects, five plants, and one reptile listed or proposed to be listed under the state and/or federal ESAs. The listed plants and animals documented in the Kelseyville Planning Area are presented in Tables 1 and 2 in Section 4.1.4 above.

4.2.3.4 *Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat*

Critical habitat for Slender Orcutt grass has been designated surrounding Boggs Lake at the eastern limit of the Kelseyville Planning Area. EFH for salmon is identified along the western County boundary within this Planning Area.

4.2.3.5 *Riparian Habitat and Sensitive Natural Communities*

The following SNCs have known occurrences in the Kelseyville Planning Area:

- Coast and valley freshwater marsh
- Northern volcanic mud flow vernal pool

4.2.3.6 *Local Special Protection Areas*

The following sites are specifically identified in the Kelseyville Area Plan (Lake County Community Development Department n.d.a) as critical resource and conservation areas which require special protection:

- Clear Lake
- Big Valley Marsh

4.2.3.7 *Wildlife/Movement Corridors and Nursey Sites*

Though the CEHC mapper does not identify any wildlife movement corridors within the Kelseyville Planning Area, the M2B mapper identifies terrestrial linkages primarily in the southern half of the Planning Area and riparian linkages primarily in the northern half, though these extend across the southern terrestrial linkages as well, following Kelsey Creek, Adobe Creek, and other creeks in the Kelseyville Planning Area.

4.2.4 *Lakeport Planning Area*

4.2.4.1 *Vegetation Communities*

In the Lakeport Planning Area, the shrub community is found in the central and western portions of the planning area and is the predominant plant community. The herbaceous vegetation community is dominant in the eastern portion of the Planning Area, with hardwood forest/woodland and agriculture mixed throughout.

4.2.4.2 *Aquatic Resources*

Riparian areas occur in the foothill and valley portions of this Planning Area. Scotts Creek is the main drainage in the Lakeport Planning Area, with several forks and tributaries associated with it and draining into Clear Lake just north of this planning area. Most of the mapped wetlands in the Lakeport Planning Area are concentrated at the margins of Clear Lake in the northeast and southeast corners of the Lakeport Planning Area.

4.2.4.3 *Special-Status Species*

Based on the literature review, three special-status amphibians, 20 birds, five fish, two insects, 49 plants, four mammals, and one reptile have been documented within the Lakeport Planning Area. This includes

one amphibian, three birds, three fish, two insects, five plants, and one reptile listed or proposed to be listed under the state and/or federal ESAs. The listed plants and animals documented in the Lakeport Planning Area are presented in Tables 1 and 2 in Section 4.1.4 above.

4.2.4.4 Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat

There is no designated critical habitat within the Lakeport Planning Area. EFH for salmon is identified along the western County boundary within this Planning Area.

4.2.4.5 Sensitive Natural Communities

The following SNCs have known occurrences in the Lakeport Planning Area:

- Coast and valley freshwater marsh
- Northern interior cypress forest
- Serpentine bunchgrass

4.2.4.6 Local Special Protection Areas

The following sites are specifically identified in the Lakeport Area Plan (Lake County Community Development Department 2000) as critical resource areas which require special protection:

- Oak woodlands, riparian woodlands and wetland in the Robin Hill and Rodman Slough area northwest of Clear Lake
- Lyons Creek where it enters Clear Lake
- Scotts Valley agricultural lands
- Groundwater recharge areas along Scotts Creek
- Shoreline of Clear Lake

4.2.4.7 Wildlife/Movement Corridors and Nursey Sites

The CEHC mapper identifies a major Natural Landscape Block and Essential Connectivity Area in the northwest corner of the Lakeport Planning Area that extends along Cow Mountain Ridge. The M2B map identifies this area as riparian linkages, and extends these across Scotts Creek, Hendricks Creek, and other drainages found throughout the Lakeport Planning Area and connecting to Clear Lake. Terrestrial linkages are also identified along the southern and northern boundaries of this Planning Area.

4.2.5 Lower Lake Planning Area

4.2.5.1 Vegetation Communities

The mixed conifer and hardwood forest/woodland vegetation community can be found in the wetter western portion of the area. Northern oak woodlands are prevalent in the wetter portions of the Planning Area along north facing slopes. The shrub vegetation community is found throughout the Planning Area, but brush/chaparral vegetation dominates on the eastern and central portions and is most frequently found on steep hillside terrain. Meanwhile, the herbaceous vegetation community generally occurs in the upland valleys of this Planning Area.

4.2.5.2 Aquatic Resources

Within the Lower Lake Planning Area, the Anderson Marsh State Historical Park is where the richest riparian habitat is located. In the Lower Lake Planning Area, Anderson Marsh, Cache Creek, Seigler Valley, Steinhart Lakes, and Pinkeye Lake are where most wetlands areas are located. Vernal pools have been identified in the vicinity of Spruce Grove Road and Steinhart Falls and are also prevalent in Snows Lake. In addition to Cache Creek, which forms the northern boundary of this planning area, significant drainages in the Lower Lake Planning Area include Rocky Creek, a tributary of Cache Creek, and Soda Creek, a tributary to Putah Creek.

4.2.5.3 Special-Status Species

Based on the literature review, five special-status amphibians, 19 birds, two crustaceans, three fish, three insects, 93 plants, three mammals, and one reptile have been documented within the Lower Lake Planning Area. This includes two amphibians, three birds, two crustaceans, one fish, three insects, nine plants, and one reptile listed or proposed to be listed under the state and/or federal ESAs. The listed plants and animals documented in the Lower Lake Planning Area are presented in Tables 1 and 2 in Section 4.1.4 above.

4.2.5.4 Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat

Lower Lake Planning Area contains critical habitat for Slender Orcutt grass extending from Steinhart Lakes to Little High Valley. No EFH is mapped within this Planning Area.

4.2.5.5 Sensitive Natural Communities

The following SNCs have known occurrences in the Lower Lake Planning Area based on CNDDDB data:

- Coast and valley freshwater marsh
- Northern basalt flow vernal pool
- Northern interior cypress forest
- Northern volcanic mud flow vernal pool

- Serpentine bunchgrass

Additionally, the following SNCs have been mapped by VegCAMP within the Lower Lake Planning Area:

- California bay forest and woodland
- California coffeeberry-western azalea scrub-Brewer's willow
- Fremont cottonwood forest and woodland
- Ultramafic cypress woodland
- Valley oak riparian forest and woodland
- Valley oak woodland and forest

4.2.5.6 Local Special Protection Areas

In addition to wetlands, riparian habitats, and special-status species habitats, the following sites are specifically identified in the Lower Lake Area Plan (Lake County Planning Department 1988) as critical resource areas which require special protection:

- Anderson Marsh
- Snows Lake
- Wilson valley, including oak savannah, woodland, and riparian corridor along Cache Creek
- Hunting Creek Area, including chaparral and MacNab cypress
- Cache Creek from Copsey Creek to Yolo County line
- Seigler Creek from Seigler Valley to near state route 29
- Steinhart Falls area

4.2.5.7 Wildlife/Movement Corridors and Nursey Sites

A Natural Landscape Block has been mapped by the CEHC over the Cache Creek Wilderness Area in the northeast portion of the Lower Lake Planning Area. No Essential Connectivity Areas have been mapped. The M2B map identifies riparian linkages along drainages within the Planning Area, and the majority of the area is also mapped as terrestrial linkages, with the exception of the more developed towns of Twin Lakes and Lower Lake. Bureau of Land Management lands within a one-mile-wide corridor of Cache Creek are also designated as an ACEC for bald eagles and tule elk by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM 2025).

4.2.6 Middletown Planning Area

4.2.6.1 *Vegetation Communities*

Within the Middletown Planning Area, the mixed conifer and hardwood forest/woodland vegetation community is found in lower elevations in localized areas. Hardwood forest/woodland and shrub vegetation communities are found throughout the Planning Area. Northern oak woodland occurs in the central and western portions at lower elevations. Montane hardwood is located on the north and east facing slopes of the Mayacamas Mountains. Chaparral is found in western, central and eastern/northeastern portions of this planning area and is the predominant plant community. The Butts Canyon Knoll is where most of the herbaceous vegetation community is located in this planning area.

4.2.6.2 *Aquatic Resources*

With the Middletown Planning Area, St. Helena Creek and Putah Creek possess valuable riparian corridors rich in stream life. Wetland areas occur locally in the Middletown Planning Area near surface water bodies such as Detert Reservoir, in the vicinity of Butts Canyon Road, and along stream banks.

4.2.6.3 *Special-Status Species*

Based on the literature review, five special-status amphibians, 17 birds, two crustaceans, three fish, three insects, 102 plants, four mammals, and one reptile have been documented within the Middletown Planning Area. This includes two amphibians, three birds, two crustaceans, three fish, three insects, eight plants, and one reptile listed or proposed to be listed under the state and/or federal ESAs. The listed plants and animals documented in the Middletown Planning Area are presented in Tables 1 and 2 in Section 4.1.4 above.

4.2.6.4 *Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat*

Middletown Planning Area contains critical habitat for northern spotted owl along the southern County boundary, just east of Route 29 near White Point. EFH for salmon is identified along the western County boundary within this Planning Area.

4.2.6.5 *Sensitive Natural Communities*

The following SNCs have known occurrences in the Middletown Planning Area based on CNDDB data:

- Northern basalt flow vernal pool
- Northern hardpan vernal pool
- Northern interior cypress forest
- Serpentine bunchgrass
- Wildflower fields

Additionally, the following SNCs have been mapped by VegCAMP within the Middletown Planning Area:

- California bay forest and woodland
- California coffeeberry-western azalea scrub-Brewer's willow
- Ultramafic cypress woodland
- Valley oak riparian forest and woodland
- Valley oak woodland and forest

4.2.6.6 Local Special Protection Areas

In addition to wetlands, riparian habitats, oak woodlands, and special-status species habitats, the following sites are specifically identified in the Middletown Area Plan (Lake County Community Development Department 2010) as areas of special environmental significance which require special protection:

- Big Rock Orchards
- Butts Canyon Vicinity
- Butts Canyon Knoll
- Chamise Lily Hill and Dead Horse Flat
- Hells Half Acre, Geologic Feature, Chaparral
- Robert Louis Stevenson State Park
- White Point
- Rabbit Hill

4.2.6.7 Wildlife/Movement Corridors and Nursey Sites

Two Natural Landscape Blocks have been identified on the east side of the Middletown Planning Area, one to the south encompassing Detert Reservoir and Upper Bohn Lake, and the other landscape block including Jericho Creek and Hunting Creek. No Essential Connectivity Areas have been mapped. However, the M2B identifies the majority of the Planning Area as both riparian and terrestrial linkages.

4.2.7 North Lake Communities Planning Area

4.2.7.1 Vegetation Communities

This Planning Area makes up most of the northern part of Lake County. The vegetation communities of conifer forest/woodland, mixed conifer and hardwood forest/woodland, hardwood forest/woodland, shrub, and herbaceous are dispersed throughout this Planning Area. However, hardwood forest/woodland, agriculture, and herbaceous are concentrated in the southern portion of the Planning

Area, near Clear Lake, while conifer forest/woodland is concentrated in the northeastern portion of the Planning Area.

4.2.7.2 Aquatic Resources

In the North Lake Communities Planning Area, Rodman Slough is where most of the wetland community is located along the fringes of Clear Lake in the southern portion of the Planning Area. Lake Pillsbury is the second largest lake in the North Lake Communities Planning Area and contains some freshwater wetlands at its northern margin. The Eel River flows through this lake; other significant drainages in the North Lake Communities Planning Area include Willow Creek, Smokehouse Creek, Middle Creek, Rattlesnake Creek, Stony Creek, Rice Fork, Deer Creek, and Bear Creek, many of which contain riparian corridors with freshwater forested/shrub wetlands along them.

4.2.7.3 Special-Status Species

Based on the literature review, four special-status amphibians, 25 birds, six fish, two insects, 86 plants, seven mammals, and one reptile have been documented within the North Lake Communities Planning Area. This includes two amphibians, three birds, four fish, two insects, five plants, two mammals, and one reptile listed or proposed to be listed under the state and/or federal ESAs. The listed plants and animals documented in the North Lake Communities Planning Area are presented in Tables 1 and 2 in Section 4.1.4 above.

4.2.7.4 Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat

The northern portion of the North Lake Communities Planning Area contains extensive areas of northern spotted owl critical habitat within Mendocino National Forest. Critical habitat for Chinook salmon is also designated along the Eel River on the west side of Lake Pillsbury. EFH for salmon has also been identified west of Lake Pillsbury, in the watersheds of the Eel River, Panther Creek, Benmore Creek, and Bucknello Creek. Additional EFH has been identified along Middle Creek at the northern limits of the Planning Area.

4.2.7.5 Sensitive Natural Communities

The following SNCs have known occurrences in the North Lake Communities Planning Area:

- Coast and valley freshwater marsh
- Great Valley mixed riparian forest

4.2.7.6 Local Special Protection Areas

In addition to wetlands, riparian habitats, oak woodland, and special-status species habitats, the following sites are specifically identified in the Upper Lake-Nice Area Plan (Lake County Community Development Department n.d.b) as critical resource areas that require special protection:

- Rodman Slough

4.2.7.7 Wildlife/Movement Corridors and Nursey Sites

The major Essential Connectivity Area identified by the CEHC mapper runs southwest-northeast across the center of the North Lake Communities Planning Area, connecting Natural Landscape Blocks across much of Mendocino National Forest with the Cow Mountain Ridge and into Mendocino County. The M2B mapper identifies major drainages within the planning area as riparian linkages and identifies the western half of the North Lake Communities Planning Area as terrestrial linkages.

4.2.8 Rivas Planning Area

4.2.8.1 Vegetation Communities

This Planning Area includes conifer forest/woodland, mixed conifer and hardwood forest/woodland, and shrub vegetation community. There are stands of Konocti manzanita (*Arctostaphylos elegans*) on Mount Konocti, and there is Sonoma manzanita (*Arctostaphylos canescens* var. *sonomensis*) on the old Bell Mine. Both of these plants are 1B listed plants.

4.2.8.2 Aquatic Resources

Within the Rivas Planning Area, Thurston Creek contains important riparian and wetland communities and drains to Thurston Lake. Basalt flow vernal pools exist near the south side of the Rivas Planning Area on Manning Flat.

4.2.8.3 Special-Status Species

Based on the literature review, three special-status amphibians, 16 birds, one crustacean, three fish, two insects, 45 plants, two mammals, and one reptile have been documented within the Rivas Planning Area. This includes one amphibian, three birds, one crustacean, one fish, two insects, six plants, and one reptile listed or proposed to be listed under the state and/or federal ESAs. The listed plants and animals documented in the Rivas Planning Area are presented in Tables 1 and 2 in Section 4.1.4 above. Thurston Lake supports a population of Clear Lake Hitch, a state listed threatened fish species and U.S. Forest Service designated sensitive species (Ewing 2020).

4.2.8.4 Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat

There is no designated critical habitat or EFH within the Rivas Planning Area.

4.2.8.5 Sensitive Natural Communities

The following SNCs have known occurrences in the Rivas Planning Area:

- Coast and valley freshwater marsh
- Great Valley mixed riparian forest
- Northern basalt flow vernal pool

- Northern volcanic mud flow vernal pool

4.2.8.6 Local Special Protection Areas

In addition to wetlands, riparian habitats, oak woodland, and special-status species habitats, the following sites are specifically identified in the Rivas Area Plan (Lake County Community Development Department 2007) as critical resource areas which require special protection:

- Mount Konocti
- Thurston Creek
- Black Forest

4.2.8.7 Wildlife/Movement Corridors and Nursey Sites

There are no CEHC Natural Landscape Blocks or Essential Connectivity Areas mapped in the Rivas Planning Area. However, the M2B identifies both riparian and terrestrial linkages along the western and eastern boundaries of the Planning Area, and Clear Lake is also identified as a riparian linkage.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides general recommendations to guide County policies related to biological resources. Recommendations are intended to protect these biological resources from future development and ensure that implementation of the General Plan and Local Area Plans within the County (i.e., the Project as defined in Section 1.2) do not result in significant impacts to biological resources.

- Use publicly available data from regional, state, and federal agencies, and supplement as needed with locally produced data, to establish priorities for the conservation of biological resources in Lake County (e.g., natural landscapes, wildlife corridors, watershed and aquatic resources, special-status species habitat, oak woodlands, and other special protection areas identified within Local Area Plans).
- Establish standards of review to ensure that new projects in the County do not create wildlife barriers or otherwise significantly impede existing wildlife movement corridors.
- Educate the public about sensitive species and habitats, their importance to the environment and to humans, and the regulations that protect them (e.g., wetland and wildlife protections and prohibitions on dumping, vegetation clearing, and stream setbacks).
- Encourage growth of native plants throughout the County by establishing standards for landscape designs that focus on a diversity of native species and host plants for native wildlife, including pollinators, and prohibit the introduction of invasive species.
- Protect natural landscape blocks and significant forested areas, including oak woodlands, by enacting policies that prevent habitat fragmentation while balancing the need for development.

- Prepare biological resource evaluation reports and associated technical studies for each development project in the County that could affect biological resources.
- Provide policy direction for potential development in areas within and adjacent to designated Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat for listed special-status species to protect these biological resources. Preserve habitats that are likely to support protected species.
- Encourage the use of Low-Impact Development techniques and green infrastructure in new development and redevelopment projects to promote conservation of natural ecosystem functions.
- Consider developing habitat conservation plans (HCPs) to help guide future development and habitat conservation across the County in an organized way.
- Prioritize watershed restoration projects that sustain and enhance important ecosystem functions of riparian areas and aquatic habitats.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Results of Database Queries



Selected Elements by Element Code
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: County IS (Lake)

Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
AAAAF02020	<i>Taricha rivularis</i> red-bellied newt	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
AAAAH01020	<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
AAABH01022	<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
AAABH01051	<i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 1 foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS	None	None	G3T4	S4	SSC
ABNFD01020	<i>Nannopterum auritum</i> double-crested cormorant	None	None	G5	S4	WL
ABNGA04010	<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	None	None	G5	S4	
ABNKC01010	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	None	None	G5	S4	WL
ABNKC10010	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
ABNKC12061	<i>Accipiter atricapillus</i> American goshawk	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
ABNKC22010	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	None	None	G5	S3	FP
ABNKD06090	<i>Falco mexicanus</i> prairie falcon	None	None	G5	S4	WL
ABNRB02022	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
ABPAU01010	<i>Progne subis</i> purple martin	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
ABPBX97021	<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sparrow	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
ABPBXB0020	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
AFCHA0213P	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 48 steelhead - northern California DPS summer-run	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2	
AFCHA0213Q	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 49 steelhead - northern California DPS winter-run	Threatened	None	G5T3Q	S3	SSC
AFCJB19011	<i>Lavinia exilicauda chi</i> Clear Lake hitch	None	Threatened	G4T1	S1	
AFCQB07010	<i>Archoplites interruptus</i> Sacramento perch	None	None	G1	S1	SSC
AFCQK02013	<i>Hysterocarpus traskii lagunae</i> Clear Lake tule perch	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC



Selected Elements by Element Code
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Element Code	Species	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
AMACC01070	<i>Myotis evotis</i> long-eared myotis	None	None	G5	S3	
AMACC01090	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i> fringed myotis	None	None	G4	S3	
AMACC02010	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	
AMACC05032	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	None	None	G3G4	S4	
AMACC05080	<i>Lasiurus frantzii</i> western red bat	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
AMACC08010	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
AMACC10010	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
AMAFD01060	<i>Perognathus inornatus</i> San Joaquin pocket mouse	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
AMAFJ01010	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> North American porcupine	None	None	G5	S3	
AMAJF01012	<i>Martes caurina humboldtensis</i> Humboldt marten	Threatened	Endangered	G4G5T1	S1	SSC
AMAJF01020	<i>Pekania pennanti</i> Fisher	None	None	G5	S2S3	SSC
AMAJF03010	<i>Gulo gulo</i> wolverine	Threatened	Threatened	G4	S1	FP
AMAJF04010	<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
ARAAD02031	<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> northwestern pond turtle	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	SSC
CARA2422CA	Central Valley Drainage Rainbow Trout/Cyprinid Stream Central Valley Drainage Rainbow Trout/Cyprinid Stream	None	None	GNR	SNR	
CARA2520CA	Clear Lake Drainage Resident Trout Stream Clear Lake Drainage Resident Trout Stream	None	None	GNR	SNR	
CARA2530CA	Clear Lake Drainage Cyprinid/Catostomid Stream Clear Lake Drainage Cyprinid/Catostomid Stream	None	None	GNR	SNR	
CARA2550CA	Clear Lake Drainage Seasonal Lakefish Spawning Stream Clear Lake Drainage Seasonal Lakefish Spawning Stream	None	None	GNR	SNR	
CTT42130CA	Serpentine Bunchgrass Serpentine Bunchgrass	None	None	G2	S2.2	
CTT44100CA	Northern Vernal Pool Northern Vernal Pool	None	None	G2	S2.1	



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CTT44131CA	Northern Basalt Flow Vernal Pool Northern Basalt Flow Vernal Pool	None	None	G3	S2.2	
CTT44133CA	Northern Volcanic Ash Vernal Pool Northern Volcanic Ash Vernal Pool	None	None	G1	S1.1	
CTT52410CA	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	None	None	G3	S2.1	
CTT61420CA	Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest	None	None	G2	S2.2	
CTT83220CA	Northern Interior Cypress Forest Northern Interior Cypress Forest	None	None	G2	S2.2	
ICBRA06010	Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
ICMAL34010	Calasellus californicus An isopod	None	None	G2	S3	
IICOL58010	Atractelmis wawona Wawona riffle beetle	None	None	G3	S1S2	
IICOL5A010	Dubiraphia brunnescens brownish dubiraphian riffle beetle	None	None	G1	S1	
IICOL5V010	Hydrochara rickseckeri Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	None	None	G2?	S2?	
IICOLX6010	Trachykele hartmani serpentine cypress wood-boring beetle	None	None	G1	S1	
IIHEM07010	Saldula usingeri Wilbur Springs shorebug	None	None	G2	S2	
IIHYM24252	Bombus occidentalis western bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S1	
IIHYM24260	Bombus pensylvanicus American bumble bee	None	None	G3G4	S2	
IIHYM24380	Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	
IIHYM35030	Andrena blennospermatis Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee	None	None	G2	S1	
IIHYM68020	Hedychridium milleri Borax Lake cuckoo wasp	None	None	G1	S1	
IMBIV19010	Gonidea angulata western ridged mussel	None	None	G3	S2	
IMGASJ0F40	Pyrgulopsis ventricosa Clear Lake pyrg	None	None	G1	S1	
NBMUS32330	Grimmia torenii Toren's grimmia	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
NBMUS4Q022	Mielichhoferia elongata elongate copper moss	None	None	G5	S3S4	4.3



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NBMUS7K090	<i>Tortella alpicola</i> alpine crisp-moss	None	None	G5?	S1	2B.3
NBMUS7N020	<i>Trichodon cylindricus</i> cylindrical trichodon	None	None	G4G5	S2	2B.2
PDAP10Z0W0	<i>Eryngium constancei</i> Loch Lomond button-celery	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
PDAST11061	<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> big-scale balsamroot	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDAST1P0C0	<i>Calycadenia micrantha</i> small-flowered calycadenia	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDAST3M5G0	<i>Erigeron greenei</i> Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
PDAST4R0P2	<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i> pappose tarplant	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
PDAST4R0W1	<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i> congested-headed hayfield tarplant	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
PDAST5L010	<i>Lasthenia burkei</i> Burke's goldfields	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
PDAST5N0F0	<i>Layia septentrionalis</i> Colusa layia	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDAST650A0	<i>Harmonia hallii</i> Hall's harmonia	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
PDAST650K0	<i>Harmonia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' harmonia	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDAST9D010	<i>Tracyina rostrata</i> beaked tracyina	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDASTDU020	<i>Anisocarpus scabridus</i> scabrid alpine tarplant	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
PDBOR01070	<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
PDBOR0A0H2	<i>Cryptantha dissita</i> serpentine cryptantha	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
PDBOR0V0P0	<i>Plagiobothrys lithocaryus</i> Mayacamas popcornflower	None	None	GX	SX	1A
PDBRA2G071	<i>Streptanthus brachiatus</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanii</i> Freed's jewelflower	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
PDBRA2G072	<i>Streptanthus brachiatus</i> ssp. <i>brachiatus</i> Socrates Mine jewelflower	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
PDBRA2G0J4	<i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanii</i> Hoffman's bristly jewelflower	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.3
PDBRA2G0S1	<i>Streptanthus morrisonii</i> ssp. <i>elatus</i> Three Peaks jewelflower	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2



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PDBRA2G0S4	<i>Streptanthus morrisonii ssp. kruckebergii</i> Kruckeberg's jewelflower	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
PDBRA2G120	<i>Streptanthus vernalis</i> early jewelflower	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
PDBRA2G510	<i>Streptanthus hesperidis</i> green jewelflower	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
PDBRA40140	<i>Boechnera ultraalsa</i> Snow Mountain rockcress	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
PDCAB01010	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i> watershield	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3
PDCAM060E0	<i>Downingia willamettensis</i> Cascade downingia	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
PDCAM0C010	<i>Legenere limosa</i> legenere	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
PDCAR0U2L0	<i>Silene bolanderi</i> Bolander's catchfly	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDCON04032	<i>Calystegia collina ssp. oxyphylla</i> Mt. Saint Helena morning-glory	None	None	G4T3	S3	4.2
PDCON04036	<i>Calystegia collina ssp. tridactylosa</i> three-fingered morning-glory	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.2
PDCPR07080	<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum	None	None	G4G5	S3	2B.3
PDCRA0A260	<i>Sedum sanhedrinum</i> Sanhedrin Mountain stonecrop	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
PDCRA0F020	<i>Sedella leiocarpa</i> Lake County stonecrop	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
PDCUS011T0	<i>Cuscuta jepsonii</i> Jepson's dodder	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
PDERI041G2	<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. raichei</i> Raiche's manzanita	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
PDERI04271	<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. elegans</i> Konocti manzanita	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3
PDFAB08012	<i>Amorpha californica var. napensis</i> Napa false indigo	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
PDFAB0F7E1	<i>Astragalus rattanii var. jepsonianus</i> Jepson's milk-vetch	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
PDFAB2B0C0	<i>Lupinus antoninus</i> Anthony Peak lupine	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDFAB2B3J0	<i>Lupinus sericatus</i> Cobb Mountain lupine	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
PDFAB400R5	<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> saline clover	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2



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PDLAM220H0	<i>Trichostema ruygtii</i> Napa bluecurls	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDLIM02043	<i>Limnanthes floccosa ssp. floccosa</i> woolly meadowfoam	None	None	G4T4	S3	4.2
PDLIN01010	<i>Hesperolinon adenophyllum</i> glandular western flax	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
PDLIN01020	<i>Hesperolinon bicarpellatum</i> two-carpellate western flax	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDLIN01070	<i>Hesperolinon didymocarpum</i> Lake County western flax	None	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.2
PDLIN01090	<i>Hesperolinon drymarioides</i> drymaria-like western flax	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDLIN010E0	<i>Hesperolinon sharsmithiae</i> Sharsmith's western flax	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2
PDMAL110A5	<i>Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. pillsburiensis</i> Lake Pillsbury checkerbloom	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
PDMAL110D0	<i>Sidalcea keckii</i> Keck's checkerbloom	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
PDMAL110K2	<i>Sidalcea oregana ssp. hydrophila</i> marsh checkerbloom	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
PDONA030W0	<i>Camissonia lacustris</i> grassland suncup	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDONA060M0	<i>Epilobium nivium</i> Snow Mountain willowherb	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
PDPGN08440	<i>Eriogonum nervulosum</i> Snow Mountain buckwheat	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDPLM030C0	<i>Eriastrum tracyi</i> Tracy's eriastrum	None	Rare	G3Q	S3	3.2
PDPLM030H0	<i>Eriastrum brandegeae</i> Brandegee's eriastrum	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
PDPLM09140	<i>Leptosiphon jepsonii</i> Jepson's leptosiphon	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
PDPLM0C0E1	<i>Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri</i> Baker's navarretia	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
PDPLM0C0E4	<i>Navarretia leucocephala ssp. pauciflora</i> few-flowered navarretia	Endangered	Threatened	G4T1	S1	1B.1
PDPLM0C0E5	<i>Navarretia leucocephala ssp. plieantha</i> many-flowered navarretia	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.2
PDPLM0C0X2	<i>Navarretia myersii ssp. deminuta</i> small pincushion navarretia	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
PDPLM0C160	<i>Navarretia paradoxinota</i> Porter's navarretia	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3



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PDPOR040G0	<i>Lewisia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' lewisia	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDRHA04220	<i>Ceanothus confusus</i> Rincon Ridge ceanothus	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
PDRHA04240	<i>Ceanothus divergens</i> Calistoga ceanothus	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDRHA04420	<i>Ceanothus sonomensis</i> Sonoma ceanothus	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PDROS0W011	<i>Horkelia bolanderi</i> Bolander's horkelia	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
PDSCR0D482	<i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> var. <i>rubicundula</i> pink creamsacs	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
PDSCR0R060	<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i> Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	None	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.2
PDSCR1L483	<i>Penstemon newberryi</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i> Sonoma beardtongue	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3
PDSCR2S070	<i>Antirrhinum subcordatum</i> dimorphic snapdragon	None	None	G3	S3	4.3
PMCYP032Y0	<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1
PMCYP036D0	<i>Carex hystericina</i> porcupine sedge	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1
PMCYP03B20	<i>Carex praticola</i> northern meadow sedge	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
PMCYP03L70	<i>Carex klamathensis</i> Klamath sedge	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
PMLIL0C022	<i>Brodiaea leptandra</i> narrow-anthered brodiaea	None	None	G3?	S3?	1B.2
PMLIL0C0K3	<i>Brodiaea rosea</i> Indian Valley brodiaea	None	Endangered	G2Q	S2	3.1
PMLIL0G042	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i> dwarf soaproot	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
PMLIL0V0F0	<i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i> adobe-lily	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
PMPOA24028	<i>Panicum acuminatum</i> var. <i>thermale</i> Geysers panicum	None	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2	1B.2
PMPOA3D020	<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1
PMPOA4G050	<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i> slender Orcutt grass	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
PMPOA53110	<i>Puccinellia simplex</i> California alkali grass	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2



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PMPOT03160	<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i> eel-grass pondweed	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
PPOPH020F0	<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i> northern adder's-tongue	None	None	G4	S1	2B.2

Record Count: 147



CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

138 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , County or Island is one of [LAK]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
<i>Allium fimbriatum</i> var. <i>purdyi</i>	Purdy's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4G5T3	S3	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	 © 2014 Steve Matson
<i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napensis</i>	Napa false indigo	Fabaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2016 John Doyen
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	bent-flowered fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2011 Neal Kramer
<i>Anisocarpus scabridus</i>	scabrid alpine tarplant	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jul-Aug(Sep)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1980-01-01	 ©2014 Sierra Pacific Industries
<i>Antirrhinum subcordatum</i>	dimorphic snapdragon	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Dean Wm. Taylor

<i>Antirrhinum virga</i>	twig-like snapdragon	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	G3?	S3?	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Aaron Schusteff
<i>Aphyllon validum</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i>	Howell's broomrape	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (parasitic)	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4T3	S3	4.3	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Arabis modesta</i>	modest rockcress	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	4.3		1974-01-01	 ©2014 Scot Loring
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i>	Konocti manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Jan)Mar-May(Jul)	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3	Yes	2001-01-01	 ©2018 Dean Wm. Taylor
<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i> ssp. <i>raichei</i>	Raiche's manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Asclepias solanoana</i>	serpentine milkweed	Apocynaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2009 Julie Kierstead Nelson
<i>Astragalus breweri</i>	Brewer's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Astragalus clevelandii</i>	Cleveland's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Astragalus rattanii</i> var. <i>jepsonianus</i>	Jepson's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Azolla microphylla</i>	Mexican mosquito fern	Azollaceae	annual/perennial herb	Aug	None	None	G5	S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available

<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©1998 Dean Wm. Taylor
<i>Boechea ultraalsa</i>	Snow Mountain rockcress	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2011-06-01	No Photo Available
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	watershield	Cabombaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3		2010-10-27	 ©2014 Kirsten Bovee
<i>Brodiaea leptandra</i>	narrow-anthered brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3?	S3?	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2018 Zoya Akulova
<i>Brodiaea rosea</i>	Indian Valley brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jun	None	CE	G2Q	S2	3.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2014 Robert E. Preston, Ph.D.
<i>Calamagrostis ophitidis</i>	serpentine reed grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Calochortus uniflorus</i>	pink star-tulip	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		2010-03-04	 © 2021 Scot Loring
<i>Calycadenia micrantha</i>	small-flowered calycadenia	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2005-01-01	 ©2021 Aaron Arthur
<i>Calyptridium quadripetalum</i>	four-petaled pussypaws	Montiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Calystegia collina</i> ssp. <i>oxyphylla</i>	Mt. Saint Helena morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4T3	S3	4.2	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Calystegia collina</i> ssp. <i>tridactylosa</i>	three-fingered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	2006-11-17	No Photo Available

<i>Camissonia lacustris</i>	grassland suncup	Onagraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2			2022-09-19	 © 2021 Ryan O'Dell
<i>Carex comosa</i>	bristly sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Sep	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1			1994-01-01	 Dean Wm. Taylor 1997
<i>Carex hystericina</i>	porcupine sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Jun	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1			1994-01-01	 ©2014 Robert E. Preston, Ph.D.
<i>Carex klamathensis</i>	Klamath sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb		None	None	G2	S2	1B.2			2008-03-20	No Photo Available
<i>Carex praticola</i>	northern meadow sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2			1984-01-01	 ©2013 Scot Loring
<i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> var. <i>rubicundula</i>	pink creamsacs	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Apr-Jun	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes		2001-01-01	 ©2010 Vernon Smith
<i>Ceanothus confusus</i>	Rincon Ridge ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes		1980-01-01	 © 2012 Jake Ruygt
<i>Ceanothus divergens</i>	Calistoga ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Ceanothus sonomensis</i>	Sonoma ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>	pappose tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2	Yes		2004-01-01	 © 2016 John Doyen

<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>rudis</i>	Parry's rough tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	G3T3	S3	4.2	Yes	2007-05-22	 © 2019 John Doyen
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i>	dwarf soaproot	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Aug	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 1997 Dean Wm Taylor
<i>Clarkia gracilis</i> ssp. <i>tracyi</i>	Tracy's clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Claytonia obovata</i>	Rydberg's spring beauty	Montiaceae	perennial herb	(Mar-Apr)May-Jun(Jul)	None	None	G4	S3	4.3		2020-03-03	 ©2015 John Doyen
<i>Collomia diversifolia</i>	serpentine collomia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©2019 Zoya Akulova
<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>brunneus</i>	serpentine bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Jul-Aug	None	None	G4G5T3	S3	4.3	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Cryptantha dissita</i>	serpentine cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 ©2019 Terry Gosliner
<i>Cuscuta jepsonii</i>	Jepson's dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	Jul-Sep	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©2019 Dean Wm. Taylor
<i>Delphinium uliginosum</i>	swamp larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Didymodon californicus</i>	California beard-moss	Pottiaceae	moss		None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	2014-05-14	No Photo Available
<i>Downingia willamettensis</i>	Cascade downingia	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Jun-Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2		2018-09-20	No Photo Available

<i>Epilobium nivium</i>	Snow Mountain willowherb	Onagraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©2011 Ryan Elliott
<i>Eriastrum brandegeae</i>	Brandegee's eriastrum	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Eriastrum tracyi</i>	Tracy's eriastrum	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	CR	G3Q	S3	3.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2012 Neal Kramer
<i>Erigeron greenei</i>	Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Sep	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Eriogonum nervulosum</i>	Snow Mountain buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1980-01-01	 © Rick York and CNPS
<i>Eriogonum tripodum</i>	tripod buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©2008 Steven Perry
<i>Eryngium constancei</i>	Loch Lomond button-celery	Apiaceae	annual/perennial herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Erythranthe nudata</i>	bare monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 John Doyen 2015
<i>Erythronium helenae</i>	St. Helena fawn lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-May	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Fritillaria glauca</i>	Siskiyou fritillaria	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Apr-May)Jun-Jul	None	None	G3G4	S3	4.2		1974-01-01	 © 2016 Keir Morse
<i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i>	adobe-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Feb-Apr	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Steve Matson

<i>Fritillaria purdyi</i>	Purdy's fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.3			1974-01-01	 Aaron Schusteff, 2004
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	CE	G2	S2	1B.2			1974-01-01	 ©2004 Carol W. Witham
<i>Grimmia torenii</i>	Toren's grimmia	Grimmiaceae	moss		None	None	G2	S2	1B.3	Yes		2014-05-14	 ©2021 Scot Loring
<i>Hackelia amethystina</i>	amethyst stickseed	Boraginaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes		1974-01-01	 © 2018 John Doyen
<i>Harmonia hallii</i>	Hall's harmonia	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Jun	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2	Yes		1984-01-01	 © 2015 John Doyen
<i>Harmonia nutans</i>	nodding harmonia	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes		1984-01-01	 © 2008 Neal Kramer
<i>Harmonia stebbinsii</i>	Stebbins' harmonia	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes		1980-01-01	 ©2019 Steve Matson
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>calyculata</i>	Mendocino tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3	Yes		1974-01-01	 © 2015 John Doyen
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>	congested-headed hayfield tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Nov	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes		1988-01-01	 © 2015 Vernon Smith

<i>Hesperolinon adenophyllum</i>	glandular western flax	Linaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2002 John Game
<i>Hesperolinon bicarpellatum</i>	two-carpellate western flax	Linaceae	annual herb	(Apr)May-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2016 John Doyen
<i>Hesperolinon didymocarpum</i>	Lake County western flax	Linaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	CE	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2018 Aaron Arthur
<i>Hesperolinon drymarioides</i>	drymaria-like western flax	Linaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © Niall McCarten and CNPS
<i>Hesperolinon sharsmithiae</i>	Sharsmith's western flax	Linaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2	Yes	2012-12-14	 © 2017 Aaron Arthur
<i>Horkelia bolanderi</i>	Bolander's horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	(May)Jun-Aug	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1988-01-01	 © 2012 Barry Rice
<i>Iliamna bakeri</i>	Baker's globe mallow	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4	S3	4.2		1974-01-01	 © 2021 Scot Loring
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Sep-May	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1		2006-12-26	 © 2020 Matt C. Berger
<i>Lasthenia burkei</i>	Burke's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Neal Kramer

<i>Layia septentrionalis</i>	Colusa layia	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2013 Jake Ruygt
<i>Legenere limosa</i>	legenere	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©2000 John Game
<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>	bristly leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4?	S4?	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2007 Len Blumin
<i>Leptosiphon grandiflorus</i>	large-flowered leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2003 Doreen L. Smith
<i>Leptosiphon jepsonii</i>	Jepson's leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2012 Aaron Arthur
<i>Leptosiphon latisectus</i>	broad-lobed leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2015 Steve Matson
<i>Leptosiphon rattanii</i>	Rattan's leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © Bob Patterson and CNPS
<i>Lewisia stebbinsii</i>	Stebbins' lewisia	Montiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 John Doyen

<i>Lilium rubescens</i>	redwood lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Mar)Apr-Aug(Sep)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 Gerald and Buff Corsi © 2022 California Academy of Sciences
<i>Limnanthes floccosa</i> ssp. <i>floccosa</i>	woolly meadowfoam	Limnanthaceae	annual herb	Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G4T4	S3	4.2		1980-01-01	 © 2021 Scot Loring
<i>Lomatium hooveri</i>	Hoover's lomatium	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Lomatium repostum</i>	Napa lomatium	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Lupinus antoninus</i>	Anthony Peak lupine	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1980-01-01	 ©2018 John Doyen
<i>Lupinus sericatus</i>	Cobb Mountain lupine	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Malacothamnus helleri</i>	Heller's bushmallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Jul	None	None	G2Q	S2	3.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2017 Keir Morse
<i>Micropus amphibolus</i>	Mt. Diablo cottonweed	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	3.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2008 Aaron Arthur
<i>Mielichhoferia elongata</i>	elongate copper moss	Mielichhoferiaceae	moss		None	None	G5	S3S4	4.3		2001-01-01	 © 2012 John Game

<i>Monardella viridis</i>	green monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i>	little mousetail	Ranunculaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G5T2Q	S2	3.1		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Navarretia cotulifolia</i>	cotula navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2020 Zoya Akulova
<i>Navarretia jepsonii</i>	Jepson's navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2011 Vernon Smith
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	Baker's navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2018 Barry Rice
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pauciflora</i>	few-flowered navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	FE	CT	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Jake Ruygt
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>plieantha</i>	many-flowered navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	FE	CE	G4T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Navarretia linearifolia</i> ssp. <i>pinnatisecta</i>	pinnate-leaved navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.3	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Navarretia myersii</i> ssp. <i>deminuta</i>	small pincushion navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Navarretia paradoxinota</i>	Porter's navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jun(Jul)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3	Yes	2016-04-27	No Photo Available
<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	northern adder's-tongue	Ophioglossaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul	None	None	G4	S1	2B.2		1974-01-01	 © 2021 Scot Loring

<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>	slender Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	May-Sep(Oct)	FT	CE	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Justy Leppert
<i>Panicum acuminatum</i> var. <i>thermale</i>	Geysers panicum	Poaceae	annual/perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	CE	G5T2Q	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © Rick York and CNPS
<i>Penstemon newberryi</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	Sonoma beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1988-01-01	 Jason Matthias Mills 2020
<i>Piperia leptopetala</i>	narrow-petaled rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	2001-01-01	 ©2006 Brad Kelley
<i>Piperia michaelii</i>	Michael's rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Plagiobothrys lithocaryus</i>	Mayacamas popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	GX	SX	1A	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Plagiobryoides vinosula</i>	wine-colored tufa moss	Bryaceae	moss		None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2		2014-06-10	No Photo Available
<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	eel-grass pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	annual herb (aquatic)	Jun-Jul	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>	California alkali grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		2015-10-15	 © 2017 Chris Winchell
<i>Ranunculus lobbii</i>	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	Ranunculaceae	annual herb (aquatic)	Feb-May	None	None	G4	S3	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Sedella leiocarpa</i>	Lake County stonecrop	Crassulaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

<i>Sedum sanhedrinum</i>	Sanhedrin Mountain stonecrop	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2			2021-05-14	 © 2014 Carex Working Group
<i>Senecio clevelandii</i> var. <i>clevelandii</i>	Cleveland's ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	G4?T3Q	S3	4.3	Yes		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>pillsburiensis</i>	Lake Pillsbury checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2	Yes		2009-02-04	No Photo Available
<i>Sidalcea keckii</i>	Keck's checkerbloom	Malvaceae	annual herb	Apr-May(Jun)	FE	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>hydrophila</i>	marsh checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	(Jun)Jul-Aug	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Silene bolanderi</i>	Bolander's catchfly	Caryophyllaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2			2021-07-30	 © 2022 Kjirsten Wayman
<i>Stipa lemmonii</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	pubescent needle grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G5T1?Q	S1?	3.2	Yes		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Streptanthus barbiger</i>	bearded jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes		2001-01-01	 © 2017 John Doyen
<i>Streptanthus brachiatus</i> ssp. <i>brachiatus</i>	Socrates Mine jewelflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2	Yes		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Streptanthus brachiatus</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanii</i>	Freed's jewelflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	Yes		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanii</i>	Hoffman's bristly jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.3	Yes		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Streptanthus hesperidis</i>	green jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2	Yes		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Streptanthus morrisonii</i> ssp. <i>elatus</i>	Three Peaks jewelflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2	Yes		1974-01-01	No Photo Available

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ "Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies.

Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

1. Quad Name Kneecap Ridge

Quad Number 39122-E7

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat - X

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

2. Quad Name Hull Mountain

Quad Number 39122-E8

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat - X

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

3. Quad Name Felkner Hill

Quad Number 39122-E6

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

4. Quad Name Van Arsdale Reservoir

Quad Number 39123-D1

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat - X

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

5. Quad Name Lake Pillsbury

Quad Number 39122-D8

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

6. Quad Name Crockett Peak

Quad Number 39122-D7

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

7. Quad Name Saint John Mountain

Quad Number 39122-D6

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

8. Quad Name Potter Valley

Quad Number 39123-C1

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

9. Quad Name Elk Mountain

Quad Number 39122-C8

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

10. Quad Name Potato Hill

Quad Number 39122-C7

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

11. Quad Name Fouts Springs

Quad Number 39122-C6

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

12. Quad Name Cow Mountain

Quad Number 39123-B1

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) - X

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

13. Quad Name Upper Lake

Quad Number 39122-B8

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

14. Quad Name Bartlett Mountain

Quad Number 39122-B7

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

15. Quad Name Bartlett Springs

Quad Number 39122-B6

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) - X

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

16. Quad Name Hough Springs

Quad Number 39122-B5

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

17. Quad Name Leesville

Quad Number 39122-B4

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

18. Quad Name Purdys Gardens

Quad Number 39123-A1

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) - X

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat - X

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

19. Quad Name Lakeport

Quad Number 39122-A8

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) - X

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

20. Quad Name Lucerne

Quad Number 39122-A7

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

21. Quad Name Clearlake Oaks

Quad Number 39122-A6

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

22. Quad Name Benmore Canyon

Quad Number 39122-A5

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

23. Quad Name Wilbur Springs

Quad Number 39122-A4

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

24. Quad Name Highland Springs

Quad Number 38122-H8

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) - X

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat - X

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

25. Quad Name Kelseyville

Quad Number 38122-H7

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) - X

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

26. Quad Name Clearlake Highlands

Quad Number 38122-H6

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

Quad Name Lower Lake

Quad Number 38122-H5

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

27. Quad Name Wilson Valley

Quad Number 38122-H4

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

28. Quad Name Glascock Mountain

Quad Number 38122-H3

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

29. Quad Name The Geysers

Quad Number 38122-G7

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) - X

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat - X

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

30. Quad Name Whispering Pines

Quad Number 38122-G6

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) - X

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

31. Quad Name Middletown

Quad Number 38122-G5

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -
CCC Coho ESU (E) -
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -
NC Steelhead DPS (T) -
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -
SC Steelhead DPS (E) -
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -
Eulachon (T) -
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -
CCC Coho Critical Habitat -
CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -
Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

32. Quad Name Jericho Valley

Quad Number 38122-G4

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

33. Quad Name Knoxville

Quad Number 38122-G3

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

34. Quad Name Mount Saint Helena

Quad Number 38122-F6

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) - X

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat - X

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

35. Quad Name Detert Reservoir

Quad Number 38122-F5

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) - X

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat - X

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

36. Quad Name Aetna Springs

Quad Number 38122-F4

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -

Chinook Salmon EFH -

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

37. Quad Name Hopland

Quad Number 38123-H1

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) - X

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat - X

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

38. Quad Name Asti

Quad Number 38122-G8

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) - X

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) - X

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat - X

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat - X

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat - X

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -

Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -

North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -

Fin Whale (E) -

Humpback Whale (E) -

Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -

North Pacific Right Whale (E) -

Sei Whale (E) -

Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH - X

Chinook Salmon EFH - X

Groundfish EFH -

Coastal Pelagics EFH -

Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000

MMPA Cetaceans -

MPA Pinnipeds -