

**Sensitive Species Potentially Present in the Project Vicinity
Community Services District Formation and Subdivision**

Species	Common Name	Listing Status ¹	Preferred Habitat
Plants			
<i>Arctostaphylos canescens</i> <i>ssp. sonomensis</i>	Sonoma manzanita	1B	Chaparral and coniferous forest; ridges and slopes; 590-5,500 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL); flowers January-April. Diagnostic feature is the presence of glandular stems, pedicels, and fruits, unlike the common species that lacks those traits.
<i>Astragalus agnicidus</i>	Humboldt milk-vetch	1B/ SE	Distributed openings in broadleaved upland forest and disturbed areas in North Coast coniferous forest; open soil in woodlands; elevation 640-2,460 feet; flowers June-September.
<i>Calamagrostis foliosa</i>	leafy reed grass	4 / SR	Coastal bluff scrub and rocky sites in the North Coast coniferous forest habitat types; elevation 0-3,940 feet. flowers May-September.
<i>Carex arcta</i>	northern clustered sedge	2	Sphagnum bogs, mesic to wet areas in North Coast coniferous forests; coastal to near timberline; elevation 190-4,590 feet; flowers June-August.
<i>Carex leptalea</i>	flaccid sedge	2	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps; elevation 0-2,300 feet; flowers May-August.
<i>Clarkia amoena</i> ssp. <i>whitneyi</i>	Whitney's farewell-to-spring	1B	Coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub; elevation 33-328 feet; flowers June-August.
<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>	coast fawn lily	2	Bogs and fens, broadleaved upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest, margins of swamps and bogs and along wooded streams near the coast; elevation 0-3,493 feet; flowers March-June.
<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i>	Pacific gilia	1B	Coastal bluffs, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, includes inland occurrences; elevation 16-984 feet; flowers May-July.

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<i>Juncus supiniformis</i>	hair-leaved rush	2	Marshes, ponds, and ditches; ponds near coast, bogs and other wet areas along the coast, shallow water, wet muck, lake shores; elevation 66-328 feet; flowers April-September.
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	running pine	2	Openings in redwood and mixed conifer forest, on woody debris, old roads (variable habitat), marshes and swamps; elevation 190-2,590 feet; identifiable year round.
<i>Mitella caulescens</i>	leafy-stemmed mitrewort	2	Broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, mesic North Coast coniferous forest; elevation 2,000-5,575 feet; flowers May-July.
<i>Monardella villosa</i> ssp. <i>globosa</i>	robust monardella	1B	Openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and oak woodlands; elevation 600-1,970 feet; flowers June-July.
<i>Montia howellii</i>	Howell's montia	2	Wet disturbed sites around meadows, wet shaded coastal locations near redwood and North Coast coniferous forests; elevation 0-2,500 feet; flowers March-May.
<i>Senecio bolanderi</i> spp. <i>bolanderi</i>	seacoast ragwort	2	Coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forests; elevation 98-2,132 feet; flowers June-July.
<i>Sidalcea malachroides</i>	maple-leaved checkerbloom	1B	Broadleaved upland forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forest, often in disturbed areas (for example, roadsides); elevation 7-2,300 feet; flowers April-August.
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>patula</i>	Siskiyou checkerbloom	1B	Openings in redwood forest, coastal scrub and prairie; elevation 49-2,296 feet; flowers May-June.
<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>eximia</i>	coast checkerbloom	1B	Meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, near meadows in gravelly soil. 0-5,900 feet; flowers June-August.

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<i>Tracyina rostrata</i>	Beaked tracyina	1B	Cismontane woodland, dry valley and foothill grasslands; elevation 295-1,700 feet; flowers May-June.
<i>Usnea longissima</i>	long-beard lichen	N/A	North Coast coniferous forests. Host trees include Douglas fir, redwood, big-leaf maple, oak, and California bay trees. Identifiable year round.
Birds			
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	SC	Can be associated with dense forests, edge habitat, and urban interface. Nest sites characteristically in dense cover of tree canopy.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-Shinned Hawk	SC	Can be associated with dense forests, edge habitat, and urban interface. Nest sites characteristically in dense cover of tree canopy.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored Blackbird	SC	Colonial nesting species associated with emergent wetlands and agricultural lands. Forages in open cultivated lands and pastures.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	SC	Rolling foothills and mountain areas. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat throughout most of the species range, as well as large trees in open areas.
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	N/A	Colonial nester in large trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes.
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Murrelet	FT/SE	Near-shore waters along coast to 40+ miles inland; nests in mature trees with old growth characteristics.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Western Snowy Plover	FT/ SC	Nests on sandy beaches, gravel bars on the lower Eel River, and salt ponds in the San Francisco Bay. Gregarious in non-breeding season.

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<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	FC/ SE	Nests in riparian corridors, typically in the brushy understory of willow and cottonwood dominated stands, along broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American Peregrine Falcon	SE/ HCP	Nests near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures; nest consists of a scrape on a depression or ledge in an open site.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	FT/SE	Associated with large water bodies with fish populations, nests in large trees near water.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	SC	Primarily along rivers, lakes, bay, and seacoasts. Nests in dead snags, living trees, utility poles, and so on, usually near or above water.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	ST	Colonial nester requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, and ocean to excavate nesting hole.
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	Northern Spotted Owl	FT	Coastal to mountainous mature and old growth coniferous forests; nests in cavities or on natural platforms.
Amphibians/Reptile			
<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Western tailed frog	SC	Sea level to near timberline in cold fast flowing perennial streams in forested areas.
<i>Emys marmorata marmorata</i>	northwestern pond turtle	SC	Inhabits slow moving lentic and lotic aquatic sites; females nest in uplands sites with appropriate soils and thermal conditions up to several hundred meters from aquatic habitat.
<i>Rana aurora aurora</i>	northern red-legged frog	SC	Inhabits slow moving lentic and lotic aquatic habitats, ovipositions sites tend to be in the littoral zone of slow moving backwater streams and in ponds and streams.

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<i>Rana boylei</i>	Foothill yellow-legged frog	SC	Found in stream and rivers with variable morphology, velocity, and shading. Oviposition sites typically along margins in slower moving backwater.
<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	Southern torrent salamander	SC	North Coast coniferous forest at edges of turbulent, shaded, clear streams.
Mammals			
<i>Arborimus pomo</i>	Red tree vole	SC/ HCP	North Coast coniferous forest mostly within the fog belt; feeds on Douglas fir and grand fir needles; builds nests in trees.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii</i>	Townsend's western big-eared bat	SC	Uses caves, snags, and other forms of shelter for maternity groups; preys on moths over pastures and forest canopies.
<i>Martes americana humboldtensis</i>	Humboldt marten	SC	Typically associated with late-seral coniferous forest with closed canopies and abundant standing and down woody material. Uses cavities, snags, logs, and rocky areas for denning.
<i>Martes pennanti (pacifica)</i> Distinct Population Segment	Pacific fisher	FC/ SC	Intermediate to late seral stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian habitat with closed canopies. Uses cavities, snags, logs, and rocky areas for denning.
<i>Myosotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myosotis	N/A	Found in a variety of habitat types below 8,000 feet, usually feeds over open water. Roosts in a variety of structures, including caves, crevices buildings, and under bridges. Maternity colonies occur in similar type locations.
Invertebrates			
<i>Helminthoglypta talmadgei</i>	Trinity shoulderband	N/A	Limestone rockslides, litter in coniferous forest, old mine tailings, and along shaded streams in the Klamath mountains.
<i>Noyo intersessa</i>	Ten mile shoulderband	N/A	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and riparian redwood forest habitats.

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Fish			
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	Tidewater goby	FE / SC	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in brackish waters of coastal wetlands, estuaries, and lagoons.
<i>Oncorhynchus clarki clarki</i>	Coast cutthroat trout	SC	Spawns in small coastal tributary streams, and uses slow flowing backwater areas, low velocity pools, and side channels for rearing of young. Prefers good forest canopy cover, in-stream woody debris, from the Eel River north to the Oregon border.
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Southern Oregon Northern California Coast (SONCC) Coho salmon	FT/SE	Freshwater, nearshore and offshore environments throughout their lifecycles. Coho prefer low stream velocity, shallow water, and small gravel.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus,</i>	Northern California steelhead	FT	Coastal basins from Redwood Creek south to the Gualala River.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	California coastal (CC) Chinook salmon	FT	Freshwater streams and estuaries. Eggs are laid in deeper water with larger gravel; species requires cool water and good water flow (to supply oxygen) to survive.

CNPS list 1B includes plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
 CNPS list 2 includes plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.
 CNPS list 4 is a watch list for species with limited distribution.

SE: State listed Endangered, pursuant to California Endangered Species Act (CESA). SE designation includes taxa that are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
 SR: State listed Rare, pursuant to CESA. SR designation includes species that although not presently threatened with extinction are existing in such small numbers throughout all or a significant portion of its range that it may become endangered if its environment worsens.
 SC: Species of concern, includes species that may become candidates for listing or a species that DFG is considering to add to the list of Endangered species or list of Threatened species.
 FT: Federally listed Threatened, pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. FT designation includes species that are not presently threatened with extinction but are likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of their range in the foreseeable future if special protection and management efforts are not undertaken.
 FC: Federal Candidate. FC designation includes taxa that require additional information to propose for listing.
 ST: State Threatened, pursuant to CESA. ST designation refers to species that are not presently threatened with extinction but are likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of their range in the foreseeable future if special protection and management efforts are not undertaken.
 DFG: California Department of Fish and Game.
 N/A: not applicable, usually because the species has been delisted or not enough information is known about the species to designate a status but the species is still reported by the CNDDDB.