

APPENDIX VI

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



APPENDIX VI

Special-Status Animals with Known or Potential Occurrence in 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 |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| 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>Calliphrys (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) |

| Common and Scientific Name | Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy | California Distribution | Habitats | Reason for Decline or Concern | Occurrence in Placer County ^c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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) |

| Common and Scientific Name | Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy | California Distribution | Habitats | Reason for Decline or Concern | Occurrence in Placer County ^c |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| 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) |

| Common and Scientific Name | Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy | California Distribution | Habitats | Reason for Decline or Concern | Occurrence in Placer County ^c |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| 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) |

| Common and Scientific Name | Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy | California Distribution | Habitats | Reason for Decline or Concern | Occurrence in Placer County ^c |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| 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 Burrell 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) |

| Common and Scientific Name | Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy | California Distribution | Habitats | Reason for Decline or Concern | Occurrence in Placer County ^c |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| 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.) |

| Common and Scientific Name | Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy | California Distribution | Habitats | Reason for Decline or Concern | Occurrence in Placer County ^c |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 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) |

| Common and Scientific Name | Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy | California Distribution | Habitats | Reason for Decline or Concern | Occurrence in Placer County |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 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. (CDEFG 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.) |

| Common and Scientific Name | Status ^a Federal/State/ Placer Legacy | California Distribution | Habitats | Reason for Decline or Concern | Occurrence in Placer County ^c |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| 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 |

| Common and Scientific Name | Status ^a Federal/State/Placer Legacy | California Distribution | Habitats | Reason for Decline or Concern | Occurrence in Placer County ^c |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| 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 |

Published References:

- Adams, E. 1909. Land birds of Placer County. Placer County Research Institute.
- Erman, N. A. 1994. Factors affecting the distribution of a new species of *Allomyia* (Trichoptera: Apataniidae) in cold springs of the Sierra Nevada, California, USA in The Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Trichoptera, pp. 89–93 (Ohio Biological Survey).
- Erman, N. A., and D. C. Erman. 1995. Spring Permanence, Trichoptera Species Richness, and the Role of Drought. J. Kansas Entomological Soc., 68(2) suppl., pp. 50-64.
- Grinnell, J. and A. H. Miller. 1944. The distribution of the birds of California. Pacific Coast Avifauna 27. Berkeley, CA
- Jennings, M. R., and M. P. Hayes. 1994. Amphibian and reptile species of special concern in California. California Department of Fish and Game, Rancho Cordova, CA
- Moyle, P. B. 1976. Inland fishes of California. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA
- Moyle, P. B., Y. Yoshiyama, J. E. Williams, and E. D. Wikramanyake. 1995. Fish species of special concern in California. Final Report submitted to the Department of Fish and Game Inland Fisheries Division under contract No. 2128IF.
- Remsen, J. V., Jr. 1978. Bird species of special concern in California. Project PR W-54-R-9, Nongame Wildlife Investigations, Wildlife Management Branch Administrative Report No. 78-1.
- Opler, P. A., H. Pavulaan, and R. E. Stanford (coordinators). 1995. Butterflies of North America. Jamestown, ND: Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center Home Page. <http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/distr/lepid/bflyusa/bflyusa.htm> (Version 30DEC2002).
- Tecklin, J. 1999. Distribution and abundance of the California Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*) in the Sacramento Valley region with accounts of ecology and call behavior of the subspecies. Draft report for the California Dept. of Fish and Game, Sacramento, CA. Contract Nos. FG6154WM and FG154-1WM.
- Verner, J. and A. S. Boss. 1980. California wildlife and their habitats: western Sierra Nevada. Gen. Tech Report. PSW-37. Pacific Southwest Range Exp. Station., U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Berkeley, CA
- Webb, B. 2003. Seasonal checklist of the Birds of Placer County. www.geocities.com/placerbird/PlacerCountyBirds.htm
- Williams, B. D. C. 1996. Seasonal checklist of the birds of Placer County, Sierra College Natural History Museum and Sierra Foothills Audubon Society
- Williams, D. F. 1986. Mammalian species of special concern in California. Wildlife Management Division Administrative Report 86-1.
- Zeimer, D. C., W. F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K. E. Mayer, and M. White. 1990. California's wildlife. Volume I: Reptiles and amphibians; Volume II: Birds; Volume III: Mammals. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, CA.

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.