

APPENDIX VI

Special-Status Animals with Known or Potential Occurrence in Placer County

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Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/ Placer Legacy	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Placer County ^c
Invertebrates					
California Linderiella* <i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	FSC/-/C3	From Redding to Fresno County, mainly east of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers	Coolwater pools with low to moderate dissolved solids	Loss of habitat due to changes in hydrologic patterns, flood control, and development activities	Several records from west Placer including Sun City, Roseville, Wildlands Sheridan Mitigation Bank, Wildlands Orchard Mitigation Bank, and West Park Property (CNDDDB 2003; J&S file data)
Button's Sierra Sideband <i>Monadenia mormonum</i> <i>buttoni</i>	FSC/-/C3	Nassau Valley, Calaveras County; Bear Valley, Placer and Nevada Counties; and near Riverton, El Dorado County	Canyons	Rare, limited distribution	Observed in Bear Valley near Emigrant Gap (CNDDDB 2003)
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp* <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	T/-/C1	Central Valley, central and south Coast Ranges from Tehama to Santa Barbara Counties. Isolated populations also in Riverside County	Common in vernal pools; also found in sandstone rock outcrop pools	Habitat loss to destruction and modification of pools resulting from development activities (USFWS 1994)	Numerous records from west Placer, mostly in or adjacent to Orchard Mitigation Bank, Lincoln, Roseville, and Rocklin (CNDDDB 2003; J&S file data)
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp* <i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	E/-/C1	Shasta to Merced Counties	Vernal pools and ephemeral stock ponds	Habitat loss to destruction and modification of pools resulting from development activities	Two records from western Placer County, within Phase I Planning Area (CNDDDB 2003)
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle* <i>Desmocerus californicus</i> <i>dimorphus</i>	T/-/C1	Streamside habitats below 910 m through the Central Valley and foothills of western Sierra Nevada	Riparian and oak savanna habitats with elderberry shrubs; elderberries are host plant	Loss and fragmentation of riparian habitats	Several reports from Granite Bay, Rocklin, Loomis, and near Sheridan and Roseville (CNDDDB 2003)
California Dog-face <i>Zerene eurydice</i>	-/-/CC	Sierra foothills; very rare and local within a highly restricted range	Chaparral, oak, or coniferous woodlands where host plant false indigo occurs	Habitat loss; rare, restricted range	Recorded in Placer County; no specific location data provided (Opler et. al 1995)
Johnson's Hairstreak <i>Callophrys (Mitoura)</i> <i>johnsoni</i>	-/-/CC	Sierra coniferous forests; very rare and local within a highly restricted range	Openings and clearings in coniferous forests, especially late-seral stands with host plant dwarf mistletoe	Loss of late-seral forests and other disturbance; rare, restricted range	Recorded in Placer County; no specific location data provided (Opler et. al 1995)

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Sonoran Blue <i>Philotis sonorensis</i>	-/-/CC	Sierra foothills; occurs locally in a restricted range	A colonial species that occurs in rocky canyons and outcrops where the food plants grow	Habitat destruction; rare, restricted range	Recorded in Placer County; no specific location data provided (Opler et. al 1995)
Western Cloudwings <i>Thorybes diversus</i>	-/-/CC	Mid-elevation Sierra coniferous forests	Meadow and riparian areas in ponderosa pine forests where the host plants, clovers, are present	Fire suppression and related changes in forest stand structure and density	Recorded in Placer County; no specific location data provided (Opler et. al 1995)
Lindsey's Skipper <i>Hesperia lindseyi</i>	-/-/CC	Sierra foothills; occurs locally in a restricted range	Grassy openings with native bunchgrasses in mixed chaparral and oak woodlands	Habitat conversions	Recorded in Placer County; no specific location data provided (Opler et. al 1995)
King's Canyon Cryptochian Caddisfly <i>Cryptochia excella</i>	FSC/-/C1	Kings Canyon National Park; Fresno, Nevada, and Placer Counties	Small (1 st order), cold (temperature 3–6°C) spring streams	Logging, grazing, water diversions, introduced exotic species, limited microhabitat	Recorded in Placer County; no specific location data provided (Erman and Erman 1995)
Amphibious Caddisfly <i>Desmona bethula</i>	FSC/-/C1	El Dorado, Placer, and Sierra Counties	Information pending	Logging, grazing, water diversions, introduced exotic species, limited micro-habitat	Recorded in Placer County in the Onion Creek Basin (Erman 1994)
Spiny Rhyacophila Caddisfly <i>Rhyacophila spinata</i>	FSC/-/C3	El Dorado, Placer, and Sierra Counties	Small cool creeks	Logging, grazing, water diversions, introduced exotic species, limited micro-habitat	Recorded in Placer County; no specific location data provided (CNDDDB 2003)
Caddisfly – new species <i>Allomyia</i> n. sp.	-/-/CC	Information pending	Information pending	Information pending	Recorded in Placer County in the Sagehen and Onion Creek basins (Erman and Erman 1995)
Fish					
Central Valley Chinook Salmon* <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> (fall/late-fall run)	C/-/C1a	Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their major tributaries	Large, perennial rivers and creeks with coldwater flows and suitable spawning gravels	Dams, water diversions, and channelization of rivers and creeks; hybridization with other salmonids; poaching	Occurs in Dry, Antelope, Kirby, Coon, and Linda Creeks; Miners, Secret, Auburn, Markham, and Doty Ravines; and the Bear River
Sacramento Chinook Salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> (winter run)	E/-/C1	Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their major tributaries	Large, perennial rivers and creeks with cold water flows and suitable spawning gravels	Dams, water diversions, and channelization of rivers and creeks; hybridization with other salmonids; poaching	Do not occur in Placer County (I&S file data)

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Central Valley Steelhead* <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	T/-/C1	Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their major tributaries	Large, perennial rivers and creeks with cold water flows and suitable spawning gravels	Dams, water diversions, and channelization of rivers and creeks	Occurs in Dry, Antelope, Kirby and Linda Creeks, Miners, Secret, Auburn, Markham, and Doty Ravines, Coon Creek, and the Bear River (I&S file data)
Lahontan Cutthroat Trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</i>	T/-/C1	Native to lakes and streams of the Lahontan system in the eastern Sierra Nevada	Large lakes and tributary streams with perennial flows and suitable spawning gravels	Overharvest; hybridization and competition with introduced fishes	Native to Truckee River system, where "pure" wild populations may exist (Moyle 1976); documented at Pole, east Martis, and Middle Martis Creeks (CNDDDB 2003; I&S file data)
Lahontan Lake Tui Chub <i>Gila bicolor pectinifer</i>	FS/CSC/C3	Large lakes of the Lahontan system, including Lake Tahoe and Pyramid Lake, Nevada	Open waters of large lakes	Water diversions, introduction of predatory fish, and hybridization with related species	Found in Lake Tahoe (Moyle 2002)
Lahontan Creek Tui Chub <i>Gila bicolor obesa</i>	FS/-/C3	Large lakes, rivers, and creeks of the Lahontan system	Weedy shallows of large lakes or slow-moving backwaters of large rivers	Water diversions, introduction of predatory fish, and hybridization with related species	Widely distributed in many habitats in watersheds of the eastern Sierra Nevada (Moyle 2002)
Hardhead <i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>	FS/CSC/C3	Sacramento and San Joaquin River systems	Undisturbed portions of larger streams at low and middle elevations where they prefer large, deep rock- or sand-bottomed pools	Channelization of creeks and rivers; introduction of predatory fishes such as large- and smallmouth bass and competitors such as carp	Inhabits larger tributaries of the Sacramento River, including American (North and Middle Forks) and Bear Rivers and possibly lower reaches of Rubicon River; Auburn Ravine and Coon Creek (I&S file data)
Amphibians					
California Tiger Salamander* <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> (= <i>A. tigrinum c.</i>)	C/SSC/C2	Central Valley and Sierra Nevada foothills to approximately 300 m elevation; coastal region from Sonoma to northeastern San Luis Obispo Counties	Small ponds, lakes, or vernal pools in grasslands and oak woodlands for larvae; rodent burrows, rock crevices, or fallen logs for cover for adults and for summer dormancy	Fragmentation of breeding habitat; land use changes in upland habitat; introduction of predatory fish, bullfrogs and crayfish; and poisoning of burrowing mammals	DFG does not consider this species to occur in Placer County, but suitable habitat occurs in the western part of the County. However, fishermen often transplant aquatic tiger salamander larvae imported as bait from other states; any new locality records should be viewed with caution (DFG 1999)

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Mount Lyell Salamander <i>Hydromantes platycephalus</i>	FSC/CSC, PR/C4	Crest of the Sierra Nevada from Sierra County south to Twin Lakes and Silliman Gap in Sequoia National Park	Granite crevices high in the Sierra Nevada associated with grasses, alpine willow, montane shrub communities, and scrubby whitebark pine	Limited range and restricted habitat	Occurs at Sierra Buttes, Sierra County and in El Dorado County (Jennings and Hayes 1994); no documented records for Placer County (CNDDDB 2003; MVZ 2003; UCD 2002)
Western Spadefoot Toad* <i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>	FSC/CSC, PR/C3	Sierra Nevada foothills, Central Valley, Coast Ranges, coastal counties in southern California	Shallow streams with riffles; seasonal wetlands such as vernal pools in annual grasslands and oak woodlands	Alteration of stream habitats by urbanization and hydroelectric projects; loss of seasonal wetlands and vernal pools; predation from introduced bullfrogs, crayfish, and fishes	Four records from 1990 to 1994. One from Pleasant Grove Creek, four from the Roseville area (CNDDDB 2003)
California Red-legged Frog* <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	T, FS/CSC, PR/C1	Along coast and coastal mountains of California from Humboldt to San Diego Counties; isolated occurrences in Sierra Nevada foothills and mid-elevations (300–1,500 m) from Butte to Fresno Counties	Permanent and semipermanent aquatic habitats, such as creeks and coldwater ponds, with emergent and submergent vegetation, usually in association with riparian vegetation; may aestivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods	Alteration of stream and wetland habitats, overharvesting (historically), habitat destruction, competition and predation by large fish and bullfrogs	There are only three historical records for California red-legged frog in Placer County, including a specimen collected in 1946 from a location vaguely described as Auburn (Jennings pers. comm.), and may not pertain to the Phase I Planning Area. The Auburn area population is considered extirpated (Jennings and Hayes 1994; CNDDDB 2003)
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog* <i>Rana boylei</i>	FSC, FS, LS/CSC, PR/C3	Klamath, Cascade, North Coast, South Coast, and Transverse Ranges; through the Sierra Nevada foothills to approximately 1,800 m south to Kern County	Creeks or rivers in woodlands or forests with rock and gravel substrate and low overhanging vegetation along the edge; usually found near riffles with rocks and sunny banks nearby	Reduced habitat quality from alteration of stream hydrology, predation by nonnative aquatic fauna, loss of habitat from urban development	Probably persists in most of its historical range in Placer County, particularly the American River watershed, especially the undammed North Fork. Most recent records from Tahoe National Forest and North Fork American River. There are no records from the Phase I Planning Area (CNDDDB 2003)

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Mountain Yellow-legged Frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	FS/CSC, PR/C3	Sierra Nevada from 1,370 m and above; isolated populations in Butte County and near Mono Lake, Mono County; additional isolated populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto, and San Bernardino Mountains and in Pauma Creek in northern San Diego County	Associated with stream, lakes, and ponds in montane riparian, lodgepole pine, subalpine conifer, and wet meadow habitats; in southern California, restricted to streams in ponderosa pine, montane hardwood-conifer, and montane riparian habitats	Predation by nonnative fish; altered streamflows, water quality, and temperatures of high elevation streams and lakes	Documented from South Fork Yuba River; North Fork American River and its tributaries; and Squaw Creek, Tahoe National Forest (MVZ 2003; CNDDDB 2003)
Reptiles					
Giant Garter Snake* <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	T/T/C2	Central Valley from the vicinity of Burrel in Fresno County north to near Chico in Butte County; has been extirpated from areas south of Fresno	Sloughs, canals, low-gradient streams, and freshwater marsh habitats with prey base of small fish and amphibians; irrigation ditches and rice fields; requires grassy banks and emergent vegetation for basking and areas of high ground protected from flooding during winter	Major threats include pesticide use, mowing, and flooding of fields	An individual was collected in 1923 near Loomis (MVZ 2003); not currently known to occur in Placer County (CNDDDB 2003)
Western Pond Turtle* <i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	FSC, FS/CSC, PR/C3	Range extends from Oregon border of Del Norte and Siskiyou Counties south along coast to San Francisco Bay, inland through Sacramento Valley, and up to about 1,800 m on western slope of Sierra Nevada; range overlaps with that of southwestern pond turtle through Delta and San Joaquin Valley to Tulare County	Woodlands, grasslands, and open forests; occupies ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation canals with muddy or rocky bottoms and with watercress, cattails, water lilies, or other aquatic vegetation	Loss and alteration of wetland habitats; habitat fragmentation by foothill roads and development projects	There are numerous records from Placer County, including records from all quadrats of the Phase I Planning Area (J&S file data 2003; CNDDDB 2003)
California Horned Lizard <i>Phrynosoma coronatum frontale</i>	FS, LS/CSC, PR/C3	Sacramento Valley, including foothills, south to southern California; Coast Ranges south from Sonoma County; below 1,200 m elevation in northern California	Grasslands, brushlands, woodlands, and open coniferous forest with sandy or loose soil (prefers gabbro soils); requires abundant ant colonies for foraging	Loss, alteration, and fragmentation of occupied habitat areas by development	One observed at Gold Run near Highway 80; two observed in the Colfax area (CNDDDB 2003)

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Birds					
American White Pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	-/CSC/C3	Historically nested at large lakes throughout California; only current breeding colonies in the state occur at lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, Siskiyou County, and at Clear Lake, Modoc County; winters along California coast from southern Sonoma to San Diego Counties; inland, occurs at Salton Sea, inland from San Francisco Bay through Delta region, and in areas in Kings, Kern, Riverside, and Imperial Counties and the Sacramento Valley	Freshwater lakes with islands for breeding; inhabits river sloughs, freshwater marshes, salt ponds, and coastal bays during rest of year	Loss of wetland habitat from agricultural and urban development; vulnerable to human disturbance at breeding colonies	Migratory flocks observed in spring and fall; individuals and small flocks land occasionally at reservoirs. A few summer records exist including July records from Loomis and Martis Creek Reservoir (Williams 1996)
White-faced Ibis <i>Plegadis chii</i>	FSC/SSC/C3	Both breeding and wintering populations in the Central Valley and the Salton Sea area; isolated areas in San Diego, Ventura, and Fresno Counties; breeds at Honey Lake in Lassen County, Klamath NWR in Siskiyou County, and Modoc NWR near Alturas in Modoc County	Nests and forages in freshwater marshes with tules, cattails, and rushes, but may nest in trees and frequently forages in flooded agricultural fields, especially flooded rice fields	Loss of wetlands to agriculture and urban development	Nonbreeding individuals observed in flooded rice fields in western Placer County; elsewhere small numbers observed at Martis Creek Reservoir; no documented nesting in Placer County (J. Sterling pers. obs., Williams 1996)
Great Blue Heron (rookery) <i>Ardea herodias</i>	-/CDF Sensitive/C3	Occurs widely the length of the state. Does not breed in eastern portion of the state except Salton Sea and Colorado River	Estuaries, mud flats, lake and river edges, agricultural fields	Loss of habitat, tree cutting, water recreation, draining of wetland habitats, building, and highway construction have all contributed to rookery abandonment in recent years	A historic rookery was located south of Coon Creek on the Chamberlain Ranch. Another rookery was observed (3/11/03) about 4 miles northeast of Sheridan on Camp Far West Road (CNDDDB 2003; J&S file data 2003)
Redhead <i>Aythya americana</i>	-/CSC/C3	Uncommon resident; nests locally in Central Valley, northeastern plateau, Colorado River, and Imperial Valley; winter population is augmented by northern migrants that visit freshwater lakes and marshes and coastal bays	Nests in freshwater marshes with dense growths of emergent vegetation and open ponds	Formerly common in the state; species has declined to relatively low numbers due to historical hunting pressure and loss of permanent water in breeding range	Rare spring, fall, and winter visitor to large lakes and reservoirs of Placer County (Williams 1986); has been observed at Martis Creek Reservoir (T. Beedy pers. obs.; J. Sterling pers. obs.)

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Harlequin Duck <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	FSC/CSC/C3	May still nest in very small numbers in Calaveras County and eastern Amador and Placer Counties; winters on the coast from Del Norte to central San Luis Obispo Counties	Turbulent mountain streams in summer and rough coastal waters in winter; forages by diving along rocky shorelines	Human disturbance and shooting on breeding grounds; dams on nesting streams	Observed on North Fork American River at elevations of approximately 1,370–1,670 m; one female in 1992, two females in 1994, and one female in 1998 (CNDDDB 2003; T. Beedy pers. obs.)
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	–/CSC/C3	Nests along north coast from Marin to Del Norte Counties, east through Klamath and Cascade Ranges, and in upper Sacramento Valley; important inland breeding populations at Shasta Lake, Eagle Lake, and Lake Almanor; small numbers elsewhere south through the Sierra Nevada; winters along coast from San Mateo to San Diego Counties	Nests in snags, cliffs, or other high, protected sites near the ocean, large lakes, or rivers with abundant fish populations	Vulnerable to human disturbance at nest sites and pesticide contamination; breeding range and populations increasing in many areas	Forages along most large rivers, lakes, and reservoirs where fish are present (SFAS); documented nesting near Lake Van Norden, Ice Lakes, and French Meadows Reservoir (CNDDDB 2003; T. Beedy pers. obs.)
White-tailed Kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	–/FP/C3	Lowland areas west of Sierra Nevada from head of Sacramento Valley south, including coastal valleys and foothills, to western San Diego County at Mexico border	Low foothills or valley areas with valley or live oaks, riparian areas, and marshes near open grasslands for foraging	Loss of grassland and wetland habitats to agriculture and urban development	Fairly common resident of lower foothills; confirmed nesting in and near Roseville and near Coon Creek at Dowd Road (CNDDDB 2003; J&S file data 2003)
Bald Eagle (wintering)* <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	T/E/FP/C1	Nests in Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Butte, Tehama, Lake, and Mendocino Counties and in Lake Tahoe Basin; reintroduced into central coast; winter range includes rest of California except southeastern deserts, very high elevations in the Sierra, and east of Sierra Nevada south of Mono County; range expanding	Nests and roosts in coniferous forests within 1 mile of lake, reservoir, stream, or ocean	Nest sites vulnerable to human disturbance, pesticide contamination	Uncommon migrant and nonbreeding visitor to most large lakes, reservoirs, and rivers in Placer County; regular at Folsom Lake and Camp Far West; documented nesting near Kelley Lake; suspected nesting near Lake Van Norden (Williams 1996)
Northern Harrier (nesting)* <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	–/CSC/C3	Throughout lowland California; has been recorded in fall at high elevations	Grasslands, meadows, marshes, and seasonal and agricultural wetlands providing tall cover	Loss of habitat to agricultural and urban development	Fairly common resident of low, western foothills and eastside scrub habitats; nests on Central Valley floor (Williams 1996)
Cooper's Hawk (nesting) <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	–/CSC/C3	Throughout California except high elevations in Sierra Nevada. Winters in Central Valley, southeastern desert regions, and plains east of Cascade Range	Nests in wide variety of habitat types, including riparian woodlands, foothill pine-oak woodlands, and mixed conifer forests	Loss of nesting habitat and disturbance of nest sites by recreational uses	Uncommon resident in Placer County. Documented nesting south of Cedar Creek at about 1,980 m (CNDDDB 2003)

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Northern Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentiles</i>	FSC, FS/CSC/C3	Permanent resident in Klamath and Cascade Ranges, north Coast Ranges from Del Norte to Mendocino Counties, and Sierra Nevada south to Kern County; winters in Modoc, Lassen, Mono, and northern Inyo Counties; rare in southern California	Nests and roosts in older stands of mixed-conifer, red fir, Jeffrey pine, and lodgepole pine forests; hunts in forests and in forest clearings and meadows; nests are usually in large trees and situated near a source of water	Loss of nesting habitat and disturbance of nest sites	Documented nesting in numerous locations including near Royal Gorge, Bunker Hill, Tahoe City, Devil Peak, Hunts Creek, Log Cabin Creek, Anderson Creek, Martis Creek, Rubicon River, Donner Lake, and Pleasant Grove Creek (CNDDDB 2003)
Swainson's Hawk* <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	FSC/T/C1	Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, the Klamath Basin, and Butte Valley; the state's highest nesting densities occur near Davis and Woodland, Yolo County	Nests in oaks or cottonwoods in or near riparian habitats; forages in grasslands, irrigated pastures, grain fields, and vegetable crops	Loss of riparian, agriculture, and grassland habitats; vulnerable to human disturbance at nest sites	Primarily occurs in the low, agricultural lands of western Placer County. There are two relatively recent nesting records in the Phase I Planning Area, both from the vicinity of Roseville. 2001 DFG field surveys located seven active nests in western Placer County. (CDFG 2000; CNDDDB 2003)
Ferruginous Hawk (wintering)* <i>Buteo regalis</i>	FSC, LS/CSC/C3	Does not nest in California; winter visitor along coast from Sonoma to San Diego Counties, eastward to Sierra Nevada foothills and southeastern deserts, Inyo-White Mountains, plains east of Cascade Range, and Siskiyou County	Open terrain in plains and foothills where ground squirrels and other prey are available	Conversion of grasslands for agriculture and urban development	Uncommon migrant and winter visitor in Placer County; (Webb 2003). 12 individuals documented during 2002 Lincoln Christmas Bird Count (CBC data)
Rough-legged Hawk (wintering)* <i>Buteo lagopus</i>	-/-/C3	Does not nest in California; winter visitor entire length of state, decreasing in abundance north to south. Most abundant in northern Central Valley and northeastern portion of the state. Occurs annually but subject to annual fluctuation.	Grassland, agricultural land, sagebrush flats, and other open habitats	Habitat loss to development of agricultural lands and urban sprawl threatens wintering populations in California	Occurs regularly in small western Placer County (T. Easteria pers. obs.; J. Sterling pers. obs.; Lincoln CBC 2002 data)
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	PR, LS/FP/C3	Foothills and mountains throughout California; uncommon nonbreeding visitor to lowlands such as Central Valley	Cliffs and escarpments or tall trees for nesting; annual grasslands, chaparral, and oak woodlands with plentiful medium and large-sized mammals for prey	Habitat loss to urbanization; vulnerable to disturbance at nest sites	Uncommon resident in Placer County (Williams 1996); nests near Mt. Lyon and Mt. Anderson (T. Beedy pers. obs.)

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Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	-/CSC/C3	Does not nest in California; rare but widespread winter visitor to the Central Valley and coastal areas	Forages along coastlines, open grasslands, savannas, and woodlands; often forages near lakes and other wetlands	Unclear; possibly chemical contamination, illegal take of young	Rare nonbreeding visitor to Placer County (Williams 1996); observed near Lake Van Norden and the North Fork American River (T. Beedy pers. obs.)
American Peregrine Falcon* <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	FSC, FS/E, FP/C1	Permanent resident in North and South Coast Ranges; may summer in Cascade and Klamath Ranges south through Sierra Nevada to Madera County; winters in Central Valley south through Transverse and Peninsular Ranges and plains east of Cascade Range	Nests and roosts on protected ledges of high cliffs, usually adjacent to lakes, rivers, or marshes that support large populations of other bird species	Pesticide contamination; population recovering	Rare migrant in Placer County; nesting has not been documented in Placer County; observed near Bear Valley in Placer and Nevada Counties; Middle Fork American River and Stanford Ranch (Williams 1996)
Prairie Falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	-/CSC/C3	Found as permanent resident in South Coast, Transverse, Peninsular, and northern Cascade Ranges; southeastern deserts; Inyo-White Mountains; Modoc, Lassen, and Plumas Counties; and foothills surrounding Central Valley. Winters in Central Valley; along coast from Santa Barbara to San Diego Counties; and in Marin, Sonoma, Humboldt, Del Norte, and Inyo Counties	Nests on cliffs or escarpments; forages in adjacent dry, open terrain or uplands, marshes, and seasonal marshes	Possibly pesticide contamination, robbing of eggs by falcons, illegal shooting, human disturbance at nest site	Uncommon migrant and winter resident in Placer County. Nesting has not been documented in Placer County since a 1909 record from American River; observed near Crow's Nest, Mt. Lyon, Tinker's Knob, Granite Chief, Mt. Lincoln, Sugar Bowl, South of Norden, and Squaw Peak (Williams 1996; T. Beedy pers. obs.)
California Black Rail* <i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	FSC/T, FP/C1	Permanent resident in San Francisco Bay area and eastward through Delta into Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties; small coastal populations in Marin, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Orange Counties; interior populations along Lower Colorado River in Riverside and Imperial Counties and in Sierra Nevada foothills in Butte, Nevada, and Placer Counties	Tidal salt marshes with heavy growth of pickleweed; also occurs in brackish marshes and in localized freshwater marshes at low elevations	Loss of wetland habitat	There is one record of 3-4 individuals in Placer County. This small population was discovered on 15 April 2003 near Camp Far West Reservoir within the planning area (I&S file data; J Sterling pers obs.) numerous documented records from just across the county line in adjacent Yuba and Nevada Counties

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Greater Sandhill Crane <i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	FS/T, FP/C1	Breeds on plains east of Cascade Range and south to Sierra County; winters in Central Valley, southern Imperial County, Lake Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, and Colorado River Indian Reserve	Summers in open terrain near shallow lakes or freshwater marshes; winters in plains and valleys near bodies of fresh water	Loss of freshwater marsh nesting habitat, disturbance by cattle during nesting, illegal hunting	Migratory flocks in transit between Central Valley and Great Basin observed frequently in spring and fall from high vantage points; rarely lands and does not nest in Placer County; landing records from Tahoe Meadows, Duncan Peak, and near North Fork American River (Williams 1996; T. Beedy pers. obs.)
Mountain Plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i>	C/SSC/C2	Does not breed in California; in winter, found locally in Central Valley south of Yuba County; along coast in parts of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and San Diego Counties; parts of Imperial, Riverside, Kern, and Los Angeles Counties	Occupies open plains or rolling hills with short grasses or very sparse vegetation; may use newly plowed or sprouting grain fields	Loss of habitat to agriculture and urban development; decline of California's wintering population may be attributable to disturbance of breeding population	One record of a migrant along Brewer Road in western Placer County on October 26, 1997 (Webb 2003)
California Burrowing Owl* <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	FSC, LS/CSC/C3	Lowlands throughout California, including Central Valley, northeastern plateau, southeastern deserts, and coastal areas; rare along south coast	Rodent burrows in sparse grassland, desert, and agricultural habitats	Loss of habitat; human disturbance at nesting burrows, loss of foraging habitat in developing areas	Seven known locations in western Placer County. Several records west of Hwy 65; one known territory near Teichert; pair observed near Roseville in 1998; and individual observed south of Sheridan (CNDDDB 2003; J&S file data)
California Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	P, FSC, FS, LS/CSC/C3	Sierra Nevada from Lassen to northern Kern Counties; occurs in localized areas of Transverse and Peninsular Ranges of southern California	Mature forest with permanent water and suitable nesting trees and snags; in southern California, nearly always associated with oak and oak-conifer habitats	Loss of late-seral nesting habitat	Uncommon nester in late-seral forests of headwaters basin of North Fork American River (T. Beedy pers. obs.)
Great Gray Owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	FS/E/C1	Permanent resident of the Sierra Nevada in small portions of Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera, and Fresno Counties	Late-seral coniferous forests bordering meadows; red fir, Jeffrey pine, and lodgepole pine dominate	Loss of late-seral nesting habitat, degradation of foraging habitat in meadows	Nonbreeding individuals observed in Nevada County at a small meadow on Round Mt. in 1996 and 1997 (SFAS) and Donner Ski Ranch in 1994; no records from Placer County (Williams 1997)

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Placer County ^c
Long-eared Owl <i>Asio otus</i>	-/CSC/C3	Permanent resident east of Cascade Range from Placer County north to the Oregon border, east of Sierra Nevada from Alpine to Inyo Counties, along coast from Sonoma to San Luis Obispo Counties, and eastward over north Coast Ranges to Colusa County; winters in Central Valley, Mojave and Sonora Deserts, and Inyo-White Mountains; summers along eastern rim of Central Valley and Sierra foothills from Tehama to Kern Counties	Dense riparian stands of willows, cottonwoods, live oaks, or conifers; uses adjacent open lands for foraging; nests in abandoned crow, hawk, or magpie nests	Loss and degradation of riparian habitats	No documented breeding records; observed at Sugar Bowl Lodge and near Foresthill (Williams 1996)
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	-/CSC/C3	Permanent resident along coast from Del Norte to Monterey Counties although very rare in summer north of San Francisco Bay, in Sierra Nevada north of Nevada County, in plains east of Cascades, and in Mono County; small, isolated populations also nest in Central Valley; winters on coast from San Luis Obispo to San Diego Counties, in Central Valley from Tehama to Kern Counties, in eastern Sierra Nevada from Sierra to Alpine Counties, on Channel Islands, and in Imperial County	Freshwater and salt marshes, lowland meadows, and irrigated alfalfa fields; needs dense tules or tall grass for nesting and daytime roosts	Loss of wetland and grassland habitats to agriculture and urban development	No documented breeding records; observed at Duncan Peak, Stanford Ranch, and Brewer Road (Williams 1996); also along Dowd Road and vicinity during winter (T. Easteria pers. obs.; J. Sterling pers. obs.)
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo* <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	-/E/C2	Nests along upper Sacramento, lower Feather, South Fork Kern, Amargosa, Santa Ana, and Colorado Rivers	Wide, dense riparian forests with thick understory of willows for nesting; sites with dominant cottonwood overstory are preferred for foraging; may avoid valley-oak riparian habitats where scrub-jays are abundant	In California, loss or degradation of suitable large tracts of riparian habitat, direct pesticide poisoning, and loss of prey base due to pesticides	No recent records in Placer County; one historical sighting in Auburn Ravine (Adams 1909)

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Placer County ^c
Black Swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	-/CSC/C3	Breeds locally in Sierra Nevada and Cascade Ranges; San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains; and coastal bluffs from San Mateo to near San Luis Obispo Counties	Nests in moist crevices or caves on sea cliffs above the surf, or on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons	Rare, localized distribution	Likely to nest at Grouse Falls; numerous pairs have been present throughout the past few breeding seasons (Webb 2003, T. Easterla pers. obs.). Several individuals observed during nesting season at Lake Van Norden, Royal Gorge on North Fork American River, and Foresthill (CNDDDB 2003, T. Beedy pers. obs.). Other sightings from Auburn, Penryn, Duncan Peak, and Ophir (Williams 1996)
Vaux's Swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	-/CSC/C3	Coastal belt from Del Norte to Santa Cruz Counties; also nests rarely in mid-elevation forests of Sierra Nevada	Nests in hollow, burned-out, or rotted-out tree trunks in large conifers and infrequently in artificial chimneys; most other activities are conducted in the air	Reduction in number of suitable nest sites from logging and fire suppression	Observed at Sailor Meadow and Lake Van Norden; regular occurrence and probable nesting in headwaters basin of North Fork American River (T. Beedy pers. obs.); uncommon in migration (Williams 1996)
Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	FSC, FS/E/C1	Summer range includes a narrow strip along eastern Sierra Nevada from Shasta to Kern Counties, another strip along western Sierra Nevada from El Dorado to Madera Counties; widespread in migration	Riparian areas and large wet meadows with abundant willows for breeding; usually found in riparian habitats during migration	Loss of riparian breeding habitat, nest parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds	Three nests observed near Gisco in 1912 (Williams 1996). Nesting pairs observed near Lake Van Norden in 1986 (S. Sanders pers. comm.). No other known recent nesting records. Individuals observed in the breeding season at Martis Creek and near Tahoe City (CNDDDB 2003)
Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	FSC/CSC/C3	Resident and winter visitor in lowlands and foothills throughout California; rare on coastal slope north to Mendocino County, occurring only in winter	Prefers open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches	Loss of habitat and pesticide use; still widespread in California	Uncommon winter visitor and resident on Central Valley floor and low foothills below 300 m elevation (Williams 1996)

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/ Placer Legacy	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Placer County ^c
Purple Martin <i>Progne subis</i>	-/CSC/C4	Nests in Sacramento; uncommon or absent elsewhere in Central Valley; breeds locally in coastal areas from Del Norte to Santa Barbara Counties; rare in southern California	Abandoned woodpecker holes in valley oak and cottonwood forests for nesting; also nests in vertical drainage holes under elevated freeways and highway bridges; open areas required for feeding	Competition from European Starlings for nest sites, loss of riparian habitat, loss of nesting habitat	Observed historically in western Placer County, but no recent records (Williams 1996)
Bank Swallow (nesting)* <i>Riparia riparia</i>	-/T/C2	State's largest remaining breeding populations along Sacramento River from Tehama to Sacramento Counties; along Feather and lower American Rivers; and Cache Creek in Owens Valley. Other nesting areas include plains east of Cascade Range south through Lassen County and northern Siskiyou County; small populations near coast from San Francisco to Monterey Counties	Nests in bluffs or banks, usually adjacent to water, where soil consists of sand or sandy loam to allow digging	Loss of natural earthen banks to bank protection and flood control, erosion control related to stream regulation by dams	Single, nonbreeding individuals observed near Rocklin and Camp Far West Reservoir; no other recent or historical records for Placer County (Williams 1996; CNDDDB 2003)
California Yellow Warbler (nesting)* <i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	-/CSC/C3	Uncommon nester over most of California except Central Valley, Mojave Desert, and high elevations of Sierra Nevada; winters along lower Colorado River and in parts of Imperial and Riverside Counties; two small resident populations in San Diego and Santa Barbara Counties	Nests in riparian habitats dominated by willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, or alders or in mature chaparral; in migration may also use oaks, conifers, and urban centers near stream courses	Loss of riparian breeding habitats; nest parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds	Documented nesting in riparian and montane chaparral habitats of headwaters basin of North Fork American River (T. Beedy pers. obs.); presumed nesting at Antone Meadows, Burton Creek State Park. Fairly common and widespread in a variety of shrub and forest habitats during migration (Williams 1996)
Yellow-breasted Chat (nesting)* <i>Icteria virens</i>	-/CSC/C3	Uncommon to rare in most of California but common in North Coast Ranges and along western Sierra Nevada foothills	Nests in dense riparian habitats dominated by willows, alders, Oregon ash, tall weeds, blackberry vines, and grapevines	Loss of riparian breeding habitat	Few nesting records; documented nesting along Linda Creek and near Colfax (Williams 1996). Probably common to uncommon breeder in riparian habitats in the foothills and mid-elevations of Placer County

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Placer County ^c
Modesto Song Sparrow* <i>Melospiza melodia mailliardi</i>	-/SSC/C3	Endemic to California, resident only in north-central portion of Central Valley. Highest densities occur in Butte Sink area of Sacramento Valley and in Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta (PRBO unpubl. data)	Emergent freshwater marshes dominated by tules and cattails as well as riparian willow thickets; also nests in riparian forests of valley oak	Habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation may be primary threats	Song sparrow (subspecies unknown) is a common resident of eastern Placer County; uncommon nester above about 1,800 m in headwaters basin of North Fork American River (T. Beedy pers. obs.). Modesto Song Sparrow is a common marsh and riparian resident of valley floor in western Placer County
Grasshopper Sparrow* <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	-/SSC/C3	Patchy distribution from North Coast Ranges and Sacramento Valley south to San Diego; erratic from year to year	Grasslands; requires dense escape cover and tall herbaceous plants for song perches	Loss, fragmentation, and degradation of grassland habitat caused by agriculture and development	Two records for Placer County in grasslands southeast of Lincoln, but no documented nesting (Webb 2003)
Chipping Sparrow <i>Spizella passerine</i>	-/CC	Breeds length of entire state except eastern and southeastern deserts	Oak woodland, orchards, mixed coniferous forest, montane and subalpine forest	Habitat loss and fragmentation	Fairly common nester in Placer County above about 1,500 m; rare winter visitor to low foothills (Williams 1996)
Tricolored Blackbird (nesting)* <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	FSC, IS/CSC/C3	Largely endemic to California; permanent resident in Central Valley and Sierra Nevada foothills from Butte to Kern Counties; at scattered coastal locations from Marin to San Diego Counties; breeds at scattered locations in Lake, Sonoma, and Solano Counties; rare nester in Mendocino, Humboldt, Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen Counties	Nests in dense colonies in emergent marsh vegetation, such as tules and cattails, or upland sites with blackberries, nettles, thistles, and grain fields; nesting habitat must be large enough to support 50 pairs; requires water at or near nesting colony; requires large foraging areas, including marshes, pastures, agricultural wetlands, dairies, and feedlots, where insect prey is abundant	Loss of wetland and upland breeding and foraging habitats to agricultural and urban development and water development projects; pesticides contamination; human disturbance of nesting colonies	Three known nesting locations reported from 1971, 1994, 1997. Location sensitive. (Williams 1996; CNDDB 2003) common to abundant nonbreeding visitor to grasslands and agricultural areas of western Placer County (J&S file data)

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Placer County ^c
Mammals					
Yuma Myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	FSC, LS/-/C4	Considered common and widespread in northern California in a variety of habitats from sea level to about 2,400 m in the Sierra; uncommonly up to 3,350 m	Roosts colonially in a variety of natural and human-made sites, including caves, mines, buildings, bridges, and trees; in northern California, maternity colonies are usually in fire-scarred redwoods, pines, or oaks; forages for insects over water bodies	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Specimen records from attic of a private residence near Hobart Mills, Nevada County; no documented records from Placer County (MVZ 2003)
Long-eared Myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i>	FSC, LS/-/C4	Sierra Nevada, Klamath, Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges	Roosts singly or in small groups in a variety of natural and human-made sites, including caves, mines, buildings, bridges, and trees; nursery colonies found in buildings, rock crevices, and behind bark; forages over water, shrubs, grasslands, or trees	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Specimen records from near Independence Lake and Sagehen Creek, Nevada County; no documented records from Placer County (MVZ 2003)
Fringed Myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	FSC, LS/-/C4	Sierra Nevada, Klamath, Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges	Maternity colonies in caves, mine shafts, buildings, or rock crevices; forages over water and other open habitats	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Within species' known distribution (Verner and Boss 1980; Zeiner et al. 1990); but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD
Long-legged Myotis <i>Myotis volans</i>	FSC, LS/-/C4	Mountains throughout California; absent from Central Valley and desert areas	Most common in woodlands and forests above 1,200 m, but occurs from sea level to 3,350 m	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	A single specimen record from 1912 near Dutch Flat (MVZ 2003)
Small-footed Myotis <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	FSC, LS/-/C4	Sierra Nevada, South Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges; Great Basin	Open stands in forests, woodlands, and shrublands; uses caves, crevices, and abandoned buildings	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Within species' known distribution (Verner and Boss 1980; Zeiner et al. 1990), but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD; taxon included on species list for Spenceville WMA, so occurrence in Placer County is probable

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Placer County ^c
Pallid Bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	FS, LS/CSC/C4	Low elevations throughout California	Rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices for roosting; access to open habitats required for foraging	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Within species' known distribution (Verner and Boss 1980; Zeiner et al. 1990), but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD
Spotted Bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	FSC, LS/CSC/C4	Throughout eastern and southern California, central Sierra Nevada, and Sierra Nevada foothills bordering San Joaquin Valley; probably occurs in other portions of the state where habitat is suitable	Roosts primarily in rock crevices; uses arid deserts and open pine forests set in rocky terrain; females may favor ponderosa pine forests during reproduction	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites; rare within known range	Within species' known distribution (Verner and Boss 1980; Zeiner et al. 1990), but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD
Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	FSC, FS, LS/CSC/C4	Klamath Mountains, Cascades, Sierra Nevada, Central Valley, Transverse and Peninsular Ranges, Great Basin, and Mojave and Sonora Deserts	Mesic habitats; glean insects from brush or trees and feeds along habitat edges; roosting and maternity sites in caves, mines, tunnels, and buildings	Unclear; possibly human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Within species' known distribution (Verner and Boss 1980; Zeiner et al. 1990); specimen record from San Juan Ridge (SFAS)
Western Mastiff Bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	FSC, LS/CSC/C4	South Coast Ranges and Sierra Nevada foothills, north at least to El Dorado County	Mostly found in open, dry habitats including annual grasslands, chaparral, and open oak and pine forests; roosts in cliff faces, high trees, tunnels, and buildings; requires rock crevices for maternity sites	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Near species' known distribution (Verner and Boss 1980; Zeiner et al. 1990), but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD
Sierra Nevada Snowshoe Hare <i>Lepus americanus talhoensis</i>	FSC/CSC/C3	Sierra Nevada from Mt. Lassen south to Mono and Tulare Counties, generally at elevations of 1,460–2,440 m	Found in dense thickets of conifers, riparian vegetation, or chaparral in boreal life zones	Habitat alterations from logging and grazing; possibly illegal hunting	Specimen records from near Gisco (MVZ 2003); numerous observations in headwaters basin of North Fork American River since 1970 (T. Beedy pers. obs.)
Sierra Nevada Mountain Beaver <i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>	FSC/CSC/C3	Cascades and Sierra Nevada from Siskiyou to Tulare and Inyo Counties	Moist montane and eastside riparian thickets; burrows within and under dense understory vegetation; does not build dams	Altered habitat from grazing, logging, stream channelization, and dams	Two specimens from 1912 were collected near Blue Canyon (MVZ 2003). Numerous observations from several tributaries of Truckee River and in headwaters basin of North Fork American River—specimen collected in 1999 and deposited at UCD (CNDDDB 2003; T. Beedy pers. obs.)

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Placer County ^c
Sierra Nevada Red Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	FSC, FS/T/C2	Cascade Range east to Sierra Nevada, south to Tulare County	Red fir and lodgepole pine forests, generally from 1,500 to 2,560 m, associated with mountain meadows	Reasons for decline unclear; altered habitat from logging, grazing, and recreational activities; historic trapping	Within species' known distribution (Verner and Boss 1980; Zeiner et al. 1990); no MVZ or CNDDDB records
Ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	-/PR/C3	Little information on distribution and abundance; apparently occurs throughout the state except for southern Central Valley and Modoc Plateau	Occurs primarily in riparian vegetation but also known from most forest and shrub habitats from lower to mid-elevations; often associated with rocky areas where crevices provide dens and escape cover	Loss and fragmentation of lowland riparian habitat	Within species' known distribution (Verner and Boss 1980; Zeiner et al. 1990); no MVZ or CNDDDB records, but suitable habitat exists along several foothill creeks such as Coon Creek and Auburn Ravine Creek (I&S file data)
American Marten <i>Martes americana</i>	FS-/C3	North coast regions and Sierra Nevada, Klamath, and Cascade ranges.	Optimal habitats include late-seral coniferous forests with at least 40% crown closure and large trees and snags; dens in cavities in trees, snags, and logs, as well as crevices in rocky areas; home ranges of males average almost 243 hectares	Altered habitat from logging, historic trapping	Within species' known distribution (Verner and Boss 1980; Zeiner et al. 1990); no MVZ or CNDDDB records, but observed almost annually in headwaters basin of North Fork American River (T. Beedy pers. obs.)
Pacific Fisher <i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	FSC, FS/CSC/C3	Coastal mountains from Del Norte to Sonoma Counties, through Cascades to Lassen County; south in Sierra Nevada to Kern County	Mixed-conifer habitats with high overstory cover; preference for riparian areas and other ecotonal habitats; dens in cavities in trees, snags, and logs, as well as crevices in rocky areas; home ranges have been estimated at more than 2,590 hectares	Altered habitat from logging, historic trapping	Observed at Fisher Creek and Blackwood Creek area of Tahoe National Forest and in American River Canyon near Iowa Hill (CNDDDB 2003); also observed in headwaters basin of North Fork American River in 2000 (J. Jensen pers. comm.)

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/ Placer Legacy	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Placer County ^c
California Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo luteus</i>	FSC,FS/T, FP/C1	Klamath and Cascade Ranges south through Sierra Nevada to Tulare County	Sighted in a variety of habitats from 490 to 4,328 m; most common in open terrain above timberline and subalpine forests; dens in caves, cliffs, hollow logs, under rocks, and in excavated cavities in ground or snow; home ranges have been estimated at more than 3,885 hectares	Reason for decline unclear; altered habitat from logging and recreation activities; historic trapping	Within species' known distribution (Verner and Boss 1980; Zeiner et al. 1990); presumed extant. Observed in 1953 near entrance to Squaw Valley and in 1978 at Sunflower Hill near French Meadows Reservoir (CNDDDB 2003); observed in headwaters basin of North Fork American River in early 1970s and near Needle Peak in mid-1990s (Tahoe National Forest file data)
American Badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	-/CSC/C3	Most of California except extreme north coastal regions of Humboldt, Del Norte, and Siskiyou Counties	Suitable habitats include herbaceous and shrub communities and open stages of most other habitats with dry, friable soils where dens are excavated; home ranges can be up to 243 hectares	Reason for decline unclear; probably related to habitat loss in developed and agricultural areas where soils are excavated	Within species' known distribution (Verner and Boss 1980; Zeiner et al. 1990), but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD; active burrows observed in headwaters basin of North Fork American River since the 1970s (T. Beedy pers. obs.)

* proposed for coverage under the Phase 1 HCP

^a Status definition:

Federal	
E =	Listed as Endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.
T =	Listed as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.
C =	Candidate for listing as either threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act.
P =	Petitioned for listing as either threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.
PR =	Protected under the Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Protection Act
FSC =	Federal Species of Concern; species for which existing information indicates it may warrant listing but for which substantial biological information is lacking.
FS =	Considered a sensitive species by the U.S. Forest Service
LS =	Considered a sensitive species by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- =	no listing.
State	
E =	Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.
T =	Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.
FP =	Fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code.
PR =	Protected under the California Fish and Game Code.
CSC =	Considered a Species of Special Concern by the California Department of Fish and Game
- =	No listing or special status.
Placer Legacy	
CC =	Species of conservation concern to the scientific community; no state or federal protected status
C1 =	State/Federal Listed Species known to occur in Placer County
C2 =	State/Federal Listed Species that could potentially occur in Placer County
C3 =	Other Special Status Species known to occur in Placer County
C4 =	Other Special Status Species that could potentially occur in Placer County

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Todd Easterla, Field Ornithologist, Rancho Cordova, CA
Jim Jensen, Caretaker, North Fork Association, Soda Springs, CA
Susan Sanders, Wildlife Biologist, Nevada City, CA

Museums and Data Bases:

(CBC) Lincoln Christmas Bird Count data from 2002
(CNDDDB) Records search (2003) of the California Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Data Base for Placer County, Sacramento, CA
(J&S file data) Unpublished reports and field notes in the files of Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA
(MVZ) Records search (2003) of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, CA
(PRBO) Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Stinson Beach, CA . Available online at
www.prbo.org/BSSC/BSSCintro.htm (2001 list of Bird Species of Special Concern in California)
(SFAS) Unpublished Placer County field notes and data bases compiled by members of the Sierra Foothills Audubon Society, Grass Valley, CA
(TNF) Tahoe National Forest wildlife and fisheries files, Nevada City, CA (2002 record searches by U.S. Forest Service personnel)
(UCD) Records search of the Wildlife and Entomology Museums, University of California, Davis (2001)
(UNR) Records search of the Wildlife Museum, University of Nevada, Reno (2002)

Compiled and reviewed by Dr. Ted Beedy, John Sterling, William Widdowson.