

**APPENDIX C**

**Special Status Species Potentially Occurring Within the Mirabel Fish Ladder and Fish Screen Replacement Project Area**



Species Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Probability of Encountering
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	SSC	Slack or slow-moving aquatic habitat with available aerial and aquatic basking sites. Upland breeding sites are typically on unshaded, south facing slopes with soils of high clay or silt composition.	Likely
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC	Forages in a variety of habitats. Roosts in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally hollow trees and buildings. Prefers mesic sites.	Unlikely
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	FP	Tree-dotted lowland or hillside fields, ungrazed or fallow grasslands,	Unlikely
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	None	Occurs widely in freshwater and calm-water intertidal habitats	Likely
<i>Hysterocarpus traski poma</i>	Russian River tule perch	SSC	Tule perch are abundant in the Russian River. Tule perch prefer pool habitats, and are known to inhabit the river immediately below the current dam.	Likely
<i>Lavinia symmetricus</i>	California roach	SSC	Roach inhabit a wide variety of habitats in the Russian River Basin, but appear to be most abundant in small tributaries. Although not abundant, they are likely to be found in the Project Area during the construction phase.	Likely
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	coho salmon - Central California Coast ESU	FE, SE	Juvenile and adult migrations occur in the spring and fall/winter, respectively. Juveniles of this species rear in small tributaries, and do not rear in the Russian River (mainstem) during the months of construction (July through September). Based on sampling, juvenile emigration would be expected to be completed prior to the onset of construction.	Unlikely
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Central California Coast steelhead	FT	Juveniles emigrate primarily March through mid June, and adults migrate primarily from December through March. Although juvenile steelhead primarily rear in tributaries, they do occupy portions of the mainstem Russian River. While not abundant in the project area, they are occasionally found in this section of the mainstem.	Low
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	California Coastal Chinook	FT	Juveniles emigrate primarily March through June, and adults migrate September through December (primarily late October through mid November). Juvenile Chinook salmon migrate to the ocean shortly after hatching and do not rear in the mainstem Russian River. Juvenile emigration is essentially completed by the end of June; however, it is possible for juvenile Chinook to be present (particularly early in the construction period), in very low numbers.	Low
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	WL	Lakes, reservoirs, rivers, estuaries and open sea coast	Likely
<i>Rana boylei foothill</i>	yellow-legged frog	SSC	Moderate to high gradient streams with gravel to cobble substrate. Breeds in pools with slower moving water.	Unlikely
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT, SSC	Streams ponds, and marshes with permanent or temporary water bordered by emergent or riparian vegetation. Requires 4-6 months of permanent water for larval development.	Unlikely

1. List of species based on review of the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Data Base and lists provided by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the Healdsburg and Guerneville U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles.

**2. Status**

FE	Listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).
FP	Fully protected under California Fish and Game Code.
FT	Listed as threatened under the federal ESA.
SE	Listed as endangered by the State of California.
ST	Listed as threatened by the State of California.
SC	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated "Species of Concern."
SSC	California Department of Fish and Game designated "Species of Concern."
WL	Watch listed.

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur On Site
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	Sonoma alopecurus	FE, 1B.1	Freshwater marshes and swamps, riparian scrub	Potential habitat present (poor quality)
<i>Campanula californica</i>	Swamp harebell	1B.2	Meadows and seeps	Potential habitat present
<i>Carex comosa</i>	bristly sedge	2.1	Marshes and swamps	Potential habitat present (poor quality)
<i>Erythronium revolutum</i>		2.2	Bogs and fens, broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest/mesic, streambanks	Potential habitat present
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>hindsii</i>	Northern California black walnut	SC, 1B	Riparian woodlands, floodplain terraces	Habitat Present
<i>Microseris paludosa</i>	marsh microseris	1B.2	Grassy and wooded areas	Potential habitat present (poor quality)

1. List of species based on review of the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Data Base and lists provided by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the Healdsburg and Guerneville U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles.

## 2. Status

FE	Listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).
FT	Listed as threatened under the federal ESA.
SE	Listed as endangered by the State of California.
ST	Listed as threatened by the State of California.
SC	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated "Species of Concern"
SR	Listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act.
1B	California Native Plant Society List 1B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2	California Native Plant Society List 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

## 3. Threat Ranks

0.1	Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat)
0.2	Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat)
0.3	Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats known)