

Appendix C

Biological Resources Records

Appendix C-1

7.5-minute Quadrangles for California
Natural Diversity Database and
California Native Plant Society Rare
Plant Inventory Record Searches

Map name	Longitude	Latitude	USGS100	USGS250	OCODE	State1	State2
HASKINS VALLEY	121 07 30	39 45 00	CQ1	CQ	o39121g2	CA	CA
DOGWOOD PEAK	121 00 00	39 45 00	CQ1	CQ	o39121g1	CA	CA
ONION VALLEY	120 52 30	39 45 00	CQ2	CQ	o39120g8	CA	CA
BERRY CREEK	121 22 30	39 37 30	CQ1	CQ	o39121f4	CA	CA
BRUSH CREEK	121 15 00	39 37 30	CQ1	CQ	o39121f3	CA	CA
CASCADE	121 07 30	39 37 30	CQ1	CQ	o39121f2	CA	CA
AMERICAN HOUSE	121 00 00	39 37 30	CQ1	CQ	o39121f1	CA	CA
LA PORTE	120 52 30	39 37 30	CQ2	CQ	o39120f8	CA	CA
OROVILLE DAM	121 22 30	39 30 00	CQ1	CQ	o39121e4	CA	CA
FORBESTOWN	121 15 00	39 30 00	CQ1	CQ	o39121e3	CA	CA
CLIPPER MILLS	121 07 30	39 30 00	CQ1	CQ	o39121e2	CA	CA
STRAWBERRY VALLEY	121 00 00	39 30 00	CQ1	CQ	o39121e1	CA	CA
GOODYEARS BAR	120 52 30	39 30 00	CQ2	CQ	o39120e8	CA	CA
PRINCETON	122 00 00	39 22 30	UK4	UK	o39122d1	CA	CA
BUTTE CITY	121 52 30	39 22 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121d8	CA	CA
WEST OF BIGGS	121 45 00	39 22 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121d7	CA	CA
BIGGS	121 37 30	39 22 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121d6	CA	CA
PALERMO	121 30 00	39 22 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121d5	CA	CA
BANGOR	121 22 30	39 22 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121d4	CA	CA
RACKERBY	121 15 00	39 22 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121d3	CA	CA
CHALLENGE	121 07 30	39 22 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121d2	CA	CA
CAMPTONVILLE	121 00 00	39 22 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121d1	CA	CA
PIKE	120 52 30	39 22 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120d8	CA	CA
ALLEGHANY	120 45 00	39 22 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120d7	CA	CA
GRANITEVILLE	120 37 30	39 22 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120d6	CA	CA
ENGLISH MOUNTAIN	120 30 00	39 22 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120d5	CA	CA
WEBBER PEAK	120 22 30	39 22 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120d4	CA	CA
INDEPENDENCE LAKE	120 15 00	39 22 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120d3	CA	CA
HOBART MILLS	120 07 30	39 22 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120d2	CA	CA
BOCA	120 00 00	39 22 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120d1	CA	NV
MOUNT ROSE NW	119 52 30	39 22 30			o39119d8	NV	NV
MOULTON WEIR	122 00 00	39 15 00	UK4	UK	o39122c1	CA	CA
SANBORN SLOUGH	121 52 30	39 15 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121c8	CA	CA
PENNINGTON	121 45 00	39 15 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121c7	CA	CA
GRIDLEY	121 37 30	39 15 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121c6	CA	CA
HONCUT	121 30 00	39 15 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121c5	CA	CA
LOMA RICA	121 22 30	39 15 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121c4	CA	CA
OREGON HOUSE	121 15 00	39 15 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121c3	CA	CA
FRENCH CORRAL	121 07 30	39 15 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121c2	CA	CA

Map name	Longitude	Latitude	USGS100	USGS250	OCODE	State1	State2
NEVADA CITY	121 00 00	39 15 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121c1	CA	CA
NORTH BLOOMFIELD	120 52 30	39 15 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120c8	CA	CA
WASHINGTON	120 45 00	39 15 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120c7	CA	CA
BLUE CANYON	120 37 30	39 15 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120c6	CA	CA
CISCO GROVE	120 30 00	39 15 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120c5	CA	CA
SODA SPRINGS	120 22 30	39 15 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120c4	CA	CA
NORDEN	120 15 00	39 15 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120c3	CA	CA
TRUCKEE	120 07 30	39 15 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120c2	CA	CA
MARTIS PEAK	120 00 00	39 15 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120c1	CA	NV
MOUNT ROSE	119 52 30	39 15 00			o39119c8	NV	NV
COLUSA	122 00 00	39 07 30	UK4	UK	o39122b1	CA	CA
MERIDIAN	121 52 30	39 07 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121b8	CA	CA
SUTTER BUTTES	121 45 00	39 07 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121b7	CA	CA
SUTTER	121 37 30	39 07 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121b6	CA	CA
YUBA CITY	121 30 00	39 07 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121b5	CA	CA
BROWNS VALLEY	121 22 30	39 07 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121b4	CA	CA
SMARTVILLE	121 15 00	39 07 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121b3	CA	CA
GRASS VALLEY	121 00 00	39 07 30	CQ3	CQ	o39121b1	CA	CA
CHICAGO PARK	120 52 30	39 07 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120b8	CA	CA
DUTCH FLAT	120 45 00	39 07 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120b7	CA	CA
WESTVILLE	120 37 30	39 07 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120b6	CA	CA
DUNCAN PEAK	120 30 00	39 07 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120b5	CA	CA
ROYAL GORGE	120 22 30	39 07 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120b4	CA	CA
GRANITE CHIEF	120 15 00	39 07 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120b3	CA	CA
TAHOE CITY	120 07 30	39 07 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120b2	CA	CA
MARLETTE LAKE	119 52 30	39 07 30			o39119b8	NV	NV
KINGS BEACH	120 00 00	39 07 30	CQ4	CQ	o39120b1	CA	NV
BENMORE CANYON	122 30 00	39 00 00	UK4	UK	o39122a5	CA	CA
WILBUR SPRINGS	122 22 30	39 00 00	UK4	UK	o39122a4	CA	CA
SALT CANYON	122 15 00	39 00 00	UK4	UK	o39122a3	CA	CA
CORTINA CREEK	122 07 30	39 00 00	UK4	UK	o39122a2	CA	CA
ARBUCKLE	122 00 00	39 00 00	UK4	UK	o39122a1	CA	CA
GRIMES	121 52 30	39 00 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121a8	CA	CA
TISDAL WEIR	121 45 00	39 00 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121a7	CA	CA
GILSIZER SLOUGH	121 37 30	39 00 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121a6	CA	CA
OLIVE HURST	121 30 00	39 00 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121a5	CA	CA
WHEATLAND	121 22 30	39 00 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121a4	CA	CA
CAMP FAR WEST	121 15 00	39 00 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121a3	CA	CA
WOLF	121 07 30	39 00 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121a2	CA	CA

Map name	Longitude	Latitude	USGS100	USGS250	OCODE	State1	State2
LAKE COMBIE	121 00 00	39 00 00	CQ3	CQ	o39121a1	CA	CA
COLFAX	120 52 30	39 00 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120a8	CA	CA
FORESTHILL	120 45 00	39 00 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120a7	CA	CA
MICHIGAN BLUFF	120 37 30	39 00 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120a6	CA	CA
GREEK STORE	120 30 00	39 00 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120a5	CA	CA
BUNKER HILL	120 22 30	39 00 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120a4	CA	CA
WENTWORTH SPRINGS	120 15 00	39 00 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120a3	CA	CA
HOMEWOOD	120 07 30	39 00 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120a2	CA	CA
GLENBROOK	119 52 30	39 00 00			o39119a8	CA	NV
MEEKS BAY	120 00 00	39 00 00	CQ4	CQ	o39120a1	CA	NV
LOWER LAKE	122 30 00	38 52 30	X92	X9	o38122h5	CA	CA
WILSON VALLEY	122 22 30	38 52 30	X92	X9	o38122h4	CA	CA
GLASCOCK MTN	122 15 00	38 52 30	X92	X9	o38122h3	CA	CA
RUMSEY	122 07 30	38 52 30	X92	X9	o38122h2	CA	CA
WILDWOOD SCHOOL	122 00 00	38 52 30	X92	X9	o38122h1	CA	CA
DUNNIGAN	121 52 30	38 52 30	SO1	SO	o38121h8	CA	CA
KIRKVILLE	121 45 00	38 52 30	SO1	SO	o38121h7	CA	CA
SUTTER CAUSEWAY	121 37 30	38 52 30	SO1	SO	o38121h6	CA	CA
NICOLAUS	121 30 00	38 52 30	SO1	SO	o38121h5	CA	CA
SHERIDAN	121 22 30	38 52 30	SO1	SO	o38121h4	CA	CA
LINCOLN	121 15 00	38 52 30	SO1	SO	o38121h3	CA	CA
GOLD HILL	121 07 30	38 52 30	SO1	SO	o38121h2	CA	CA
AUBURN	121 00 00	38 52 30	SO1	SO	o38121h1	CA	CA
GREENWOOD	120 52 30	38 52 30	SO2	SO	o38120h8	CA	CA
GEORGETOWN	120 45 00	38 52 30	SO2	SO	o38120h7	CA	CA
TUNNEL HILL	120 37 30	38 52 30	SO2	SO	o38120h6	CA	CA
DEVIL PEAK	120 30 00	38 52 30	SO2	SO	o38120h5	CA	CA
ROBBS PEAK	120 22 30	38 52 30	SO2	SO	o38120h4	CA	CA
LOON LAKE	120 15 00	38 52 30	SO2	SO	o38120h3	CA	CA
ROCKBOUND VALLEY	120 07 30	38 52 30	SO2	SO	o38120h2	CA	CA
EMERALD BAY	120 00 00	38 52 30	SO2	SO	o38120h1	CA	CA
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE	119 52 30	38 52 30	WK1	WK	o38119h8	CA	NV
MIDDLETOWN	122 30 00	38 45 00	X92	X9	o38122g5	CA	CA
JERICHO VALLEY	122 22 30	38 45 00	X92	X9	o38122g4	CA	CA
KNOXVILLE	122 15 00	38 45 00	X92	X9	o38122g3	CA	CA
GUINDA	122 07 30	38 45 00	X92	X9	o38122g2	CA	CA
BIRD VALLEY	122 00 00	38 45 00	X92	X9	o38122g1	CA	CA
ZAMORA	121 52 30	38 45 00	SO1	SO	o38121g8	CA	CA
ELDORADO BEND	121 45 00	38 45 00	SO1	SO	o38121g7	CA	CA

Map name	Longitude	Latitude	USGS100	USGS250	OCODE	State1	State2
KNIGHTS LANDING	121 37 30	38 45 00	SO1	SO	o38121g6	CA	CA
VERONA	121 30 00	38 45 00	SO1	SO	o38121g5	CA	CA
PLEASANT GROVE	121 22 30	38 45 00	SO1	SO	o38121g4	CA	CA
ROSEVILLE	121 15 00	38 45 00	SO1	SO	o38121g3	CA	CA
ROCKLIN	121 07 30	38 45 00	SO1	SO	o38121g2	CA	CA
PILOT HILL	121 00 00	38 45 00	SO1	SO	o38121g1	CA	CA
COLOMA	120 52 30	38 45 00	SO2	SO	o38120g8	CA	CA
GARDEN VALLEY	120 45 00	38 45 00	SO2	SO	o38120g7	CA	CA
SLATE MOUNTAIN	120 37 30	38 45 00	SO2	SO	o38120g6	CA	CA
POLLOCK PINES	120 30 00	38 45 00	SO2	SO	o38120g5	CA	CA
RIVERTON	120 22 30	38 45 00	SO2	SO	o38120g4	CA	CA
KYBURZ	120 15 00	38 45 00	SO2	SO	o38120g3	CA	CA
PYRAMID PEAK	120 07 30	38 45 00	SO2	SO	o38120g2	CA	CA
ECHO LAKE	120 00 00	38 45 00	SO2	SO	o38120g1	CA	CA
FREEL PEAK	119 52 30	38 45 00	WK1	WK	o38119g8	CA	CA
DETERT RESERVOIR	122 30 00	38 37 30	X92	X9	o38122f5	CA	CA
AETNA SPRINGS	122 22 30	38 37 30	X92	X9	o38122f4	CA	CA
WALTER SPRINGS	122 15 00	38 37 30	X92	X9	o38122f3	CA	CA
BROOKS	122 07 30	38 37 30	X92	X9	o38122f2	CA	CA
ESPARTO	122 00 00	38 37 30	X92	X9	o38122f1	CA	CA
MADISON	121 52 30	38 37 30	SO1	SO	o38121f8	CA	CA
WOODLAND	121 45 00	38 37 30	SO1	SO	o38121f7	CA	CA
GRAYS BEND	121 37 30	38 37 30	SO1	SO	o38121f6	CA	CA
TAYLOR MONUMENT	121 30 00	38 37 30	SO1	SO	o38121f5	CA	CA
RIO LINDA	121 22 30	38 37 30	SO1	SO	o38121f4	CA	CA
CITRUS HTS	121 15 00	38 37 30	SO1	SO	o38121f3	CA	CA
FOLSOM	121 07 30	38 37 30	SO1	SO	o38121f2	CA	CA
CLARKSVILLE	121 00 00	38 37 30	SO1	SO	o38121f1	CA	CA
SHINGLE SPRINGS	120 52 30	38 37 30	SO2	SO	o38120f8	CA	CA
PLACERVILLE	120 45 00	38 37 30	SO2	SO	o38120f7	CA	CA
CAMINO	120 37 30	38 37 30	SO2	SO	o38120f6	CA	CA
SLY PARK	120 30 00	38 37 30	SO2	SO	o38120f5	CA	CA
OLD IRON MOUNTAIN	120 22 30	38 37 30	SO2	SO	o38120f4	CA	CA
LEEK SPRING HILL	120 15 00	38 37 30	SO2	SO	o38120f3	CA	CA
TRAGEDY SPRING	120 07 30	38 37 30	SO2	SO	o38120f2	CA	CA
CAPLES LAKE	120 00 00	38 37 30	SO2	SO	o38120f1	CA	CA
CARSON PASS	119 52 30	38 37 30	WK1	WK	o38119f8	CA	CA
CHILES VALLEY	122 15 00	38 30 00	X92	X9	o38122e3	CA	CA
LAKE BERRYESSA	122 07 30	38 30 00	X92	X9	o38122e2	CA	CA

Map name	Longitude	Latitude	USGS100	USGS250	OCODE	State1	State2
MONTICELLO DAM	122 00 00	38 30 00	X92	X9	o38122e1	CA	CA
WINTERS	121 52 30	38 30 00	SO1	SO	o38121e8	CA	CA
MERRITT	121 45 00	38 30 00	SO1	SO	o38121e7	CA	CA
DAVIS	121 37 30	38 30 00	SO1	SO	o38121e6	CA	CA
SACRAMENTO WEST	121 30 00	38 30 00	SO1	SO	o38121e5	CA	CA
SACRAMENTO EAST	121 22 30	38 30 00	SO1	SO	o38121e4	CA	CA
CARMICHAEL	121 15 00	38 30 00	SO1	SO	o38121e3	CA	CA
BUFFALO CREEK	121 07 30	38 30 00	SO1	SO	o38121e2	CA	CA
FOLSOM SE	121 00 00	38 30 00	SO1	SO	o38121e1	CA	CA
LATROBE	120 52 30	38 30 00	SO2	SO	o38120e8	CA	CA
FIDDLTOWN	120 45 00	38 30 00	SO2	SO	o38120e7	CA	CA
AUKUM	120 37 30	38 30 00	SO2	SO	o38120e6	CA	CA
OMO RANCH	120 30 00	38 30 00	SO2	SO	o38120e5	CA	CA
CALDOR	120 22 30	38 30 00	SO2	SO	o38120e4	CA	CA
PEDDLER HILL	120 15 00	38 30 00	SO2	SO	o38120e3	CA	CA
BEAR RIVER RESERVOIR	120 07 30	38 30 00	SO2	SO	o38120e2	CA	CA
MOKELUMNE PEAK	120 00 00	38 30 00	SO2	SO	o38120e1	CA	CA
PACIFIC VALLEY	119 52 30	38 30 00	WK1	WK	o38119e8	CA	CA
YOUNTVILLE	122 15 00	38 22 30	X94	X9	o38122d3	CA	CA
CAPELL VALLEY	122 07 30	38 22 30	X94	X9	o38122d2	CA	CA
MT VACA	122 00 00	38 22 30	X94	X9	o38122d1	CA	CA
ALLENDALE	121 52 30	38 22 30	SO3	SO	o38121d8	CA	CA
DIXON	121 45 00	38 22 30	SO3	SO	o38121d7	CA	CA
SAXON	121 37 30	38 22 30	SO3	SO	o38121d6	CA	CA
CLARKSBURG	121 30 00	38 22 30	SO3	SO	o38121d5	CA	CA
FLORIN	121 22 30	38 22 30	SO3	SO	o38121d4	CA	CA
ELK GROVE	121 15 00	38 22 30	SO3	SO	o38121d3	CA	CA
SLOUGHHOUSE	121 07 30	38 22 30	SO3	SO	o38121d2	CA	CA
CARBONDALE	121 00 00	38 22 30	SO3	SO	o38121d1	CA	CA
IRISH HILL	120 52 30	38 22 30	SO4	SO	o38120d8	CA	CA
AMADOR CITY	120 45 00	38 22 30	SO4	SO	o38120d7	CA	CA
PINE GROVE	120 37 30	38 22 30	SO4	SO	o38120d6	CA	CA
WEST POINT	120 30 00	38 22 30	SO4	SO	o38120d5	CA	CA
DEVILS NOSE	120 22 30	38 22 30	SO4	SO	o38120d4	CA	CA
GARNET HILL	120 15 00	38 22 30	SO4	SO	o38120d3	CA	CA
CALAVERAS DOME	120 07 30	38 22 30	SO4	SO	o38120d2	CA	CA
TAMARACK	120 00 00	38 22 30	SO4	SO	o38120d1	CA	CA
MT GEORGE	122 07 30	38 15 00	X94	X9	o38122c2	CA	CA
FAIRFIELD NORTH	122 00 00	38 15 00	X94	X9	o38122c1	CA	CA

Map name	Longitude	Latitude	USGS100	USGS250	OCODE	State1	State2
ELMIRA	121 52 30	38 15 00	SO3	SO	o38121c8	CA	CA
DOZIER	121 45 00	38 15 00	SO3	SO	o38121c7	CA	CA
LIBERTY ISLAND	121 37 30	38 15 00	SO3	SO	o38121c6	CA	CA
COURTLAND	121 30 00	38 15 00	SO3	SO	o38121c5	CA	CA
BRUCEVILLE	121 22 30	38 15 00	SO3	SO	o38121c4	CA	CA
GALT	121 15 00	38 15 00	SO3	SO	o38121c3	CA	CA
CLAY	121 07 30	38 15 00	SO3	SO	o38121c2	CA	CA
GOOSE CREEK	121 00 00	38 15 00	SO3	SO	o38121c1	CA	CA
IONE	120 52 30	38 15 00	SO4	SO	o38120c8	CA	CA
DENVERTON	121 52 30	38 07 30	SO3	SO	o38121b8	CA	CA
BIRDS LANDING	121 45 00	38 07 30	SO3	SO	o38121b7	CA	CA
RIO VISTA	121 37 30	38 07 30	SO3	SO	o38121b6	CA	CA
ISLETON	121 30 00	38 07 30	SO3	SO	o38121b5	CA	CA
THORNTON	121 22 30	38 07 30	SO3	SO	o38121b4	CA	CA
LODI NORTH	121 15 00	38 07 30	SO3	SO	o38121b3	CA	CA
LOCKEFORD	121 07 30	38 07 30	SO3	SO	o38121b2	CA	CA
CLEMENTS	121 00 00	38 07 30	SO3	SO	o38121b1	CA	CA
WALLACE	120 52 30	38 07 30	SO4	SO	o38120b8	CA	CA
HONKER BAY	121 52 30	38 00 00	SO3	SO	o38121a8	CA	CA
ANTIOCH NORTH	121 45 00	38 00 00	SO3	SO	o38121a7	CA	CA
JERSEY ISLAND	121 37 30	38 00 00	SO3	SO	o38121a6	CA	CA
BOULDIN ISLAND	121 30 00	38 00 00	SO3	SO	o38121a5	CA	CA
TERMINOUS	121 22 30	38 00 00	SO3	SO	o38121a4	CA	CA
LODI SOUTH	121 15 00	38 00 00	SO3	SO	o38121a3	CA	CA
WATERLOO	121 07 30	38 00 00	SO3	SO	o38121a2	CA	CA
LINDEN	121 00 00	38 00 00	SO3	SO	o38121a1	CA	CA
CLAYTON	121 52 30	37 52 30	SJ1	SJ	o37121h8	CA	CA
ANTIOCH SOUTH	121 45 00	37 52 30	SJ1	SJ	o37121h7	CA	CA
BRENTWOOD	121 37 30	37 52 30	SJ1	SJ	o37121h6	CA	CA
WOODWARD ISLAND	121 30 00	37 52 30	SJ1	SJ	o37121h5	CA	CA
HOLT	121 22 30	37 52 30	SJ1	SJ	o37121h4	CA	CA

Appendix C-2

Special-Status Species in the Plan
Area of the Proposed MTP/SCS

Special-Status Plants Known to Occur in the Project Region and their Potential to Occur in the Plan Area

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Mountain bent grass <i>Agrostis humilis</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Alpine boulder and rock field, meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest. Sometimes on calcareous substrates. Probably undercollected; high elevation grass. 5,000–11,160 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Perennial.
Jepson's onion <i>Allium jepsonii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. On serpentine soils in Sierra foothills, volcanic soil on Table Mountain. On slopes and flats; usually in an open area. 1,160–3,710 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Geophyte.
Three-bracted onion <i>Allium tribracteatum</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Volcanic slopes and ridges. 2,880–9,300 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Geophyte.
Napa false indigo <i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napensis</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Openings in forest or woodland or in chaparral. 100–2,410 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial.
Large-flowered fiddleneck <i>Amsinckia grandiflora</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	—	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Annual grassland in various soils. 900–1,810 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.
Bent-flowered fiddleneck <i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. 10–2,610 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.
Galena Creek rockcress <i>Arabis rigidissima</i> var. <i>demota</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Broadleaved upland forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Well-drained, stony soil underlain by basic volcanic rock. 7,400–8,400 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.
Mt. Diablo manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos auriculata</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. In canyons and on slopes. On sandstone. 590–1,860 feet in elevation. Blooms January–March. Perennial.
Konocti manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Volcanic soils. 740–6,010 feet in elevation. Blooms January–May. Perennial.
Contra Costa manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> ssp. <i>laevigata</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral. Rocky slopes. 490–2,000 ft in elevation. Blooms January–March. Perennial.
Lone manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos myrtifolia</i>	FT	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. On lone clay with chaparral associates. Often comprises 50–80 percent cover. 290–1,840 feet in elevation. Blooms November–March. Perennial.
Nissenan manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos nissenana</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral. Usually on metamorphics, associated w/ other chaparral species. 1,520–5,280 feet in elevation. Blooms February–March. Perennial.
Threetip sagebrush <i>Artemisia tripartita</i> ssp. <i>tripartita</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Upper montane coniferous forest. Openings in the forest. Rocky, volcanic soils. 7,490–8,010 feet in elevation. Blooms August. Perennial.
Austin's astragalus <i>Astragalus austini</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest. Rocky. 8,000–9,730 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Perennial.
Jepson's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus rattanii</i> var. <i>jepsonianus</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral. Commonly on serpentine in grassland or openings in chaparral. 570–3,300 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Ferris' milk-vetch <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>ferrisiae</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland. Subalkaline flats on overflow land in the Central Valley; usually seen in dry, adobe soil. 10–250 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.
Alkali milk-vetch <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Alkali playa, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Low ground, alkali flats, and flooded lands; in annual grassland or in playas or vernal pools. 0–550 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.
Heartscale <i>Atriplex cordulata</i> var. <i>cordulata</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, meadows and seeps. Alkaline flats and scalds in the Central Valley, sandy soils. 10–900 feet in elevation. Blooms April–October. Annual.
Brittlescale <i>Atriplex depressa</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Usually in alkali scalds or alkaline clay in meadows or annual grassland; rarely associated with riparian, marshes, or vernal pools. 5–1,070 feet in elevation. Blooms April–October. Annual.
Lesser saltscale <i>Atriplex minuscule</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Chenopod scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland. In alkali sink and grassland in sandy, alkaline soils. 0–740 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Annual.
Vernal pool smallscale <i>Atriplex persistens</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Alkaline vernal pools. 10–380 feet in elevation. Blooms June–October. Annual.
Subtle orache <i>Atriplex subtilis</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils. 60–330 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Annual.
Big-scale balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Sometimes on serpentine. 110–4,810 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial.
Big tarplant <i>Blepharizonia plumosa</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Valley and foothill grassland. Dry hills and plains in annual grassland. Clay to clay-loam soils; usually on slopes and often in burned areas. 100–1,660 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Annual.
Constance's rockcress <i>Boechera constancei</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Mostly on open, bare, serpentine slopes and outcrops in chaparral and woodland. 3,200–6,650 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial.
Tulare rockcress <i>Boechera tularensis</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Rocky slopes. 5,990–11,010 feet in elevation. Blooms June–July. Perennial.
Upswept moonwort <i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Grassy fields, coniferous woods near springs and creeks. 3,660–10,710 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.
Scalloped moonwort <i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps. Moist meadows, freshwater marsh, and near creeks. 3,890–10,205 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Geophyte.
Western goblin <i>Botrychium montanum</i>	—	—	2B.1	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Creekbanks in old-growth forest. 4,690–7,970 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Geophyte.
North American moonwort <i>Botrychium neolunaria</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Meadows and seeps. Mesic, rocky (sometimes). 6,400–11,210 feet in elevation. Blooms August. Geophyte.
Northwestern moonwort <i>Botrychium pinnatum</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest. Creekbanks. 5,390–6,710 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Geophyte.

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Watershield <i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Freshwater marshes and swamps. Aquatic from water bodies both natural and artificial in California. 100–7,220 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Geophyte.
Narrow-anthered brodiaea <i>Brodiaea leptandra</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Volcanic substrates. 100–1,940 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Geophyte.
Green shield-moss <i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Well rotted logs and in peaty soil and humus. 3,200–7,220 feet in elevation. Perennial.
Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>avius</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Lower montane coniferous forest. Josephine silt loam and volcanically derived soil; often in rocky areas. 980–5,610 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Geophyte.
Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern <i>Calochortus pulchellus</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. On wooded and brushy slopes. 100–3,000 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Geophyte.
Hoover's calycadenia <i>Calycadenia hooveri</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. On exposed, rocky, barren soil. 230–860 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Annual.
Spicate calycadenia <i>Calycadenia spicata</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Adobe, clay. Disturbed areas. Dry, gravelly, openings, roadsides, rocky. 130–4,600 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Annual.
Three-fingered morning-glory <i>Calystegia collina</i> ssp. <i>tridactylosa</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Rocky, gravelly openings, usually in serpentine. 1,980–2,320 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Geophyte.
Stebbins' morning-glory <i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. On red clay soils of the Pine Hill formation; sometimes found on gabbro or serpentine; open areas. 980–2,380 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Geophyte.
Van Zuuk's morning-glory <i>Calystegia vanzuukiae</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Gabbro, serpentinite. 1,640–3,870 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Geophyte.
Grassland suncup <i>Camissonia lacustris</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley & foothill grassland Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Gravelly, serpentine, granitic. 590–4,010 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.
Chaparral harebell <i>Campanula exigua</i> (synonym: <i>Ravenella exigua</i>)	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral (rocky, usually serpentinite). 900–4,100 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Annual.
Dissected-leaved toothwort <i>Cardamine pachystigma</i> var. <i>dissectifolia</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Serpentine outcrops and gravelly serpentine talus. 980–3,120 feet in elevation. Blooms February–May. Geophyte.
Bristly sedge <i>Carex comosa</i>	—	—	2B.1	—	Marshes and swamps, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Lake margins, wet places; site below sea level is on a Delta island. 10–5,320 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Geophyte.
Sierra arching sedge <i>Carex cyrtostachya</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Mesic sites. 1,980–4,560 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial.
Davy's sedge <i>Carex davyi</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. 4,790–10,600 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Porcupine sedge <i>Carex hystericina</i>	—	—	2B.1	—	Marshes and swamps. Wet places, such as stream edges. 1,980–3,150 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Geophyte.
Woolly-fruited sedge <i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps. Sphagnum bogs, freshwater marsh, lake margins. 1,970–6,400 feet in elevation. Blooms June–July. Geophyte.
Mud sedge <i>Carex limosa</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, upper montane coniferous forest. In floating bogs and soggy meadows and edges of lakes. 4,490–9,160 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Geophyte.
Western single-spiked sedge <i>Carex scirpoidea</i> ssp. <i>pseudoscirpoidea</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Alpine boulder and rock field, meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest. Often on limestone; mesic sites. 6,990–12,010 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Geophyte.
Sheldon's sedge <i>Carex sheldonii</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, riparian scrub. Mesic sites; along creeks and in wet meadows. 3,930–6,610 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Geophyte.
Chaparral sedge <i>Carex xerophila</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occasionally on serpentinite, gabbroic. 900–2,530 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial.
Mead's owls-clover <i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>meadii</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Vernal pools, meadows and seeps. Soils of volcanic origin and tend to have high clay content and be gravelly. 1,470–1,560 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.
Succulent owl's-clover <i>Castilleja campestris</i> ssp. <i>succulenta</i>	FT	SE	1B.2	—	Vernal pools, wetland. Moist places, often in acidic soils. 60–2,320 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual. Critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").
Pink creamsacs <i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> var. <i>rubicundula</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland. Openings in chaparral or grasslands. Can be found on serpentinite. 60–3,000 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.
Rincon Ridge ceanothus <i>Ceanothus confusus</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Known from volcanic or serpentinite soils, dry shrubby slopes. 240–3,500 feet in elevation. Blooms February–June. Perennial.
Calistoga ceanothus <i>Ceanothus divergens</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral. Rocky, serpentinite or volcanic sites. 560–3,120 feet in elevation. Blooms February–April. Perennial.
Holly-leaved ceanothus <i>Ceanothus purpureus</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Rocky, volcanic slopes. 470–2,560 feet in elevation. Blooms February–June. Perennial.
Pine Hill ceanothus <i>Ceanothus roderickii</i>	FE	SR	1B.1	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Occasionally on gabbroic or serpentinite soils; often in "historically disturbed" areas with an ensemble of other rare plants. 850–2,070 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Perennial.
Sonoma ceanothus <i>Ceanothus sonomensis</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral. Sandy, serpentinite or volcanic soils. 460–2,610 feet in elevation. Blooms February–April. Perennial.
Pappose tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, coastal salt marsh, valley and foothill grassland. Vernal mesic, often alkaline sites. 5–1,380 feet in elevation. Blooms May–November. Annual.
Alpine dusty maidens <i>Chaenactis douglasii</i> var. <i>alpina</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Alpine boulder and rock field. Open, subalpine to alpine gravel and crevices; granitic substrate. 7,750–11,010 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Perennial.

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Red Hills soaproot <i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs occasionally on serpentine or gabbro, but also on non-ultramafic substrates; often on "historically disturbed" sites. 800–4,070 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Geophyte.
Hispid salty bird's-beak <i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>hispidum</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland. In damp alkaline soils, especially in alkaline meadows and alkali sinks with <i>Distichlis</i> . 5–510 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Annual.
Soft salty bird's-beak <i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>molle</i>	FE	SR	1B.2	—	Coastal salt marsh. In coastal salt marsh with species including <i>Distichlis</i> spp., <i>Salicornia</i> spp., and <i>Frankenia</i> spp. 0–20 feet in elevation. Blooms July–November. Annual.
Palmate-bracted bird's-beak <i>Chloropyron palmatum</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	Yolo HCP/NCCP	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, meadow and seep, wetland. Usually on Pescadero silty clay which is alkaline, with <i>Distichlis</i> , <i>Frankenia</i> , etc. 10–510 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Annual.
Bolander's water-hemlock <i>Cicuta maculata</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i>	—	—	2B.1	—	Marshes and swamps, fresh or brackish water. 0–660 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Perennial.
Suisun thistle <i>Cirsium hydrophilum</i> var. <i>hydrophilum</i>	FE	—	1B.1	—	Marshes and swamps. Grows with <i>Scirpus</i> spp. and <i>Distichlis</i> spp. near small watercourses within saltmarsh. 0–10 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial.
White-stemmed clarkia <i>Clarkia gracilis</i> ssp. <i>albicaulis</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Dry, grassy openings in chaparral or foothill woodland. Sometimes on serpentine. 690–3,610 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.
Mildred's clarkia <i>Clarkia mildrediae</i> ssp. <i>mildrediae</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. On decomposed granite; sometimes on roadsides. 800–5,610 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Annual.
Mosquin's clarkia <i>Clarkia mosquinii</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Usually on steep, rocky cutbanks and slopes. 600–4,010 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.
Fell-fields claytonia <i>Claytonia megarhiza</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest. In the crevices between rocks, rocky or gravelly soil. 8,530–10,940 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Perennial.
Northern coralroot <i>Corallorhiza trifida</i>	—	—	2B.1	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Wet, open to shaded, generally coniferous forest. In California, under firs, in partial shade. 3,980–5,710 feet in elevation. Blooms June–July. Geophyte.
Mt. Diablo bird's-beak <i>Cordylanthus nidularius</i>	—	SR	1B.1	—	Chaparral. Grassy or rocky areas within serpentine chaparral. 1,590–2,410 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Annual.
Serpentine cryptantha <i>Cryptantha dissita</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral. Usually found on serpentine outcrops. 440–2,410 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.
Deep-scarred cryptantha <i>Cryptantha excavata</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Cismontane woodland. Sandy, gravelly, dry streambanks. 330–1,640 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.
Hoover's cryptantha <i>Cryptantha hooveri</i>	—	—	1A	—	Valley and foothill grassland, inland dunes. In coarse sand. 30–490 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.
Jepson's dodder <i>Cuscuta jepsonii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	North coast coniferous forest. Streamsides. 390–9,010 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Annual.
Peruvian dodder <i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Marshes and swamps (freshwater). Freshwater marsh. 50–920 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Annual.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Hospital Canyon larkspur <i>Delphinium californicum</i> ssp. <i>interius</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, coastal scrub. In wet, boggy meadows, openings in chaparral and in canyons. 640–3,600 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Perennial.
Recurved larkspur <i>Delphinium recurvatum</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. On alkaline soils; often in valley saltbush or valley chenopod scrub. 10–2,590 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial.
Yellow-lip pansy monkeyflower <i>Diplacus pulchellus</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Vernal wet sites. Soils can be clay, volcanic, or granitic. 2,200–6,400 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Annual.
Dwarf downingia <i>Downingia pusilla</i>	—	—	2B.2	South Sacramento HCP	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic sites), vernal pools. Vernal lake and pool margins with a variety of associates. In several types of vernal pools. 5–1,610 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.
Tahoe draba <i>Draba asterophora</i> var. <i>asterophora</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest. On open talus slopes, rock outcrops, and crevices. On decomposed granite. 9,090–11,500 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.
Cup Lake draba <i>Draba asterophora</i> var. <i>macrocarpa</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Subalpine coniferous forest. In relatively deep soil in the shade of granitic rocks. 8,540–9,010 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.
Tall draba <i>Draba praealta</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Meadows and seeps. Mesic sites. 8,200–11,210 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.
English sundew <i>Drosera anglica</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Bogs and fens, meadows. 4,260–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial.
Male fern <i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Upper montane coniferous forest (granitic, rocky). Granitic cliffs. 7,870–10,170 feet in elevation. Perennial.
Blandow's bog moss <i>Elodium blandowii</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest. Moss growing on damp soil, especially under willows among leaf litter. 4,890–10,010 feet in elevation. Perennial.
Scribner's wheat grass <i>Elymus scribneri</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Alpine boulder and rock field. On rocky slopes. 9,510–13,780 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.
Marsh willowherb <i>Epilobium palustre</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Wetland. Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps. Mesic sites. 5,430–7,710 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.
Clifton's eremogone <i>Eremogone cliftonii</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Openings; granitic substrates. 1,460–5,810 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Perennial.
Lime Ridge eriastrium <i>Eriastrum erterae</i>	—	SC	1B.1	—	Chaparral. Openings or edges; alkaline or semi-alkaline, sandy. 650–950 feet in elevation. Blooms June–July. Annual.
Greene's narrow-leaved daisy <i>Erigeron greenii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral. Serpentine and volcanic substrates, generally in shrubby vegetation. 290–2,740 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Perennial.
Plumas rayless daisy <i>Erigeron lassenianus</i> var. <i>deficiens</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Lower montane coniferous forest. Gravelly, open sites. Sometimes on serpentine; sometimes on disturbed sites. 4,440–6,510 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial.
Starved daisy <i>Erigeron miser</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Upper montane coniferous forest. Rocky, granitic outcrops. 5,080–9,110 feet in elevation. Blooms June–October. Perennial.
Lone buckwheat <i>Eriogonum apricum</i> var. <i>apricum</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	—	Chaparral. In gravelly openings on lone formation soil. 280–490 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Perennial.

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Irish Hill buckwheat <i>Eriogonum apricum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	—	Chaparral. Gravelly openings on lone formation soils. 290–330 feet in elevation. Blooms June–July. Perennial.
Jack's wild buckwheat <i>Eriogonum luteolum</i> var. <i>saltuarium</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Upper montane coniferous forest, Great Basin scrub. Sandy, granitic substrates. 5,570–7,880 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Annual.
Snow Mountain buckwheat <i>Eriogonum nervulosum</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral. Dry serpentine outcrops, balds, and barrens. 1,460–6,910 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Geophyte.
Antioch Dunes buckwheat <i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>psychicola</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Grows on the Antioch Dunes (interior dune system) with <i>Lupinus albifrons</i> , <i>Gutierrezia californica</i> , and introduced grasses and other nonnative species. Primary host plant for endangered Lange's metalmark butterfly. 0–60 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Perennial.
Mt. Diablo buckwheat <i>Eriogonum truncatum</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Dry, exposed clay or sandy substrates. 340–1,150 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Annual.
Ahart's buckwheat <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Cismontane woodland, chaparral. Usually found on serpentinite. On slopes, in openings. 900–4,860 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial.
Donner Pass buckwheat <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>torreyanum</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Steep slopes and ridgetops; rocky, volcanic soils; usually in bare or sparsely vegetated areas. 6,090–8,600 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Perennial.
Jepson's coyote-thistle <i>Eryngium jepsonii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Clay. 10–990 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Perennial.
Tuolumne button-celery <i>Eryngium pinnatisectum</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Vernal pools, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Volcanic soils; vernal pools and mesic sites within other natural communities. 230–3,000 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Annual/Perennial.
Delta button-celery <i>Eryngium racemosum</i>	—	SE	1B.1	—	Riparian scrub. Seasonally inundated floodplain on clay. 5–1,100 feet in elevation. Blooms June–October. Annual/Perennial.
Contra Costa wallflower <i>Erysimum capitatum</i> var. <i>angustatum</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	—	Inland dunes. Stabilized dunes of sand and clay near Antioch along the San Joaquin River. 10–70 feet in elevation. Blooms March–July. Perennial. Critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see “Critical Habitat” section in Section 3.4.1, “Environmental Setting”).
Fern-leaved monkeyflower <i>Erythranthe filicifolia</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Usually slow-draining, ephemeral seeps among exfoliating granitic slabs. 1,360–5,610 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.
Stanislaus monkeyflower <i>Erythranthe marmorata</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. 330–2,960 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.
Diamond-petaled California poppy <i>Eschscholzia rhombipetala</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline, clay slopes and flats. 100–2,050 feet in elevation. Blooms March–April. Annual.
Subalpine aster <i>Eurybia merita</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Upper montane coniferous forest. 4,260–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.
San Joaquin spearscale <i>Extriplex joaquinana</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chenopod scrub, alkali meadow, playas, valley and foothill grassland. In seasonal alkali wetlands or alkali sink scrub with <i>Distichlis spicata</i> , <i>Frankenia</i> , etc. 5–2,740 feet in elevation. Blooms April–October. Annual.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Minute pocket moss <i>Fissidens pauperculus</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Redwood. North coast coniferous forest. Moss growing on damp soil along the coast. In dry streambeds and on stream banks. 30–3,360 feet in elevation. Perennial.
Caribou coffeeberry <i>Frangula purshiana</i> ssp. <i>ultramafica</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows and seeps. Can be found on serpentine. 2,380–6,010 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial.
Pine Hill flannelbush <i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i>	FE	SR	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Rocky ridges; can be found on gabbro or serpentine; often among rocks and boulders. 1,390–2,510 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial.
Fragrant fritillary <i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Occasionally found on serpentine; various soils reported, usually on clay in grassland. 10–1,310 feet in elevation. Blooms February–April. Geophyte.
Adobe-lily <i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, foothill grassland. Usually on clay soils; sometimes on serpentine. 150–3,100 feet in elevation. Blooms February–April. Geophyte.
El Dorado bedstraw <i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>sierrae</i>	FE	SR	1B.2	—	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. In pine-oak woodland or chaparral. Can be found on gabbroic or serpentine soils. 420–1,920 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Perennial.
American manna grass <i>Glyceria grandis</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Wet meadows, ditches, streams, and ponds, in valleys and lower elevations in the mountains. 190–6,710 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Geophyte.
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop <i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	—	SE	1B.2	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP	Clay soils; usually in vernal pools, sometimes on lake margins. 30–7,790 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Annual.
Toren's grimmia <i>Grimmia torenii</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Openings, rocky, boulder and rock walls, carbonate, volcanic. 1065–3805 feet in elevation. Perennial.
Hall's harmonia <i>Harmonia hallii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral. Serpentine hills and ridges. Open, rocky areas within chaparral. 1,100–3,050 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.
Diablo helianthella <i>Helianthella castanea</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Usually in chaparral/oak woodland interface in rocky, azonal soils. Often in partial shade. 150–3,510 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial.
Congested-headed hayfield tarplant <i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Valley and foothill grassland. Grassy valleys and hills, often in fallow fields; sometimes along roadsides. 60–2,140 ft in elevation. Blooms April–November. Annual.
Two-carpellate western flax <i>Hesperolinon bicarpellatum</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Serpentine barrens at edge of chaparral. 190–3,330 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.
Brewer's western flax <i>Hesperolinon breweri</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Can be found in rocky serpentine soil, in serpentine chaparral and serpentine grassland. 640–2,910 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Lake County western flax <i>Hesperolinon didymocarpum</i>	—	SE	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Serpentine soil in open grassland and near chaparral. 1,060–1,310 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.
Drymaria-like western flax <i>Hesperolinon drymarioides</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Serpentine soils, mostly within chaparral. 1,290–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Annual.
Sharsmith's western flax <i>Hesperolinon sharsmithiae</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral. Serpentine substrates. 880–990 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.
Water star-grass <i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Marshes and swamps. Alkaline, still or slow-moving water. Requires a pH of 7 or higher, usually in slightly eutrophic waters. 50–4,960 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Perennial.
Woolly rose-mallow <i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Moist, freshwater-soaked river banks and low peat islands in sloughs; can also occur on riprap and levees. In California, known from the delta watershed. 0–510 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Geophyte.
Bolander's horkelia <i>Horkelia bolanderi</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland. Grassy margins of vernal pools and meadows. 1,490–2,810 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Perennial.
Parry's horkelia <i>Horkelia parryi</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Openings in chaparral or woodland; especially known from the lone formation in Amador County. 280–3,660 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Perennial.
Carquinez goldenbush <i>Isocoma arguta</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils, flats, lower hills. On low benches near drainages and on tops and sides of mounds in swale habitat. 5–170 feet in elevation. Blooms August–December. Perennial.
Plumas ivesia <i>Ivesia sericoleuca</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, vernal pools. Vernal mesic areas; usually volcanic substrates. 4,310–7,010 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Perennial.
Finger rush <i>Juncus digitatus</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Cismontane woodland (openings), lower montane coniferous forest (openings), vernal pools. In full sun, in the vernal damp ground of seeps, vernal pools and swales on gentle slopes over volcanic bedrock. 1,970–2,590 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Annual.
Ahart's dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>	—	—	1B.2	South Sacramento HCP	Valley and foothill grassland. Restricted to the edges of vernal pools in grassland. 100–330 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.
Red Bluff dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, vernal pools, meadows and seeps. Vernal mesic sites. Sometimes on edges of vernal pools. 100–3,370 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.
Santa Lucia dwarf rush <i>Juncus luciensis</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Vernal pools, meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, Great Basin scrub. Vernal pools, ephemeral drainages, wet meadow habitats and streamsides. 980–6,700 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Annual.
Burke's goldfields <i>Lasthenia burkei</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	—	Vernal pools, meadows and seeps, wetland. Most often in vernal pools and swales. 50–1,970 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.
Alkali-sink goldfields <i>Lasthenia chrysantha</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Vernal pools. Alkaline. 0–660 feet in elevation. Blooms February–June. Annual.
Contra Costa goldfields <i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	FE	—	1B.1	—	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, alkaline playads, cismontane woodland. Vernal pools, swales, low depressions, in open grassy areas. 5–1,480 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 5–4,510 feet in elevation. Blooms February–June. Annual.
Delta tule pea <i>Lathyrus jepsonii</i> var. <i>jepsonii</i>	—	—	1B.2	Natomas Basin HCP	Freshwater and brackish marshes. Often found with species including <i>Typha</i> spp., <i>Aster lentus</i> , <i>Rosa californica</i> , <i>Juncus</i> spp., <i>Scirpus</i> spp. Usually on marsh and slough edges. 0–20 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial.
Colusa layia <i>Layia septentrionalis</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Scattered colonies in fields and grassy slopes in sandy or serpentine soil. 50–3,610 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.
Legenere <i>Legenere limosa</i>	—	—	1B.1	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP	In beds of vernal pools. 5–2,890 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.
Heckard's pepper-grass <i>Lepidium latipes</i> var. <i>heckardii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Grassland, and sometimes vernal pool edges. Alkaline soils. 5–100 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.
Jepson's leptosiphon <i>Leptosiphon jepsonii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Open to partially shaded grassy slopes. On volcanics or the periphery of serpentine substrates. 180–2,810 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.
Holzinger's bristle moss <i>Lewinskya holzingeri</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Usually on rock in and along streams, rarely on tree limbs. 2,340–5,910 feet in elevation. Perennial.
Cantelow's lewisia <i>Lewisia cantelovii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, chaparral. Mesic rock outcrops and wet cliffs, usually in moss or clubmoss; on granitics or sometimes on serpentine. 1,080–4,500 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Perennial.
Long-petaled lewisia <i>Lewisia longipetala</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest. Mesic rocky sites; in cracks of granite or gravelly volcanic soils. 8,200–9,600 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.
Saw-toothed lewisia <i>Lewisia serrata</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest. Shaded, north-facing moss-covered, metamorphic rock cliffs. 2,950–4,710 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Perennial.
Mason's lilaeopsis <i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i>	—	SR	1B.1	—	Freshwater and brackish marshes, riparian scrub. Tidal zones, in muddy or silty soil formed through river deposition or river bank erosion. 0–40 feet in elevation. Blooms April–November. Geophyte.
Sebastopol meadowfoam <i>Limnanthes vincularis</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	—	Meadows and seeps, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Swales, wet meadows and marshy areas in valley oak savanna; on poorly drained soils of clays and sandy loam. 50–380 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.
Delta mudwort <i>Limosella australis</i>	—	—	2B.1	—	Riparian scrub, marshes and swamps. Usually on mud banks of the Delta in marshy or scrubby riparian associations; often with <i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i> . 0–20 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Perennial.
Gray's lomatium <i>Lomatium grayi</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. 4,590–6,510 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Perennial.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Stebbins' lomatium <i>Lomatium stebbinsi</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Thin, gravelly volcanic clay in open yellow pine forest. Grows where other vegetation is absent. 3,740–7,710 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Perennial.
Milo Baker's lupine <i>Lupinus milobakeri</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Woodland, grassland, open, disturbed sites, often on roadsides. 1,290–1,410 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Annual.
Cobb Mountain lupine <i>Lupinus sericatus</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, broadleafed upland forest. In stands of knobcone pine-oak woodland, on open wooded slopes in gravelly soils; sometimes on serpentine. 900–5,010 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial.
Inundated bog-clubmoss <i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps. Peat bogs, muddy depressions, pond margins. 150–4,020 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Geophyte.
Showy golden madia <i>Madia radiata</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Mostly on adobe clay in grassland or among shrubs. 240–4,010 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.
Eastern bewildering bushmallow <i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> var. <i>elmeri</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Some populations on serpentine. 30–2,410 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Perennial.
Broad-nerved hump moss <i>Meesia uliginosa</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Meadows and seeps, bogs and fens, upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Moss on damp soil. Often found on the edge of fens or raised above the fen on hummocks/shrub bases. 3,590–9,210 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Perennial.
Sagebrush bluebells <i>Mertensia oblongifolia</i> var. <i>oblongifolia</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest. Usually in mesic sites. 3,280–9,850 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial.
Marsh microseris <i>Microseris paludosa</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. 10–990 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Perennial.
Shevock's copper moss <i>Mielichhoferia shevockii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Cismontane woodland. Moss on metamorphic rocks containing heavy metals; mesic sites. On rocks along roads, in same habitat as <i>Mielichhoferia elongata</i> . 2,460–4,600 feet in elevation. Perennial.
Follett's monardella <i>Monardella follettii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Lower montane coniferous forest. Open rocky serpentine slopes. 1,970–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial.
Veiny monardella <i>Monardella venosa</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. In heavy clay; mostly with grassland associates. Rediscovered in 1992. 100–1,330 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.
Woodland woollythreads <i>Monolopia gracilens</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, north coast coniferous forest. Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns. 330–3,940 feet in elevation. Blooms March–July. Annual.
Hiroshi's flapwort <i>Nardia hiroshii</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Meadows and seeps. Damp soil with granitic bedrock. 7,200–7,200 feet in elevation. Perennial.
Lime Ridge navarretia <i>Navarretia gowenii</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Chaparral. On calcium carbonate-rich soil with high clay content. 590–1,000 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Annual.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Baker's navarretia <i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Wetland. Cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland, lower montane coniferous forest. Vernal pools and swales; adobe or alkaline soils. 10–5,710 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Annual.
Few-flowered navarretia <i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pauciflora</i>	FE	ST	1B.1	—	Vernal pools, wetland. Volcanic ash flow, and volcanic substrate vernal pools. 1,390–2,810 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Annual.
Many-flowered navarretia <i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>plieantha</i>	FE	SE	1B.2	—	Vernal pools, wetland. Volcanic ash flow vernal pools. 100–3,000 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Annual.
Small pincushion navarretia <i>Navarretia myersii</i> ssp. <i>deminuta</i>	—	—	1B.1	South Sacramento HCP	Vernal pools, wetland. Known from only one site in Lake County in vernal pool habitat on clay-loam soil; also in roadside depressions. 1,165–1,165 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.
Pincushion navarretia <i>Navarretia myersii</i> ssp. <i>myersii</i>	—	—	1B.1	South Sacramento HCP	Vernal pools, wetland. Clay soils within nonnative grassland. 150–330 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.
Shining navarretia <i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>radians</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Apparently in grassland, and not necessarily in vernal pools. 190–3,200 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Annual.
Patterson's navarretia <i>Navarretia paradoxiclara</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Serpentine, openings, vernal mesic, often drainages. 490–1,410 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Annual.
Porter's navarretia <i>Navarretia paradoxinota</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Serpentine, openings, vernal mesic, often drainages. 540–2,760 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Annual.
Marin County navarretia <i>Navarretia rosulata</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral. Dry, open rocky places; occurs on serpentine. 650–2,090 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.
Colusa grass <i>Neostapfia colusana</i>	FT	SE	1B.1	Natomas Basin HCP	Vernal pools, wetland. Usually in the bottoms of large, or deep vernal pools; adobe soils. 15–410 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Annual. Critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see “Critical Habitat” section in Section 3.4.1, “Environmental Setting”).
Antioch Dunes evening-primrose <i>Oenothera deltoides</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	—	Remnant river bluffs and sand dunes east of Antioch. 0–100 feet in elevation. Blooms March–September. Perennial. Critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see “Critical Habitat” section in Section 3.4.1, “Environmental Setting”).
Northern adder's-tongue <i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Marsh edges, low pastures, grassy roadside ditches. Also described as in “open swamp.” 3,560–6,350 feet in elevation. Blooms July. Geophyte.
San Joaquin Valley Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia inaequalis</i>	FT	SE	1B.1	—	Vernal pools, wetland. 30–2,480 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Annual.
Slender Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>	FT	SE	1B.1	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP	Vernal pools, wetland. Often in gravelly substrate. 80–5,760 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Annual. Critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see “Critical Habitat” section in Section 3.4.1, “Environmental Setting”).
Sacramento Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia viscida</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP	Vernal pools, wetland. 50–280 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Annual. Critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see “Critical Habitat” section in Section 3.4.1, “Environmental Setting”).

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Subalpine oreocarya <i>Oreocarya crymophila</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Subalpine coniferous forest Subalpine coniferous forest. On dry talus of volcanic formation. 8,790–10,810 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.
Lewis Rose's ragwort <i>Packera eurycephala</i> var. <i>lewisrosei</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Steep slopes and in canyons in serpentine soil, often along or near roads. 900–6,200 feet in elevation. Blooms March–July. Perennial.
Rayless mountain ragwort <i>Packera indecora</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Meadows and seeps. Mesic sites. 5,250–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.
Layne's ragwort <i>Packera layneae</i>	FT	SR	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Usually on ultramafic soil (serpentine or gabbro); occasionally along streams. 650–3,560 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Perennial.
Ahart's paronychia <i>Paronychia ahartii</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Wetland. Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, cismontane woodland. Stony, nearly barren clay of swales and higher ground around vernal pools. 100–1,680 feet in elevation. Blooms February–June. Annual.
Sonoma beardtongue <i>Penstemon newberryi</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Chaparral. Crevices in rock outcrops and talus slopes. 590–4,610 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Perennial.
Closed-throated beardtongue <i>Penstemon personatus</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Usually on North facing slopes in metavolcanic soils. 3,490–6,960 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial.
Mt. Diablo phacelia <i>Phacelia phacelioides</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Adjacent to trails, on rock outcrops and talus slopes; usually on serpentine. 1,980–4,420 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.
Stebbins' phacelia <i>Phacelia stebbinsii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Among rocks and rubble on metamorphic rock benches. 2,000–6,600 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.
Whitebark Pine <i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	FT	—	—	—	Upper red-fir forest to timberline, especially subalpine forest. 6,560–12,140 feet in elevation. Perennial.
Bearded popcornflower <i>Plagiobothrys hystriculus</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Wet sites. 0–900 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.
Sierra blue grass <i>Poa sierrae</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Lower montane coniferous forest. Shady, moist, rocky slopes. Often in canyons. 1,200–4,920 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Geophyte.
Flexuose threadmoss <i>Pohlia flexuosa</i>	—	—	2B.1	—	Lower montane coniferous forest. Roadsides, rocky seeps. 3,110–3,370 feet in elevation. Perennial.
Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed <i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Marshes and swamps. Shallow water, ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches. 970–8,660 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Geophyte.
White-stemmed pondweed <i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Marshes and swamps. Deep water, lakes. 5,900–9,850 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.
Robbins' pondweed <i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Marshes and swamps. Deep water, lakes. 5,020–10,830 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.
Eel-grass pondweed <i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Marshes and swamps. Ponds, lakes, streams. 290–7,010 feet in elevation. Blooms June–July. Annual.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Hartweg's golden sunburst <i>Pseudobahia bahiifolia</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	—	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Clay soils, often acidic. Predominantly on the northern slopes of knolls, but also along shady creeks or near vernal pools. 190–560 feet in elevation. Blooms March–April. Annual.
California alkali grass <i>Puccinellia simplex</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Meadows and seeps, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools. Alkaline, vernal mesic. Sinks, flats, and lake margins. 5–3,000 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.
Sticky pyrrocoma <i>Pyrrocoma lucida</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, Great Basin scrub. Alkaline flats, clay soils. 2,490–6,860 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Perennial.
Alder buckthorn <i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, riparian scrub. Mesic sites. 4,690–7,010 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial.
White beaked-rush <i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Freshwater marshes and sphagnum bogs. 190–6,700 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Geophyte.
California beaked-rush <i>Rhynchospora californica</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Bogs and fens, marshes and swamps, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Freshwater seeps and open marshy areas. 150–3,320 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Geophyte.
Brownish beaked-rush <i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, upper montane coniferous forest. Mesic sites. 150–5,610 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.
Tahoe yellow cress <i>Rorippa subumbellata</i>	—	SE	1B.1	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Sandy beaches, on lakeside margins and in riparian communities; on decomposed granite sand. 6,210–6,240 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Geophyte.
Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	—	—	1B.2	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP	Marshes and swamps. In standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches. 0–2,140 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Geophyte.
Rock sanicle <i>Sanicula saxatilis</i>	—	SR	1B.2	—	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Bedrock outcrops and talus slopes in chaparral or oak woodland habitat. 2,200–4,100 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Perennial.
Water bulrush <i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Marshes and swamps, bogs and fens. Montane lake margins, in shallow water. 2,460–7,380 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Geophyte.
Marsh skullcap <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Marshes and swamps, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Swamps and wet places. 0–6,400 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Geophyte.
Side-flowering skullcap <i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Wet meadows and marshes. In the Delta, often found on logs. 0–1,640 feet in elevation. Blooms July–September. Geophyte.
Siskiyou jellyskin lichen <i>Scytinium siskiyouense</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest. Epiphytic, usually on the bark of Fagaceae, such as <i>Quercus</i> spp. or <i>Chrysolepis</i> spp. 2,080–4,790 feet in elevation. Lichen.
Lake County stonecrop <i>Sedella leiocarpa</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	—	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, cismontane woodland. Level areas that are seasonally wet and dry out in late spring; substrate usually of volcanic origin. 1,690–2,100 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Canyon Creek stonecrop <i>Sedum paradisum</i> ssp. <i>paradisum</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, broadleaved upland forest. Rock faces, in crevices of exposed granite. 2,790–6,200 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Perennial.
Chaparral ragwort <i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Drying alkaline flats. 60–2,810 feet in elevation. Blooms January–April. Annual.
Napa checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>napensis</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Chaparral. Rhyolitic substrates. 1,360–2,000 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Perennial.
Keck's checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea keckii</i>	FE	—	1B.1	—	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Grassy slopes in blue oak woodland. Sometimes on serpentine-derived, clay soils. 280–1,660 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Annual.
Cut-leaf checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea multifida</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. 5,740–9,190 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Perennial.
Scadden Flat checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea stipularis</i>	—	SE	1B.1	—	Wet montane marshes fed by springs. 2,290–2,430 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.
Long-styled sand-spurrey <i>Spergularia macrotheca</i> var. <i>longistyla</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Alkaline. 0–840 feet in elevation. Blooms February–May. Perennial.
Munro's desert mallow <i>Sphaeralcea munroana</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Great Basin scrub. 6,560–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Perennial.
Prairie wedge grass <i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Open moist sites, along rivers and springs, alkaline desert seeps. 980–6,560 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial.
Hairy marsh hedge-nettle <i>Stachys pilosa</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Great Basin scrub, meadows and seeps. Mesic sites. 2575–6710 feet in elevation. Blooms June–August. Geophyte.
Long-leaved starwort <i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, riparian woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Moist areas. 2,950–6,010 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Geophyte.
Socrates Mine jewelflower <i>Streptanthus brachiatus</i> ssp. <i>brachiatus</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest. Serpentine areas and serpentine chaparral. 1,980–6,400 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Perennial.
Freed's jewelflower <i>Streptanthus brachiatus</i> ssp. <i>hoffmanii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentine rock outcrops, primarily in geothermal development areas. 1,610–4,010 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial.
Bristly jewelflower <i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i> ssp. <i>glandulosus</i> (Synonym: <i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i>)	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Serpentine or metamorphic (Franciscan formation), on ridges and slopes. 310–3,280 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Annual.
Green jewelflower <i>Streptanthus hesperidis</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Openings in chaparral or woodland; serpentine, rocky sites. 780–2,510 ft in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.
Mt. Diablo jewelflower <i>Streptanthus hispidus</i>	—	—	1B.3	—	Valley and foothill grassland, chaparral. Talus or rocky outcrops. 800–3,200 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.
Three Peaks jewelflower <i>Streptanthus morrisonii</i> ssp. <i>elatus</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral. Serpentine barrens, outcrops, and talus. 260–2,680 feet in elevation. Blooms June–September. Perennial.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Kruckeberg's jewelflower <i>Streptanthus morrisonii</i> ssp. <i>kruckebergii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Cismontane woodland. Scattered serpentine outcrops near the Lake/Napa County line. 700–3,400 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Perennial.
True's mountain jewelflower <i>Streptanthus tortuosus</i> ssp. <i>truei</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Lower montane coniferous forest. Partial shade on steep rocky slopes. 2,510–2,820 feet in elevation. Blooms June–July. Perennial.
Early jewelflower <i>Streptanthus vernalis</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest. On serpentine. 1,950–3,000 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.
Northern slender pondweed <i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Shallow, clear water of lakes and drainage channels. 980–7,060 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Geophyte.
Broadleaf pondweed <i>Stuckenia striata</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Lakes, ponds, rivers, and drainage canals. 230–7,010 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Geophyte.
Suisun Marsh aster <i>Symphyotrichum lentum</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Marshes and swamps (brackish and freshwater). Most often seen along sloughs with species including <i>Phragmites</i> spp., <i>Scirpus</i> spp., blackberry, <i>Typha</i> spp. 0–100 feet in elevation. Blooms May–November. Geophyte.
Wright's trichocoronis <i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	—	—	2B.1	—	Marshes and swamps, riparian forest, meadows and seeps, vernal pools. Mud flats of vernal lakes, drying river beds, alkali meadows. 10–1,430 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Annual.
Cylindrical trichodon <i>Trichodon cylindricus</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Broadleafed upland forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Moss growing in openings on sandy or clay soils on roadsides, stream banks, trails or in fields. 160–4,920 feet in elevation. Perennial.
Napa bluecurls <i>Trichostema ruygtii</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, lower montane coniferous forest. Often in open, sunny areas. Also has been found in vernal pools. 100–2,230 feet in elevation. Blooms June–October. Annual.
Two-fork clover <i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	FE	—	1B.1	—	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. Sometimes on serpentine soil, open sunny sites, swales. Most recently cited on roadside and eroding cliff face. 10–1,020 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.
Saline clover <i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 0–990 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.
Coastal triquetrella <i>Triquetrella californica</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Grows within 30 meters from the coast in coastal scrub, grasslands and in open gravels on roadsides, hillsides, rocky slopes, and fields. On gravel or thin soil over outcrops. 30–330 feet in elevation. Perennial.
Caper-fruited tropidocarpum <i>Tropidocarpum capparideum</i>	—	—	1B.1	—	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline clay. 0–1,180 feet in elevation. Blooms March–April. Annual.
Greene's tuctoria <i>Tuctoria greenei</i>	FE	SR	1B.1	—	Vernal pools in open grasslands. 80–4,350 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Annual.
Crampton's tuctoria or Solano grass <i>Tuctoria mucronata</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	—	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Clay bottoms of drying vernal pools and lakes in valley grassland. 10–50 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Annual. Critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see “Critical Habitat” section in Section 3.4.1, “Environmental Setting”).
Flat-leaved bladderwort <i>Utricularia intermedia</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, vernal pools. Mesic meadows, lake margins, marshes, fens. 2,200–8,710 feet in elevation. Blooms July–August. Perennial.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CRPR ¹	Local	Habitat
Oval-leaved viburnum <i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. 700–4,600 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Perennial.
Golden violet <i>Viola purpurea</i> ssp. <i>aurea</i>	—	—	2B.2	—	Great Basin scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland. Dry, sandy slopes. 3,280–8,200 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Perennial.
Brazilian watermeal <i>Wolffia brasiliensis</i>	—	—	2B.3	—	Marshes and swamps. Shallow freshwater marshes. 60–330 feet in elevation. Blooms April–December. Perennial.
El Dorado County mule ears <i>Wyethia reticulata</i>	—	—	1B.2	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Stony red clay and gabbroic soils; often in openings in gabbro chaparral. 600–2,070 feet in elevation. Blooms April–August. Perennial.

Notes: CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

^{1&2} Legal Status Definitions

Federal:

FE Endangered (legally protected)

FT Threatened (legally protected)

State:

SE Endangered (legally protected)

ST Threatened (legally protected)

California Rare Plant Ranks:

1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)

2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)

Threat Ranks:

0.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Sources: CNDDDB 2024; CNPS 2024.

Special-Status Wildlife Known to Occur in the Project Region and their Potential to Occur on the Plan Area

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Amphibians and Reptiles					
Alameda whipsnake <i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>	FT	ST	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Typically found in chaparral and scrub habitats but will also use adjacent grassland, oak savanna and woodland habitats. Mostly south-facing slopes and ravines, with rock outcrops, deep crevices or abundant rodent burrows, where shrubs form a vegetative mosaic with oak trees and grasses.	Not expected to occur. The known range of Alameda whipsnake does not include the plan area.
California giant salamander <i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i>	—	SSC	South Sacramento HCP	Known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	Not expected to occur. The known range of California giant salamander does not include the plan area.
California glossy snake <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	—	SSC	—	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	Not expected to occur. The known range of California glossy snake does not include the plan area.
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT	SSC	Western Placer County HCP/NCCP	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	Known to occur. The range of California red-legged frog overlaps the eastern and western portions of the plan area. Critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").
California tiger salamander Central California DPS (population = 1) <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FT	ST	Natomas Basin HCP; Yolo HCP/NCCP	Lives in vacant or mammal-occupied burrows throughout most of the year; in grassland, savanna, or open woodland habitats. Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.	Known to occur. The range of the Central California DPS of California tiger salamander overlaps the western and southern portions of the plan area. Critical habitat for this DPS is present within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	—	SSC	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, desert wash, pinyon and juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Known to occur. The range of coast horned lizard overlaps most of the plan area, excluding the far western and eastern portions of the plan area.
Foothill yellow-legged frog Central Coast DPS (population = 4) <i>Rana boylei</i>	FT	SE	—	San Francisco Peninsula and Diablo Range south of San Francisco Bay Estuary, and south through the Santa Cruz and Gabilan Mountains east of the Salinas River in the southern inner Coast Ranges. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Not expected to occur. The known range of the Central Coast DPS of foothill yellow-legged frog does not overlap the plan area.
Foothill yellow-legged frog Feather River DPS (population = 2) <i>Rana boylei</i>	FT	ST	—	Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Not expected to occur. The plan area does not overlap that range of the Feather River DPS of foothill yellow-legged frog, though the range is just over the Yuba County line into Butte County.
Foothill yellow-legged frog North Coast DPS (population = 1) <i>Rana boylei</i>	—	SSC	—	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Known to occur. The range of the North Coast DPS of foothill yellow-legged frog overlaps the western portion of the plan area.
Foothill yellow-legged frog North Sierra DPS (population = 3) <i>Rana boylei</i>	—	ST	Western Placer County HCP/NCCP	Yuba River to Middle Fork American River, and Sutter Buttes. Subbasins (HU 8) Butte Creek, Honcut Headwaters - Lower Feather, Upper Yuba, Upper Bear, Upper Coon - Upper Auburn, North Fork American, and Lower American in SUT, YUB, SIE, NEV, and PLA Co. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Known to occur. The range of the North Sierra DPS of foothill yellow-legged frog overlaps the eastern and northeastern portions of the plan area.
Foothill yellow-legged frog South Sierra DPS (population = 5) <i>Rana boylei</i>	FE	SE	—	Sierra Nevada from South Fork American River subbasin (HU 8) in El Dorado County south to Tehachapi Mountains in Kern County. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Known to occur. The range of the South Sierra DPS of foothill yellow-legged frog overlaps the southeastern portion of the plan area. Critical habitat for this DPS has been proposed within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Giant gartersnake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	FT	ST	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP; Western Placer County HCP/NCCP; Yolo HCP/NCCP	Marsh and swamp, riparian scrub, wetland. Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches. This is the most aquatic of the garter snakes in California.	Known to occur. The range of giant gartersnake overlaps the northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area, as well as part of the western portion of the plan area.
Northern California legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra</i>	—	SSC	—	Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. Prefers soils with a high moisture content.	Not expected to occur. The known range of Northern California legless lizard does not include the plan area.
Northern leopard frog <i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	—	SSC	—	Freshwater marsh, Great Basin flowing waters, Great Basin standing waters, marsh and swamp, and wetlands. Native range is east of Sierra Nevada-Cascade Crest. Near permanent or semi-permanent water in a variety of habitats. Highly aquatic species. Shoreline cover, submerged and emergent aquatic vegetation are important habitat characteristics.	Known to occur. The range of northern leopard frog overlaps the eastern portion of the plan area.
Northwestern pond turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	FP	SSC	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP; Western Placer County HCP/NCCP; Yolo HCP/NCCP	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6,000 feet elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 kilometers (approximately 0.31 miles) from water for egg-laying.	Known to occur. The range of northwestern pond turtle overlaps all of the plan area, except for the far eastern portions.
Red-bellied newt <i>Taricha rivularis</i>	—	SSC	—	Lives in terrestrial habitats, juveniles generally underground, adults active at surface in moist environments. Will migrate over 1 kilometer to breed, typically in streams with moderate flow and clean rocky substrate.	Not expected to occur. The known range of red-bellied newt does not overlap the plan area.
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog <i>Rana sierrae</i>	FE	ST	—	Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 to 4 years to complete their aquatic development.	Known to occur. The range of Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog overlaps the northeastern and eastern portions of the plan area. Critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Southern long-toed salamander <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum</i>	—	SSC	—	High elevation meadows and lakes in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Klamath mountains. Aquatic larvae occur in ponds and lakes. Outside of breeding season adults are terrestrial and associated with underground burrows of mammals and moist areas under logs and rocks.	Known to occur. The range of southern long-toed salamander overlaps the northeastern and eastern portions of the plan area.
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	FP	SSC	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool, and wetlands. Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	Known to occur. The range of western spadefoot overlaps the western, northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area.
Yosemite toad <i>Anaxyrus canorus</i>	FT	SSC	—	Meadow and seep, subalpine coniferous forest, and wetlands. Vicinity of wet meadows in central High Sierra, 6,400 to 11,300 feet in elevation. Primarily montane wet meadows; also in seasonal ponds associated with lodgepole pine and subalpine conifer forest.	Known to occur. The range of Yosemite toad overlaps the southeastern tip of the plan area.

Birds

American goshawk <i>Accipiter atricapillus</i>	—	SSC	—	Nests primarily in conifer forest and aspen stands with high canopy closure (typically greater than 70 percent), relatively high density of large live and dead trees, low density of small trees, and low shrub/sapling and ground cover. Reuses old nests and maintains alternate nest sites. Often nests on gentle to moderate north slopes and near water. Forages in moderately dense, mature forests and younger forests, some openings, and along forest edges. Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.	Known to occur. The range of American goshawk overlaps the eastern and northeastern portions of the plan area.
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	FD	SD	—	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	Known to occur. The yearlong range of American peregrine falcon overlaps the eastern and northeastern portions of the plan area as well as the southwestern tip of the plan area. In addition, the winter range of this species overlaps the rest of the plan area.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FD	SE; FP	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, old growth. Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	Known to occur. The yearlong range of bald eagle overlaps the eastern and northeastern portions of the plan area. In addition, the winter range of this species overlaps the rest of the plan area.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	—	ST	Natomas Basin HCP; Yolo HCP/NCCP	Riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	Known to occur. The breeding range of bank swallow overlaps northern, middle, southern, and western portions of the plan area along large river bodies.
Black swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	—	SSC	—	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey Co; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely	Known to occur. The range of black swift overlaps the eastern portion of the plan area.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	—	SC; SSC	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP; Western Placer County HCP/NCCP; Yolo HCP/NCCP	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Known to occur. The yearlong range of burrowing owl overlaps the northern, middle, southern, and western portions of the plan area. In addition, the winter range of the species overlaps the edge of the western portion of the plan area and the lower elevations of the eastern portion of the plan area.
Cackling (=Aleutian Canada) goose <i>Branta hutchinsii leucopareia</i>	FD	—	Natomas Basin HCP	Winters on lakes and inland prairies. Forages on natural pasture or that cultivated to grain; loafs on lakes, reservoirs, ponds.	Known to occur. The winter range of cackling goose overlaps Sutter County.
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	—	ST; FP	Western Placer County HCP/NCCP	Brackish marsh, freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, salt marsh, wetland. Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	Known to occur. The range of California black rail overlaps the northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area.
California condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	FE	SE; FP	—	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Require vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude. Deep canyons containing clefts in the rocky walls provide nesting sites. Forages up to 100 miles from roost/nest.	Not expected to occur. The range of California condor does not overlap the plan area.
California least tern <i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	FE	SE; FP	—	Alkali playa, wetland. Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	May occur. The breeding range of California least tern is directly adjacent to the southeastern tip of Sacramento County. Therefore, breeding pairs could breed in the plan area across the water from recorded breeding habitat.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
California Ridgway's rail <i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i>	FE	SE; FP	—	Salt-water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.	May occur. The range of California Ridgway's rail is adjacent the southeastern tip of Sacramento County. Therefore, breeding pairs could breed in the plan area across the water from the recorded range.
California spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	FP	SSC	—	Broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Mixed conifer forest, often with an understory of black oaks and other deciduous hardwoods. Canopy closure greater than 40 percent. Most often found in deep-shaded canyons, on north-facing slopes, and within 300 meters of water.	Known to occur. The range of California spotted owl overlaps the eastern and northeastern portions of the plan area.
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	—	—	South Sacramento HCP	Cismontane woodland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, upper montane coniferous forest. Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Known to occur. The yearlong range of Cooper's hawk overlaps most of the plan area, except for the eastern portion of the plan area which overlaps the breeding range.
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	—	—	South Sacramento HCP	Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands, valley and foothill grassland. Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	Known to occur. The winter range of Ferruginous hawk overlaps all the plan area except for the eastern and northeastern portions.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	—	FP	—	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	Known to occur. The yearlong range of golden eagle overlaps all of the plan area except for parts of the southern, western, middle, and northern portions of the plan area, which all overlap the winter range of the species.
Grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	—	SSC	—	Dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.	Known to occur. The breeding range of grasshopper sparrow overlaps all the plan area except for the eastern and northeastern portions.
Great gray owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	—	SE	—	Lower montane coniferous forest, old growth, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Resident of mixed conifer or red fir forest habitat, in or on edge of meadows. Requires large diameter snags in a forest with high canopy closure, which provide a cool sub-canopy microclimate.	Known to occur. The range of great gray owl overlaps the eastern and northeastern portions of the plan area.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Greater sandhill crane <i>Antigone canadensis tabida</i>	—	ST; FP	South Sacramento HCP	Nests in wetland habitats in northeastern California; winters in the Central Valley. Prefers grain fields within 4-mile of a shallow body of water used as a communal roost site; irrigated pasture used as loafing sites.	Known to occur. The range of greater sandhill crane overlaps the northern, middle, western, and southern portions of the plan area.
Harlequin duck <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	—	SSC	—	Breeds on west slope of the Sierra Nevada, nesting along shores of swift, shallow rivers. Nest often built in a recess, sheltered overhead by stream bank, rocks, woody debris, usually within 7 feet of water.	Known to occur. The breeding range of harlequin duck overlaps the eastern portion of the plan area.
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE	SE	Yolo HCP/NCCP	Summer resident of southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2,000 feet. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, coyote brush, mesquite.	Known to occur. The breeding range of Least Bell's vireo overlaps the northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area.
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	—	SSC	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Known to occur. The range of loggerhead shrike overlaps the entire plan area except for the northeastern tip of the plan area and parts of the eastern portion of the plan area.
Long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>	—	SSC	—	Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	Known to occur. The range of long-eared owl overlaps the northern, northeastern, eastern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area.
Mountain plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i>	—	SSC	—	Short grasslands, freshly plowed fields, newly sprouting grain fields, and sometimes sod farms. Short vegetation, bare ground and flat topography. Prefers grazed areas and areas with burrowing rodents.	Known to occur. The winter range of mountain plover overlaps the middle, western, and southern portions of the plan area.
Northern harrier <i>Circus hudsonius</i>	—	SSC	South Sacramento HCP	Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	Known to occur. The yearlong range of northern harrier overlaps the northern, middle, western, and southern portions of the plan area. In addition, the winter range of the species overlaps the lower elevations of the eastern and northeastern portions of the plan area.
Northern spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	FT	ST; SSC	—	North coast coniferous forest, old growth, redwood. Old-growth forests or mixed stands of old-growth and mature trees. Occasionally in younger forests with patches of big trees. High, multistory canopy dominated by big trees, many trees with cavities or broken tops, woody debris and space under canopy.	Not expected to occur. The range of northern spotted owl does not overlap the plan area.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	—	SSC	—	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly, also in human-made structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.	Known to occur. The breeding range of purple martin overlaps the eastern, northeastern, middle, and western portions of the plan area.
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	—	SSC	—	Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and salt water marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	Known to occur. The range of saltmarsh common yellowthroat overlaps the southern portion of the plan area.
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	—	SSC	—	Found in swamp lands, both fresh and salt; lowland meadows; irrigated alfalfa fields. Tule patches/tall grass needed for nesting/daytime seclusion. Nests on dry ground in depression concealed in vegetation.	Known to occur. The yearlong range of short-eared owl overlaps the northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area. In addition, the winter range of the species overlaps other parts of the northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area as well as the western portion and lower elevations of the eastern portion of the plan area.
Song sparrow "Modesto" population (population = 1) <i>Melospiza melodia</i>	—	SSC	—	Breeds chiefly below 200 feet elevation. Freshwater marshes, riparian thickets, sparsely vegetated irrigation canals, and valley oak restoration sites. Cover consists of willow and nettle thickets, growths of tules and cattails, and riparian oak forests with sufficient understory of blackberry.	Known to occur. The range of the "Modesto" population of song sparrow overlaps the northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area.
Suisun song sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia maxillaris</i>	—	SSC	—	Resident of brackish-water marshes surrounding Suisun Bay. Inhabits cattails, tules and other sedges, and pickleweed (<i>Salicornia</i> spp.); also known to frequent tangles bordering sloughs.	Known to occur. The range of Suisun song sparrow overlaps the southern portion of the plan area.
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	—	ST	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP; Western Placer County HCP/NCCP; Yolo HCP/NCCP	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	Known to occur. The breeding range of Swainson's hawk overlaps the northern, middle, western, and southern portions of the plan area. In addition, the yearlong range overlaps the southern tip of the plan area.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	—	ST; SSC	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP; Western Placer County HCP/NCCP; Yolo HCP/NCCP	Freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, swamp, wetland. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	Known to occur. The range of tricolored blackbird overlaps the entire plan area except for the eastern portions and the northeastern tip of the plan area.
Western snowy plover <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	FT	SSC	—	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	Known to occur. The range of western snowy plover overlaps the western and southern portions of the plan area.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT	SE	Yolo HCP/NCCP	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Known to occur. The range of western yellow-billed cuckoo overlaps the northern, middle, western, and southern portions of the plan area.
White-faced ibis <i>Plegadis chihi</i>	—	—	Natomas Basin HCP	Shallow fresh-water marsh. Dense tule thickets for nesting interspersed with areas of shallow water for foraging.	Known to occur. The yearlong range of white-faced ibis overlaps the northern, middle, western, and southern portions of the plan area. In addition, the breeding range for the species overlaps the eastern portion of the plan area.
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	—	FP	South Sacramento HCP; Yolo HCP/NCCP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Known to occur. The yearlong range of white-tailed kite overlaps all of the plan area, except for the eastern portion and northeastern tip. In addition, the breeding range for the species overlaps the eastern portion of the plan area.
Willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	—	SE	—	Meadow and seep, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and wetlands. Inhabits extensive thickets of low, dense willows on edge of wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters; 2,000-8,000 feet elevation Requires dense willow thickets for nesting/roosting. Low, exposed branches are used for singing posts/hunting perches.	Known to occur. The breeding range of willow flycatcher overlaps all portions of the plan area.
Yellow rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	—	SSC	—	Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Freshwater marshlands.	Not expected to occur. The range of yellow rail does not overlap the plan area, the closest wintering areas located in the Suisun Marsh region.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	—	SSC	—	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Known to occur. The breeding range of yellow warbler overlaps all portions of the plan area.
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	—	SSC	—	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.	Known to occur. The breeding range of yellow-breasted chat overlaps all portions of the plan area.
Yellow-headed blackbird <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	—	SSC	—	Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water. Often along borders of lakes or ponds. Nests only where large insects such as Odonata are abundant, nesting timed with maximum emergence of aquatic insects.	Known to occur. The yearlong range yellow-headed blackbird overlaps the northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area. In addition, the breeding range of this species overlaps the western and eastern portions of the plan area.
Fish					
Chinook salmon Central Valley fall/late fall-run ESU (population = 13) <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	—	SSC	Western Placer County HCP/NCCP	Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters. Populations spawning in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.	Known to occur. The range of the Central Valley fall/late fall-run Chinook salmon overlaps the western, northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area.
Chinook salmon Central Valley spring-run ESU (population = 11) <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FT	ST	—	Adult numbers depend on pool depth and volume, amount of cover, and proximity to gravel. Water temps greater than 27 °C are lethal to adults. Federal listing refers to populations spawning in Sacramento River and tributaries.	Known to occur. The range of the Central Valley spring-run ESU Chinook salmon overlaps the northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area. Critical habitat for this ESU is present within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").
Chinook salmon Sacramento River winter-run ESU (population = 7) <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FE	SE	—	Sacramento River below Keswick Dam. Spawns in the Sacramento River, but not in tributary streams. Requires clean, cold water over gravel beds with water temperatures between 6 and 14 °C for spawning.	Known to occur. The range of the Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon overlaps the northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area. Critical habitat for this ESU is present within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").
Clear Lake hitch <i>Lavinia exilicauda chi</i>	—	ST	—	Found only in Clear Lake, Lake County, and associated ponds. Spawns in streams flowing into Clear Lake. Adults found in the limnetic zone. Juveniles found in the nearshore shallow-water habitat hiding in the vegetation.	Not expected to occur. The known range of Clear Lake hitch does not overlap the plan area.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT	SE	—	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Seasonally in Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait and San Pablo Bay. Seldom found at salinities greater than 10 parts per trillion (ppt). Most often at salinities less than 2 ppt.	Known to occur. The range of the Delta smelt overlaps the southern portion of the plan area. Critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").
Eulachon <i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	FT	—	—	Found in Klamath River, Mad River, Redwood Creek and in small numbers in Smith River and Humboldt Bay tributaries. Spawn in lower reaches of coastal rivers with moderate water velocities and bottom of pea-sized gravel, sand and woody debris	Known to occur. The range of the Delta smelt overlaps the western portion of the plan area.
Green sturgeon Southern DPS (population = 1) <i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	FT	—	—	Aquatic, estuary, marine bay, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters Spawning site fidelity. Spawns in the Sacramento, Feather and Yuba Rivers. Presence in upper Stanislaus and San Joaquin Rivers may indicate spawning. Non-spawning adults occupy marine/estuarine waters. Delta Estuary is important for rearing juveniles. Spawning occurs primarily in cool (11–15 °C) sections of mainstem rivers in deep pools (25–30 feet) with substrate containing small to medium sized sand, gravel, cobble, or boulder.	Known to occur. The range of the Southern DPS of green sturgeon overlaps the northern, western, middle, and southern portions of the plan area. Critical habitat for this DPS is present within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").
Lahontan cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi</i>	FT	—	—	Great Basin flowing waters. Historically in all accessible cold waters of the Lahontan Basin in a wide variety of water temperatures and conditions. Cannot tolerate presence of other salmonids. Requires gravel riffles in streams for spawning.	Known to occur. The range of Lahontan cutthroat trout overlaps the eastern portion of the plan area.
Lahontan Lake tui chub <i>Siphateles bicolor pectinifer</i>	—	SSC	—	Great Basin standing waters. Inhabits large, deep lakes. Tolerates a wide range of physiochemical water conditions. Spawns in near-shore shallow areas over beds of aquatic vegetation.	Not expected to occur. Lahontan Lake tui chub is only known to occur in Lake Tahoe, which is not in the plan area.
Lahontan mountain sucker <i>Catostomus lahontan</i>	—	SSC	—	Occur in the Walker, Carson, Truckee and Susan river drainages of the Lahontan basin in the eastern Sierra Nevada, but not in the Eagle Lake basin. Also found in the North Fork Feather River drainage, mainly in Red Clover Creek. Found in shallow (less than 2 meters), clear, low-gradient streams; associated with diverse substrates, from sand to boulders, in areas with dense cover. Have been found in streams at elevations up to 2,800 meters and at temperatures of 1–25 °C.	Known to occur. The range of Lahontan mountain sucker overlaps the eastern portion of the plan area.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Longfin smelt San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS (population = 2) <i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	FE	ST; SSC	—	Euryhaline, nektonic, and anadromous. Found in open waters of estuaries, mostly in middle or bottom of water column. Prefer salinities of 15-30 ppt, but can be found in completely freshwater to almost pure seawater.	Known to occur. The range of the San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS of longfin smelt overlaps the western and southern portions of the plan area.
Mountain whitefish <i>Prosopium williamsoni</i>	—	SSC	—	Generally inhabit clear, cool waters (less than 68°F [20° C]) of high elevation streams, rivers, and lakes. Spawning occurs during late fall to early winter (October through December) in shallow areas of small tributaries or shoreline areas of lakes, primarily over gravel, rubble, or cobble bottoms	Known to occur. The range of the mountain whitefish overlaps the western and southern portions of the plan area.
Sacramento perch <i>Archoplites interruptus</i>	—	SSC	—	Historically found in the sloughs, slow-moving rivers, and lakes of the Central Valley. Prefers warm water. Aquatic vegetation is essential for young. Tolerates wide range of physio-chemical water conditions.	Known to occur. The range of Sacramento perch overlaps the entire plan area, except for parts of the eastern portion of the plan area.
Sacramento splittail <i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	—	SSC	—	Endemic to the lakes and rivers of the Central Valley, but now confined to the Delta, Suisun Bay and associated marshes. Slow moving river sections, dead end sloughs. Requires flooded vegetation for spawning and foraging for young.	Known to occur. The range of the Sacramento splittail overlaps the entire plan area, except for parts of the eastern portion of the plan area.
Steelhead Central Valley DPS (population = 11) <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT	—	Western Placer County HCP/NCCP	Populations in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.	Known to occur. The range of the Central Valley DPS of steelhead overlaps the western, northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area. Critical habitat for this DPS is present within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").
Invertebrates					
Conservancy fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	FE	—	Western Placer County HCP/NCCP	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool, wetland. Endemic to the grasslands of the northern two-thirds of the Central Valley; found in large, turbid pools. Inhabit astatic pools located in swales formed by old, braided alluvium; filled by winter/spring rains, last until June.	Known to occur. The range of conservancy fairy shrimp overlaps the western, northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area.
Crotch's bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	—	SC	—	Found primarily in California: mediterranean, Pacific coast, western desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California. Habitat includes open grassland and scrub. Nests underground.	Known to occur. The range of Crotch's bumble bee overlaps the entire plan area, except for the eastern portion and part of the northeastern portion.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Delta green ground beetle <i>Elaphrus viridis</i>	FT	—	—	Restricted to the margins of vernal pools in the grassland area between Jepson Prairie and Travis Air Force Base. Prefers the sandy mud substrate where it slopes gently into the water, with low-growing vegetation, 25–100 percent cover.	Not expected to occur. The Delta green ground beetle is endemic to Solano County, and therefore is not expected to occur in the plan area.
Lange's metalmark butterfly <i>Apodemia mormo langei</i>	FE	—	—	Inhabits stabilized dunes along the San Joaquin River. Endemic to Antioch Dunes, Contra Costa County. Primary host plant is <i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var <i>auriculatum</i> ; feeds on nectar of other wildflowers, as well as host plant.	Not expected to occur. The Lange's metalmark butterfly is endemic to Antioch Dunes National Wildlife Refuge in Contra Costa County, and therefore is not expected to occur in the plan area.
Longhorn fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta longiantenna</i>	FE	—	—	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool, wetland. Endemic to the eastern margin of the Central Coast mountains in seasonally astatic grassland vernal pools. Inhabit small, clear-water depressions in sandstone and clear-to-turbid clay/grass-bottomed pools in shallow swales.	Not expected to occur. The Longhorn fairy shrimp is endemic to only five locations in California, the closest of which is in Contra Costa County.
Midvalley fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta mesoallensis</i>	—	—	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP	Vernal pools in the Central Valley.	Known to occur. The range of Midvalley fairy shrimp overlaps the southern portion of the plan area.
Monarch California overwintering population (population = 1) <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	FP	—	—	Habitat requirements include host plants for larvae (primarily milkweeds [<i>Asclepias</i> spp.]); adult nectar sources (i.e., flowering plants); and sites for roosting, thermoregulation, mating, hibernation, and predator escape. Additionally, monarch butterfly requires conditions and resources for initiating and completing migration both to and from winter roosting areas. Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Known to occur. The range of Monarch overlaps the entire plan area, with the southern and western portions and part of the northern portion are classified as early breeding areas, and the rest of the plan area is classified as summer breeding areas (Xerces et al. 2024).
Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle <i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i>	—	—	South Sacramento HCP	Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters.	Known to occur. The range of Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle overlaps the southern and middle portions of the plan area.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	FT	—	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP; Western Placer County HCP/NCCP; Yolo HCP/NCCP	Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>). Prefers to lay eggs in elderberries 2–8 inches in diameter; some preference shown for "stressed" elderberries.	Known to occur. The range of Valley elderberry longhorn beetle overlaps the western, northern, middle, and southern portions of the plan area as well as lower elevations in the eastern portions of the plan area. In addition, critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT	—	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP; Western Placer County HCP/NCCP	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool, wetland. Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	Known to occur. The range of vernal pool fairy shrimp overlaps the entire plan area, except for the eastern and northeastern portions. Critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	FE	—	Natomas Basin HCP; South Sacramento HCP; Western Placer County HCP/NCCP	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool, wetland. Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid water. Pools commonly found in grass bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands. Some pools are mud-bottomed and highly turbid.	Known to occur. The range of vernal pool tadpole shrimp overlaps the entire plan area, except for the eastern and northeastern portions. Critical habitat for this species is present within the plan area (see "Critical Habitat" section in Section 3.4.1, "Environmental Setting").
Western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	—	SC	—	Once common throughout much of its range, in California, this species is currently largely restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada and the northern California coast. Habitat includes open grassy areas, chaparral, scrub, and meadows. Requires suitable nesting sites for the colonies, availability of nectar and pollen from floral resources throughout the duration of the colony period (spring, summer, and fall), and suitable overwintering sites for the queens.	Known to occur. Historically, the range of western bumble bee covered a large majority of the plan area. Although this species' range has shrunk from historic levels, the current range still overlaps the eastern portion of the plan area (CDFW 2023).

Mammals

American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	—	SSC	South Sacramento HCP	Most commonly found in treeless areas including tallgrass and shortgrass prairies, grass-dominated meadows and fields within forested habitats, and shrub-steppe communities. Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Known to occur. The range of American badger overlaps the entire plan area.
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Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Fisher <i>Pekania pennanti</i>	—	SSC	—	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest. Endangered status applies to Southern Sierra DPS.	Known to occur. The range of fisher overlaps the northeastern and eastern portions of the plan area.
Marysville California kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys californicus eximius</i>	—	SSC	—	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Known only from the Sutter Buttes area. Friable soil, grass-forb stages of chaparral.	Known to occur. Marysville California kangaroo rat is endemic to Sutter County, located in the northern portion of the plan area.
Northern California ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus raptor</i>	—	FP	—	Dens most often in rock crevices, boulder piles, or talus, but also tree hollows, root cavities, and rural buildings. Rarely use same den for more than a few days. Females with litters change dens within 10 days of birth and almost daily after 20 days.	Known to occur. The range of northern California ringtail overlaps the entire plan area.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	—	SSC	—	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Tree roosting has also been documented in large conifer snags, inside basal hollows of redwoods and giant sequoias, and bole cavities in oaks. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Known to occur. The range of pallid bat overlaps the entire plan area.
Riparian brush rabbit <i>Sylvilagus bachmani riparius</i>	FE	SE		Riparian areas on the San Joaquin River in northern Stanislaus County. Dense thickets of wild rose, willows, and blackberries.	Not expected to occur. Riparian brush rabbit is endemic to San Joaquin County, and is therefore not expected to occur within the plan area.
Salt-marsh harvest mouse <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	FE	SE; FP	—	Only in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Pickleweed is primary habitat, but may occur in other marsh vegetation types and in adjacent upland areas. Does not burrow, build loosely organized nests. Requires higher areas for flood escape.	Known to occur. The range of salt-marsh harvest mouse overlaps the southern tip of the plan area.
San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat <i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i>	—	SSC	—	Chaparral, redwood. Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral and redwood habitats. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves and other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	Not expected to occur. The range of San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat does not overlap the plan area.
San Joaquin kit fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	FE	ST	—	Annual grasslands or grassy open stages with scattered shrubby vegetation. Need loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing, and suitable prey base.	Not expected to occur. San Joaquin kit fox is endemic to the San Joaquin Valley, and therefore is not expected to occur within the plan area.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Sierra Nevada mountain beaver <i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>	—	SSC	—	Riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland. Dense growth of small deciduous trees and shrubs, wet soil, and abundance of forbs in the Sierra Nevada and east slope. Needs dense understory for food and cover. Burrows into soft soil. Needs abundant supply of water.	Known to occur. The range of Sierra Nevada mountain beaver overlaps the northeastern and eastern portions of the plan area.
Sierra Nevada red fox Sierra Nevada DPS (population = 2) <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	FE	ST	—	Use multiple habitat types in the alpine and subalpine zones including high-elevation conifer dominated by whitebark pine, mountain hemlock, and lodgepole pine, as well as meadows and fell-fields; typically in areas of heavy snow cover. Generally above 1,200 meters (3,900 feet).	Known to occur. The range of the Sierra Nevada DPS of Sierra Nevada red fox overlaps the eastern portion of the plan area.
Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare <i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i>	—	SSC	—	Riparian woodland. Boreal riparian areas in the Sierra Nevada. Thickets of deciduous trees in riparian areas and thickets of young conifers.	Known to occur. The range of Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare overlaps the eastern portion of the plan area.
Spotted bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	—	SSC	—	Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests. Feeds over water and along washes. Feeds almost entirely on moths. Needs rock crevices in cliffs or caves for roosting.	Known to occur. The range of spotted bat overlaps the eastern and northeastern portions of the plan area.
Suisun shrew <i>Sorex ornatus sinuosus</i>	—	SSC	—	Marsh and swamp, wetland. Tidal marshes of the northern shores of San Pablo and Suisun bays. Require dense low-lying cover and driftweed and other litter above the mean high tide line for nesting and foraging.	Not expected to occur. The range of Suisun shrew does not overlap the plan area.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	—	SSC	—	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Requires large cavities for roosting, which may include abandoned buildings and mines, caves, and basal cavities of trees. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Known to occur. The range of Townsend's big-eared bat overlaps the entire plan area except for the southeastern tip.
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	—	SSC	—	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Found in a variety of habitats, from desert scrub to chaparral to oak woodland and into the ponderosa pine belt and high elevation meadows of mixed conifer forests. The distribution of this species is likely geomorphically determined, with the species being present only where there are significant rock features offering roosting habitat.	Known to occur. The range of western mastiff bat overlaps the northeastern, middle, and lower elevation eastern portions of the plan area.

Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	Local	Habitat	Potential to Occur in Plan Area
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus frantzii</i>	—	SSC	South Sacramento HCP	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. Roosts primarily in trees, 2–40 feet above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	Known to occur. The range of western red bat overlaps the entire plan area except for the eastern portion of the plan area.
Western white-tailed jackrabbit <i>Lepus townsendii townsendii</i>	—	SSC	—	Alpine dwarf scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands, subalpine coniferous forest. Sagebrush, subalpine conifer, juniper, alpine dwarf shrub and perennial grassland. Open areas with scattered shrubs and exposed flat-topped hills with open stands of trees, brush and herbaceous understory.	Known to occur. The range of western white-tailed jackrabbit overlaps the eastern portion of the plan area.
Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i>	FT	ST; FP	—	Alpine, alpine dwarf scrub, meadow and seep, montane dwarf scrub, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, wetland. Found in the north coast mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Found in a wide variety of high elevation habitats. Needs water source. Uses caves, logs, burrows for cover and den area. Hunts in more open areas. Can travel long distances.	Known to occur. The range of wolverine overlaps the eastern portion of the plan area.

Note: CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; DPS = distinct population segment; ESU = evolutionarily significant unit; HCP = Habitat Conservation Plan; NCCP = Natural Community Conservation Plan.

¹ Legal Status Definitions

Federal:

FE Endangered (legally protected)
 FT Threatened (legally protected)
 FP Federally proposed for listing

State:

SC State candidate (legally protected)
 SE Endangered (legally protected)
 ST Threatened (legally protected)
 FP Fully protected (legally protected)
 SSC Species of special concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)

Source: CDFW 2016; CNDDDB 2024; USFWS 2024; eBird 2025.

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Appendix C-3

Sensitive Natural Communities in the
Plan Area of the Proposed MTP/SCS

Sensitive Natural Communities Known to Occur and with Potential to Occur in the Plan Area

Sensitive Natural Community¹	Rarity Rank²	Habitat Type
Giant sequoia forest and woodland	S3	Sierran Mixed Conifer
Incense cedar forest and woodland	S3	Sierran Mixed Conifer
Ultramafic cypress woodland*	S3	Closed-Cone Pine-Cypress
Tanoak forest	S3	Montane hardwood
Aspen groves*	S3	Aspen
Utah juniper woodland and forest	S3	Juniper
California buckeye groves*	S3	Blue Oak-Foothill Pine; Blue Oak Woodland; Montane Hardwood
Valley oak woodland and forest*	S3	Valley Oak Woodland
California bay forest and woodland*	S3	Coastal Oak Woodland
Hinds's walnut and related stands*	S1	Coastal Oak Woodland; Valley Oak Riparian
Bigleaf maple forest and woodland	S3	Montane Riparian; Douglas Fir; Montane-Hardwood Conifer
Jepson willow thickets	S3	Montane Riparian
Lemmon's willow thickets	S3	Montane Riparian
Red-osier dogwood–interior rose–currant thickets	S3	Montane Riparian
Water birch thicket	S3	Montane Riparian
Rocky Mountain maple thickets	S3?	Montane Riparian
Torrent sedge patches	S3	Montane Riparian; Valley Foothill Riparian
Black cottonwood forest and woodland*	S3	Montane Riparian; Valley Foothill Riparian
Red osier thickets*	S3?	Montane Riparian; Valley Foothill Riparian
Fremont cottonwood forest and woodland*	S3	Montane Riparian; Valley Foothill Riparian
Booth's willow–Geyer's willow–yellow willow thickets*	S2	Montane Riparian; Wet Meadow
Tea-leaved willow thickets	S2?	Montane Riparian; Wet Meadow
Button willow thickets*	S2	Valley Foothill Riparian
Box-elder forest and woodland*	S3	Valley Foothill Riparian
California sycamore–coast live oak riparian woodlands*	S3	Valley Foothill Riparian
California rose briar patches*	S3	Valley Foothill Riparian
Valley oak riparian forest and woodland*	S3	Valley Oak Riparian
Goodding's willow–red willow riparian woodland and forest*	S3	Fresh Emergent Wetland; Valley Foothill Riparian
Wild grape shrubland*	S3	Valley Foothill Riparian
Oregon ash groves*	S3	Valley Foothill Riparian; Montane Riparian
Shining willow groves*	S3	Valley Foothill Riparian
Basket bush–river hawthorn–desert olive patches*	S3?	Valley Foothill Riparian
Canyon live oak–interior live oak chaparral*	S3S4 ³	Mixed Chaparral; Blue Oak-Foothill Pine; Blue Oak Woodland
California coffeeberry–western azalea scrub–Brewer's willow*	S3	Mixed Chaparral; Valley Foothill Riparian; Fresh Emergent Wetland
lone manzanita chaparral	S1	Mixed Chaparral
Glossy leaf manzanita–golden chinquapin chaparral	S2	Mixed Chaparral

Sensitive Natural Community ¹	Rarity Rank ²	Habitat Type
Hoary, common, and Stanford manzanita chaparral	S3	Mixed Chaparral
Hairy leaf-woolly leaf ceanothus chaparral	S3	Mixed Chaparral
Shrub tanoak chaparral	S3	Mixed Chaparral
Mountain alder thicket*	S3	Montane Chaparral
Bush chinquapin chaparral	S3	Montane Chaparral
Green leaf manzanita–pinemat manzanita chaparral*	S3S4	Montane Chaparral
Silver sagebrush wet shrubland*	S3	Sagebrush
Alpine willow turf	S3	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub
Coville's phlox fell-fields*	S3	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub
Mount Shasta sedge meadows	S3?	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub
Mountain sorrel patches	S3?	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub
Different-nerve sedge patches	S3?	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub
Shrubby cinquefoil scrub	S3	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub; Wet Meadow
White mountain heather heath	S3?	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub; Wet Meadow
Wild mountain oat grass meadows	S3?	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub; Wet Meadow
Bush seepweed scrub	S3	Coastal Scrub
Bush monkeyflower scrub	S3?	Coastal Scrub
Coast Range stonecrop draperies	S3?	Coastal Scrub
Wright's buckwheat–Heermann's buckwheat–Utah butterfly-bush scrub	S3	Coastal Scrub
Scale broom scrub	S3	Coastal Scrub
Acton's and Virgin River brittle brush–net-veined goldeneye scrub	S3	Coastal Scrub
Onesided bluegrass–mat muhly–Douglas' sedge moist meadow*	S3	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub; Perennial Grassland; Wet Meadow
Bog blueberry wet meadows	S3	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub; Wet Meadow
Jones's sedge turf	S3	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub; Wet Meadow
Dark alpine sedge turf	S3	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub; Wet Meadow
Alpine laurel heath	S3?	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub; Wet Meadow
Black alpine sedge meadows	S3?	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub; Wet Meadow
Showy sedge sod	S3	Alpine Dwarf-Shrub; Wet Meadow
Indian rice grass grassland	S1	Perennial Grassland
Heller's sedge fell-fields	S2	Perennial Grassland
Deer grass beds	S2?	Perennial Grassland
Ashy ryegrass–creeping wildrye turfs*	S3	Perennial Grassland
Buckwheat/pine bluegrass dwarf-shrubland*	S3	Perennial Grassland
Idaho fescue–bluebunch wheat grass–pine bluegrass grassland*	S3	Perennial Grassland
California brome–blue wildrye prairie	S3	Perennial Grassland
Needle grass–Melic grass grassland	S3S4	Perennial Grassland
Northwest Territory sedge–bluejoint graminoid wet meadow & marsh	S3	Perennial Grassland; Wet Meadow
Blue wild rye montane meadows	S3?	Perennial Grassland; Wet Meadow

Sensitive Natural Community ¹	Rarity Rank ²	Habitat Type
Tarweed fields ⁴	S3	Annual Grassland
Monolopia–leafy-stemmed tickseed fields	S3	Annual Grassland
Water blinks–annual checkerbloom vernal pools	S2	Annual Grassland
Tar plant fields	S2	Annual Grassland
California button-celery patches	S2	Annual Grassland
Fremont’s goldfields–Downingia vernal pools	S2	Annual Grassland
Smooth goldfields–pale spike rush vernal pool bottoms	S2	Annual Grassland
Fremont’s tidy-tips–blow wives vernal pools	S3?	Annual Grassland
White-tip clover swales	S3?	Annual Grassland; Wet Meadow
Goldenaster patches*	S3	Annual Grassland; Coastal Scrub; Wet Meadow
Fremont’s goldfields–salt grass alkaline vernal pools	S2	Annual Grassland; Saline Emergent Wetland
Three-way sedge meadows	S1	Wet Meadow
Shore sedge fens	S2?	Wet Meadow
Western false asphodel–California bog asphodel fens	S2?	Wet Meadow
White-root beds	S2?	Wet Meadow
Woodland sedge fens	S2?	Wet Meadow
California pitcher plant fens	S3	Wet Meadow
Short-beaked sedge fens	S3	Wet Meadow
Sierra alpine sedge turf	S3	Wet Meadow
Sierran willow thickets	S3	Wet Meadow
Water sedge and lakeshore sedge meadows	S3	Wet Meadow
Western cowbane meadows	S3	Wet Meadow
Slender sedge meadows	S3?	Wet Meadow
Alkali sacaton–scratchgrass–alkali cordgrass alkaline wet meadow	S2	Saline Emergent Wetland; Wet Meadow
Alkali weed–salt grass playas and sinks	S2	Annual Grassland; Saline Emergent Wetland
Ditch-grass or widgeon-grass mats	S2	Saline Emergent Wetland
Tufted hairgrass–red fescue brackish salt marsh	S2	Saline Emergent Wetland
Gum plant patches	S2S3	Saline Emergent Wetland
Alkali heath marsh*	S3	Saline Emergent Wetland
Pickleweed mats*	S3	Saline Emergent Wetland
Salt marsh bulrush marshes*	S3	Saline Emergent Wetland
Parish’s glasswort patches	S2	Saline Emergent Wetland
Western sea-purslane marshes	S2	Saline Emergent Wetland
Saltgrass–alkali heath coastal	S3	Saline Emergent Wetland
California cordgrass marsh	S3	Saline Emergent Wetland
Saltmarsh sand-spurrey	S3?	Saline Emergent Wetland
Iris-leaf rush seeps	S2?	Fresh Emergent Wetland; Wet Meadow
Common monkey flower–thistle–hedgenettle seeps	S3	Fresh Emergent Wetland; Wet Meadow
Soft and western rush–sedge marshes*	S3S4	Fresh Emergent Wetland; Wet Meadow

Sensitive Natural Community ¹	Rarity Rank ²	Habitat Type
Western Labrador-tea thickets	S2	Fresh Emergent Wetland; Montane Riparian
Coastal tufted hair grass–meadow barley–California oatgrass meadow	S3	Fresh Emergent Wetland; Perennial Grassland; Wet Meadow
Yerba mansa–Nuttall's sunflower–Nevada goldenrod alkaline wet meadows	S2	Fresh Emergent Wetland; Saline Emergent Wetland; Wet Meadow
Slough sedge–water-parsley–small-fruited bulrush marsh	S3	Fresh Emergent Wetland; Saline Emergent Wetland
Little white navarretia–Cusick's popcorn flower vernal pools	S2	Fresh Emergent Wetland
Small-fruited bulrush marsh	S2	Fresh Emergent Wetland
Mats of floating pennywort*	S3?	Fresh Emergent Wetland
Quillwort beds	S3?	Fresh Emergent Wetland
Yellow pond-lily mats	S3?	Fresh Emergent Wetland
Pondweed mats*	S3?	Fresh Emergent Wetland
Mats of bur-reed leaves	S3?	Fresh Emergent Wetland
Common three-square marsh*	S3.2	Fresh Emergent Wetland
Field horsetail–scouringrush horsetail–variegated scouringrush wet meadow*	S3S4	Fresh Emergent Wetland
Hardstem and California bulrush marshes*	S3S4	Fresh Emergent Wetland
Onion–twistflower–dwarf-flax serpentinite rock outcrop	S2S3	Barren

Notes: Vegetation communities shown with an asterisk (*) are known to occur in the Program area. Communities shown without an asterisk (*) have potential to occur in some habitat types identified in the Program area in the County.

¹ These are designated sensitive natural communities with a state rarity rank of S1 (critically imperiled), S2 (imperiled), or S3 (vulnerable).

² A question mark (?) denotes an inexact numeric rank when there is an insufficient number of samples over the full expected range of the type, but existing information points to this rank.

³ For S2S3 and S3S4, there remains uncertainty whether the alliance should be defined as either S2 or S3 and S3 or S4, respectively.

⁴ Alliance is pending.

Source: Sawyer et al. 2009; compiled by Ascent in 2025.

Aquatic Sensitive Natural Communities Known to Occur and with Potential to Occur in the Plan Area

Aquatic Sensitive Natural Community
Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream
Central Valley Drainage Resident Rainbow Trout Stream
Central Valley Drainage Spring Stream
Great Basin Cutthroat Trout/Paiute Sculpin Stream
Great Basin Sucker/Dace/Redside Stream With Cutthroat Trout
Sacramento-San Joaquin Foothill/Valley Ephemeral Stream

Source: CNDDB 2024; compiled by Ascent in 2025.

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