

Appendix C: Wildlife – Sensitive and Special Status Species (Including CNDDB)

Common name	Latin name	Status	Description
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	DFG-SC	During breeding, northern goshawk is a DFG Species of Special Concern. This species prefers middle to high elevations and mature, dense conifer forests, but can also be found in lower elevations on the coast, in foothills, and in northern deserts. Dense forested areas interspersed with openings such as meadows and riparian areas are habitat requirements. Snags and dead-topped trees are important for perches in the wooded areas where the goshawk hunts. Goshawk feeds mostly on birds, though squirrels, rabbits, and other similarly sized mammals are also taken. Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area.
Tri-colored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	DFG- SC	Nesting colonies of tri-colored blackbirds are DFG Species of Special Concern. This species breeds near freshwater emergent wetlands and feeds mostly on seeds, cultivated grains, insects, and spiders in grasslands or crop lands. A small number of tri-colored blackbirds in peripheral colonies have been documented in Mendocino County. Though not documented to occur in or near the project area, potentially suitable habitat is present.
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	DFG- SC	Designated a DFG Species of Special Concern and a species of high conservation concern by the Western Bat Working Group, Antrozous pallidus is susceptible to disturbance at roosts. To date, no Pallid Bat presence in the dune area or the immediately surrounding quadrants has been recorded, though it may potentially forage in dune areas. The pallid bat forages nocturnally, spending daylight hours roosting in caves, rock crevices, tree cavities and basal hollows; as well as in mines, tunnels, buildings or man-made structures. Suitable roosting habitat does not occur within the immediate project area.
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	DFG-FP	Golden eagle is a DFG Fully Protected Species. This species requires open terrain (such as grasslands, deserts, savannahs, and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats) for hunting lagomorphs, rodents, and other small animals. Typically found in mountain areas, rolling foothills, desert, and sage-juniper flats. Large trees, or secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges, are used for cover. Golden eagles have been documented to occur inland, but not in the vicinity of the project area. Suitable habitat is not present, and golden eagles are not likely to occur in the project area.
Sonoma tree vole	<i>Arborimus pomo</i>	DFG-SC	Sonoma tree vole is a DFG Species of Special Concern. It inhabits only coastal coniferous forests that contain Douglas-fir, grand fir, western hemlock and/or Sitka spruce. Sonoma tree vole lives, nests, and feeds within the forest canopy. It is a dietary specialist, feeding on needles and wigs of Douglas-fir and grand fir. Although

			Sonoma tree vole has been documented in the Ten Mile watershed, no suitable habitat occurs within the immediate project area.
Pacific tailed frog	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	DFG-SC	Pacific tailed frog is a DFG Species of Special Concern due to threats from timber harvest and poor water quality during vulnerable life stages. Pacific tailed frog larvae require 2 to 3 years to metamorphose in permanent streams of low temperatures occurring in conifer-dominated habitats including redwood, Douglas fir, mixed-conifer and ponderosa pine. Presently populations are known from Del Norte, Siskiyou, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Tehama, and Mendocino counties. Removal of the haul road and culverts will temporarily alter Fen Creek and Inglenook Creek at the mouth of both drainages. No conifer-dominated habitat occurs near the creeks within or downstream from the project area, which consists instead of wax myrtle, willow riparian, and dune mat. Due to lack of suitable habitat, Pacific tailed frog is unlikely to be present in the project area.
Marbled murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	FT, SE	Listed as federally threatened and state endangered. This small seabird spends most of the year at sea, near the shore, feeding on zooplankton, squid, and fish. Marbled murrelets most often nest in trees, and are closely associated with old growth and mature forests during their breeding season. Murrelets have also been known to nest in younger forests that have suitable platforms. No suitable habitat for marbled murrelet occurs within or immediately surrounding the project area.
Northern fur seal	<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>	none	Northern fur seal occurs in pelagic waters along the coast of California, and may haul out on offshore rocks, sloping rock outcroppings and sandy or cobble beaches. (This species is not formally listed by federal or state agencies, but it was recognized by an international agency to be vulnerable which is reflected on the January 2011 DFG Special Animals List.)
Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	DFG-SC	Olive-sided flycatcher is a DFG Species of Special Concern. Breeding habitat is primarily late-successional conifer forests with open canopies. This flycatcher is mostly associated with edges, openings, and natural and human-created clearings in otherwise relatively dense forests, but will also occupy semi-open forests. The association with openings and edges extends to the entire landscape, as this species is more abundant in broad areas with a matrix containing clear-cuts or otherwise highly fragmented forest than in less-fragmented or unfragmented landscapes. Suitable habitat does not occur within the immediate project area, but olive-sided flycatcher may use nearby areas.
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	DFG-SC	Designated a DFG Species of Special Concern and a species of high conservation concern by the Western Bat Working Group, this bat is highly susceptible to disturbance at roosts resulting in abandonment. Townsend's big-eared bat forages

			nocturnally, spending daylight hours roosting in caves, mines, tunnels, buildings or man-made structures To date, no Townsend's big-eared bat presence has been documented in the project area, although foraging in the dunes is possible.
Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	DFG-SC	Once found throughout California in abundance, lowland populations of yellow warblers are in decline and have been designated as DFG Species of Special Concern. Yellow warblers construct a small cup nest in low shrubs often using riparian and open woodland areas populated with willow, cottonwood, alders and other small trees. Yellow warblers mainly forage on insects and spiders but may eat berries. Migrating to California in April, their breeding season begins shortly after arrival, extends through August and may include several clutches. Stands of wax myrtle and willow within riparian areas adjacent to Fen and Inglenook Creek provide potential suitable breeding habitat, however the species is not known to breed at lower elevations along the coast in Mendocino County.
Steller (=northern) sea lion	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	FT; MMC-SC	The Steller sea lion is listed as federally threatened under the ESA and as a Species of Special Concern by the Marine Mammal Commission. Steller Sea Lions primarily use rocky areas close to water when on land and for breeding but may haul out onto sandy beaches. No critical habitat, major haul outs or rookeries occur in the project area, or in or near MacKerricher State Park.
Tufted puffin	<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	DFG-SC	When in their nesting colonies, tufted puffins are DFG Species of Special Concern. Puffins nest along the coast on islands, islets, and rarely on mainland cliffs. Habitat requirements include a substrate into which they can burrow on island cliffs or grassy island slopes. No habitat for tufted puffin occurs in or near the project area.
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	SE	Federally delisted, but listed as Endangered by DFG. In California, the bald eagle typically nests in mountain and foothill forests and woodlands near rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. Bald eagles require large bodies of water, or free flowing water, adjacent to snags or other perches. Fish, waterfowl, and carrion are their main food sources. Bald eagles have been frequently documented in Mendocino County, infrequently near the coast. Although there is not suitable nesting habitat within the project area, suitable foraging habitat occurs nearby.
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	DFG-SC	A DFG Species of Special Concern during nesting, the yellow breasted chat is a neotropical migratory bird. Brushy riparian thickets are required for nesting and cover. The breeding season is early May to early August. Although potentially suitable habitat does occur near the project area, yellow breasted chat is considered uncommon on the coast of northern California, and there do not appear to be records of yellow-breasted chat in the project area.
Humboldt	<i>Martes</i>	USFS-S	This extremely rare or possibly extinct subspecies of the American marten is a USFS

marten	<i>americana humboldtensis</i>		Sensitive Species. Historically it inhabited areas of mature coniferous forest in the coastal redwood zone, from the Oregon border to Sonoma County. Martens rely on snags and down logs as rest and den sites. Mostly carnivorous, martens feed on a variety of small rodents and other animals, but will also eat fish, eggs, fruits, nuts, and carrion. Suitable habitat does not occur within the project area.
Pacific fisher	<i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	DFG-SC	The fisher is a DFG Species of Special Concern, as well as a candidate for federal listing. It is particularly associated with mature, heavy stands of mixed tree species with a high percentage of canopy closure, but is also found in second growth forests and in forest openings. In California, fishers primarily inhabit areas consisting of Douglas-fir and associated conifers. Den sites are typically in cavities high in trees, hollow down logs, rock outcrops, or talus. Its variable diet is mainly carnivorous, but besides small animals it will also eat fish, eggs, fruits, nuts, and carrion. Suitable habitat does not occur within the project area.
Ashy storm-petrel	<i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i>	DFG-SC	Ashy storm-petrel is a DFG Species of Special Concern on its nesting colonies. This species occurs year-round in offshore waters of the continental slope from Cape Mendocino to northern Baja California, Mexico, and spends most of its time at sea, coming to land only to reproduce. Ashy storm-petrel nests in natural cavities, sea caves, or rock crevices on islands and on the mainland, and does not excavate a burrow or enlarge the cavity. No suitable habitat for this species exists within the project area.
Coho salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	FE, DFG- SC	The Central California Coast ESU Coho salmon are listed as federally endangered, and a DFG Species of Special Concern due to habitat loss and modifications resulting from logging, dams, water diversions, gravel mining, urbanization, stream channelization, wetland loss, and poor watershed management. The Central California Coast ESU includes all naturally spawned populations from Punta Gorda south to San Lorenzo River and all reaches, including estuaries and tributaries, are designated as critical habitat. The ESU population also includes Coho from four artificial propagation programs, one of which is located south of the project area on Noyo River. Coho, which are anadromous, often practice natal stream fidelity and return inland to clear-running streams with woody debris and gravel substrate, their required habitat, following heavy late autumn or winter rains to spawn. Coho salmon occur in the Ten Mile River and its tributaries to the north of the project area. Fen Creek and Inglenook Creek, perennial coastal streams located in the project area, do not currently provide suitable habitat for Coho salmon.
Steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	FT	Steelhead, an anadromous trout which may spawn more than once, is listed as federally threatened in northern California due to habitat loss, poor watershed

			management, overharvest and poaching, disturbance due to human activities, and hatchery practices. Northern California Steelhead include populations from Redwood Creek in Humboldt County to the Gualala River in Sonoma County. Steelhead return inland between December and April when they seek out holding pools deeper than 9.8 feet (3 meters) with stream bank cover during migration and require cool, clear, well-oxygenated perennial streams with woody debris and gravel substrate for spawning. Steelhead have been documented to occur in the Ten Mile River, north of the project area. However, Fen Creek and Inglenook Creek, perennial coastal streams located within the project area, do not currently provide suitable habitat for Steelhead.
Chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FT	California coastal Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) Chinook salmon are listed as federally threatened due to habitat loss and modification resulting from logging, dams, water diversions, gravel mining, urbanization, stream channelization, wetland loss, and poor watershed management. Habitat requirements include cool, clear streams with gravel substrate for spawning and shaded pools with large woody debris for resting and hiding. Chinook salmon migrate upstream from June through December with a peak in September and October. Chinook salmon have been documented to occur north of the project area in the Ten Mile River watershed, which has been designated as critical habitat. However, Fen Creek and Inglenook Creek within the Dune Preserve do not provide suitable habitat for Chinook salmon, and these areas are not critical habitat
Lotis blue butterfly	<i>Plebejus idas lotis</i>	FE	Historically found at several coastal locations in California, primarily in Mendocino County, but also in northern Sonoma County, and possibly northern Marin County. Location information for most of the historic lotis blue butterfly sites is vague, and based on specimens collected prior to the 1950's. The one exception is a population discovered in 1935, north of the town of Mendocino. The last confirmed observation was in 1983. Although little is known for certain about the species, USFWS reports that coast trefoil (<i>Lotus formosissimus</i>) is believed to be its larval food plant, and that the butterfly most likely occurs in wet meadows and sphagnum willow bogs. Neither habitat type occurs in the immediate project area, and the larval host plant <i>Lotus formosissimus</i> was not detected during botanical surveys of the project area
Southern torrent salamander	<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	DFG-SC	Southern torrent salamander is a DFG Species of Special Concern due to its vulnerability to watershed impacts and habitat loss resulting from timber harvesting. The southern torrent salamander occurs in cold, well-shaded permanent streams and spring seepages in old-growth redwood, Douglas fir and mixed conifer habitats in coastal forests of northwestern California south to Point Arena in Mendocino County. An historic reference (Inglenook Fen – A Study and Plan) documents the occurrence

			<p>of <i>Rhyacotriton olympicus</i>, or the Olympic salamander, within the Coast Redwood Forest habitat in the Inglebrook Fen – Ten Mile Dune Preserve. This species is now known as <i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>, in this portion of its range.</p> <p>Fen Creek and Inglebrook Creek are perennial streams that provide potential habitat for the southern torrent salamander. However, this species is associated with cold-temperature streams in coastal old-growth forest habitat. It is unlikely to be present in the project area. Due to lack of suitable habitat, southern torrent salamander it is unlikely to be present.</p>
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	FT, DFG-SC	<p>The northern spotted owl is designated as federally threatened, and a DFG Species of Special Concern due to habitat loss through past timber harvesting, current wildfire threats and encroachment by barred owl. Northern spotted owl uses forested habitat with the characteristics and structure associated with late-successional/old growth forest in the Coastal, Cascade and Sierra ranges of California. No suitable habitat for northern spotted owl occurs within or near the project area. The nearest known northern spotted owl territory occurs to the northwest of the northern end of the project area, greater than 1.5 miles (2.5 km) east along the Ten Mile River.</p>
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	DFG-SC	<p>Documented in an historical record. DFG designates the American badger as Species of Special Concern. Badgers occupy many habitats, particularly treeless grasslands, savannahs, or meadows near a forested area. Friable soil capable of supporting burrows and open, uncultivated ground appear to be the badger's main requirements, and are important for foraging, as many of their prey are dug from their underground burrows. Suitable habitat for American badger does not occur within the immediate project area.</p>

