

Table 5A-2. Habitat and survey information for TES plant species potentially occurring in the Klamath River Hydroelectric Project study area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Survey Period	Suitable Habitat in Study Area	Known Occurrences Near Study Area
<i>Vascular plants</i> <sup>1</sup>					
<i>Androsace filiformis</i>	Slender-stemmed androsace	Wet, clay meadow soils with grasses and sedges, seen along stream bank in lodgepole pine disturbed by cattle; red fir forests; 1,800 m.	June - October	Suitable habitat is minimal with the absence of red fir and a little lodgepole pine habitat. However, moist to wet meadows and streambanks disturbed by cattle are common.	Near bridge over Little Shasta River and Parker Camp Meadow west of Willow Creek Mountain, Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Arabis suffrutescens. horizontalis</i>	Crater Lake rockcress	Dry, rocky, pumice or sandy slopes, usually in sparse pine or hemlock forest; 1,500 to 2,700 m.	June - July	One small volcanic cinder cone with sand and pumice occurs near Keno reservoir and open ponderosa pine stands occur near J.C. Boyle reservoir.	Klamath County, Oregon. Eastern Siskiyou County near Shasta and Klamath Rivers.
<i>Arctostaphylos klamathensis</i>	Klamath manzanita	Montane chaparral, subalpine conifer forest, upper montane conifer forest, sometimes on serpentinitic or gabbro substrates.	May - June	Some sites near Fall Creek had a component of greenleaf manzanita but most shrub dominates cover types were not suitable for this species. There is a low potential for this species.	Terrace Lake, Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Asarum wagneri</i>	Green-flowered wild-ginger	Conifer forests, often with <i>Abies</i> spp. or <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> .	April - July	Some of the mixed conifer stands on mesic, northerly aspects in the canyon constitute small pockets of potential habitat.	Klamath Falls Resource Area outside the project study area, Jackson, Lake and Klamath Counties, Oregon.
<i>Astragalus applegatei</i>	Applegate's milk-vetch	Seasonally moist areas among sparse bunch grass in bare, strongly alkaline soils; 1,250 to 1,350 m.	June - early August	There are plenty of moist areas along irrigation ditches in the canyon and from J.C. Boyle up to Link River.	Six known occurrences around the Keno reservoir and Link River.
<i>Astragalus peckii</i>	Peck's milk-vetch	Dry <i>Artemisia tridentata/ Purshia tridentata</i> shrublands, sometimes in <i>Juniperus occidentalis</i> or <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> woodlands; sandy soils; 900 to 1,500 m.	May - August	Cover types with ponderosa pine, juniper and bitterbrush are abundant and suitable habitat for this species, especially around J.C. Boyle reservoir.	Endemic to Deschutes and Klamath County, Oregon.

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<i>Balsamorhiza hookeri</i> var. <i>lanata</i>	Woolly balsamroot	Open woods and grassy slopes, 800 to 1,000 m.	May - June	There are open, grassy areas in many portions of the study area although its occurrence in the study area would constitute a significant range extension.	Purported to be one mile east of Yreka – Siskiyou County, California. Jackson County, Oregon.
<i>Bensoniella oregana</i>	Bensoniella	Edges of meadows near seeps and small streams in <i>Abies</i> zones, often with <i>Senecio triangularis</i> , <i>Mitella ovalis</i> , <i>Viola glabella</i> , <i>Asarum caudatum</i> ; 900 to 1,400 m.	June - July	There are seeps, meadows and streams in the study area that could harbor this species. However, the mesic forest species associated with bensoniella were not observed in the study area – its presence in the study area would be a significant range extension.	Known from 86 sites in Oregon, closest in Josephine County. Known from several sites in central Humboldt County, California.
<i>Betula pumila</i> var. <i>glandulifera</i>	Resin birch	Edges of bogs, meadows and springs in lower montane to subalpine conifer forests; 1,300 to 2,200 m. (= <i>B. glandulosa</i> v. <i>glandulifera</i> ).	April - August	There is potential habitat in the form of seeps, meadows and streams. Shrub growth forms of <i>Betula occidentalis</i> are locally common and should not be confused with this species.	Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Botrychium minganense</i>	Mingan moonwort	Moist conifer forests, especially riparian <i>Thuja plicata</i> wetlands (but not wet enough to support <i>Lysichiton</i> ) on duff; occasionally in subalpine meadows, ski slopes and mossy boulder fields under <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> or in open shrubland.	May - September	Highly unlikely to occur in the study area because of the absence of its typical association with moist western red cedar forest.	Douglas County, Oregon. Tehama County, California.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Survey Period	Suitable Habitat in Study Area	Known Occurrences Near Study Area
<i>Botrychium montanum</i>	Mountain grape-fern	Shady <i>Thuja plicata</i> and <i>Picea engelmannii</i> forests with sparse understory, near swamps and streams, also in drier <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> forest; 950-1800 m.	July - September	There are some Douglas-fir stands in along the canyon bottom with that may provide potential habitat for this species.	Crook or Grant Counties, Oregon. Tehama County, California.
<i>Botrychium pumicola</i>	Pumice grape-fern	Seasonally moist to dry, alpine, fine to coarse pumice gravels; open pumice fields and treeless ridges to gently rolling slopes; <i>Pinus contorta</i> basins with frost pockets; 1,800 to 2,700 m.	July - September	The pumice substrates in the study area are uncommon and elevations in the study area perhaps too low.	The closest known population appears to be at Crater Lake National Park, Klamath County, Oregon.
<i>Calochortus greenei</i>	Greene's mariposa lily	Clay soils in chaparral., or on volcanic outcrops and open, dry gravelly soils, white oak and juniper woodlands or thickets and wedgeleaf ceanothus thickets, 1,000 to 1,900 m.	May - August	The documented occurrence of this species above the canyon rim and adjacent to PacifiCorp parcels indicates a high potential for this species to occur.	Numerous locations mostly above the canyon rim adjacent to the canyon, Copco and Iron Gate segments.
<i>Calochortus longebarbatus</i> var. <i>longebarbatus</i>	Long-bearded star-tulip	Seasonally wet meadows within pine forests or sagebrush communities; open, grassy meadows, clay soil. 1,000 to 1,500 m.	June - July	The pine and sagebrush stands in the vicinity of J.C. Boyle reservoir sometimes have moist grassy herb layers and may provide potential habitat for this species.	East of the Cascade crest. Klamath Falls Resource Area outside the Project area – Klamath and Lake Counties, Oregon.
<i>Calochortus monanthus</i>	Single-flowered mariposa lily	Meadows and seeps in riparian scrub, at +/- 740 m.	June	There is potential habitat in the study area. The only documented occurrence of this species in California is along the Shasta River.	Along the Shasta River near Yreka, Overgrazed area with many invasive species – Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Calochortus persistens</i>	Siskiyou mariposa lily	Lower montane conifer forest, North Coast conifer forest, open, rocky areas. 1,000 to 1,500 m.	June - July	Some of the open mixed conifer stands in the study area grow in rocky substrates that might support this species.	Siskiyou County, California. Jackson County, Oregon.

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<i>Castilleja chlorotica</i>	Green-tinged paintbrush	Open areas in ponderosa pine or mixed conifer forests; loose, sandy soils with <i>Penstemon davidsonii</i> , <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> , <i>Heuchera cylindrica</i> ; hemiparasitic several shrubs most notably mountain big sagebrush. 1,900 to 2,500 m.	June - early August	Loose sandy soils with big sagebrush, open pine or mixed conifer stands, and appropriate elevations do not occur in the study area.	Endemic to central Oregon including Klamath and Lake Counties.
<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	Bulb-bearing water hemlock	Marshes, bogs, wet meadows, shallow ponds, 70 to 1,150 m.	August - September	Wet habitats in the study area have the potential to support this species.	Klamath County, Oregon.
<i>Cirsium ciliolatum</i>	Ashland thistle	Dry, rocky, grassland; open woodland on south aspects. 800 to 1,400 m.	June - July	The elevations and habitat for this species are abundant in the study area.	Approximately 6 miles south of Klamath River and 1 mile east of Mary's Peak, Siskiyou County, California. Jackson County, Oregon.
<i>Collomia mazama</i>	Mt. Mazama collomia	Alpine meadows and slopes; dry rocky places conifer forests. 900 to 1,850 m.	July - August	The habitat for this species is only marginal given the location of dry rocky habitats at relatively low elevation in the study area.	Jackson and Klamath Counties, Oregon.
<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>pallescens</i>	Pallid bird's-beak	Lightly disturbed openings in ponderosa pine, Jeffrey pine, and mixed conifer forests; gravelly alluvium, volcanic or ultramafic soils. 1,100 to 1,700 m.	July - August	There appears to be good potential habitat in open ponderosa pine stands in the canyon and around J.C. Boyle reservoir.	Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	Clustered lady's slipper	Dry, open conifer forests, sometime in moist riparian habitats, many soil types. 350 to 950 m (to 1,800 m in California).	May - June	The riparian habitats in the study area have the best potential for supporting this species. However, upland forest types are probably too xeric for this species	Widespread but uncommon, Jackson, Lake and Klamath Counties, Oregon. Siskiyou County, California.

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<i>Cypripedium montanum</i>	Mountain lady's slipper	Dry, open conifer forests, more often in moist riparian habitats, many soil types; 350 to 950 m. (to 1,800 m in California).	May - July	The riparian habitats in the study area have the best potential for supporting this species. Upland forest types are probably too xeric for this species.	Siskiyou County, California. Widespread, but uncommon. One documented location in riparian deciduous forest along the canyon segment of the project area, Klamath Falls Resource Area, Klamath County, Oregon.
<i>Epilobium oregonum</i>	Oregon willow herb	Wet, gently sloping stream banks, meadows, and bogs, sometimes generally on ultramafic soil. 50 to 2,500 m.	June - July	There are no ultramafic soils in the study area although streamsides, seeps and springs in the study area provide potential habitat for this species.	Siskiyou County, California. Douglas and Josephine Counties, Oregon.
<i>Eriogonum prociduum</i>	Prostrate buckwheat	Basalt flows in pine woodlands, occasionally on barren volcanic tuff; with <i>Artemisia</i> spp. and <i>Juniperus</i> . 1,300 to 2,705 m.	May - early August	The pine, juniper and juniper/Oregon oak woodlands in the study area may support this species although the absence of barren volcanic tuff and basalt flows may indicate a low likelihood of occurrence for this species.	Modoc County, California. Klamath and Lake Counties, Oregon.
<i>Erythronium hendersonii</i>	Henderson's fawn lily	Lower montane yellow pine forest. 300 to 1,600 m.	April - July	The pine stands in the canyon and around JC Boyle are potential habitat for this species.	Western Siskiyou County, California, southwestern Oregon. Approximate location is 48N. 7W, S23 at 2,900 feet on 4/25/1917.
<i>Gentiana newberryi</i> var. <i>newberryi</i>	Newberry's gentian	Meadows and seeps. Moist conditions in meadows and along streambanks. 1,200 to 2,200 m.	July - September	The wet meadows, seeps and streambanks found in the study area are generally too low in elevation, but nevertheless are potential habitat for this species.	Reported from eastern Siskiyou County, California. Also reported in Klamath County, Oregon.

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<i>Gentiana plurisetosa</i>	Klamath gentian	Lower and upper montane conifer forest, meadows and seeps, mesic. 1,000 to 3,000 m.	July - September	The conifer forest stands in canyon bottoms and on mesic slopes as well as meadows and seeps, are potential habitat for this species even though the elevation of the associated vegetation in the study area is low.	Western Siskiyou County, California. Josephine County, Oregon.
<i>Heliotropium curvassavicum</i>	Salt heliotrope	Low drying ponds on east side of Cascades.	June - September	Some of the seasonally wet ponds or roadside ditches with saline substrates may support this species.	Klamath County, Oregon. Throughout California.
<i>Helianthus bolanderi</i>	Bolander's sunflower	Yellow pine forest, foothill (oak) woodland, chaparral sometime in serpentine substrates or wet habitats. 0 to 1,500 m.	June - July	There is abundant habitat for this species throughout the study area.	Two BLM populations are documented in the lower canyon segment.
<i>Hierochloe odorata</i>	Vanilla-grass	Meadows, seeps. 1,500 to 1,830 m.	April - July	The meadows and seep in the study area are potential habitat for this species.	Only confirmed occurrence in California on Ball Mountain. – Siskiyou County, California. Josephine and Grant Counties, Oregon.
<i>Iliamna bakeri</i>	Baker's globemallow	Chaparral with manzanita, mountain mahogany, open ponderosa pine forest and juniper woodland. Open canopies, dry sandy soils and upper slopes, often in burned areas (Oregon) and/or volcanic lava fields (California). 1,500 to 2,000m (2,300m in California).	July - August	Volcanic lava fields are uncommon and elevations are a bit too low for this species. Burned (5 to 10 years) areas were not observed during 2001 vegetation mapping. The potential for this species to occur in the study area is low.	Klamath and Jackson Counties, Oregon; Siskiyou, Lassen, Shasta and Modoc Counties, California.

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<i>Ivesia pickeringii</i>	Pickering's ivesia	Lower montane conifer forest, meadows and seeps; mesic, clay, generally serpentinitic clay soils. 800 to 1,500m.	July - August	There are many meadows and seeps in the study area which could support this species despite the absence of serpentinitic soils.	Siskiyou and Shasta Counties, California.
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. <i>heckneri</i>	Heckner's lewisia	Open to partially shaded rocky slopes; +/- 1,500 to 1,600 m.	April - May	There are rocky, partially shaded habitats in the study area but most of these are at elevation somewhat too low for this species.	Trinity County, California.
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. <i>howellii</i>	Howell's lewisia	Oak woodlands, in rock crevices, gravel, shallow loam or duff; 150 to 400 m.	April - May	The rocky canyon slopes are potentially good habitat for this species except the elevations in the project area are slightly too high for this species.	Along Klamath River in Siskiyou County, California. Jackson County, Oregon.
<i>Limnanthes floccosa</i> ssp. <i>Bellingeriana</i>	Bellinger's meadow-foam	Rocky, seasonal wet meadows; at margins of damp rocky meadows often partially shaded by adjacent tree and shrub line; 1,100 to 1,200 m.	April - May	The documented occurrence of this species above the canyon rim and adjacent to PacifiCorp parcels indicates a high potential for this species to occur, at least in the secondary study area.	At least 15 locations documented primarily above the canyon rim adjacent to the canyon reach, Copco and Iron Gate reservoir, Klamath County, Oregon. Shasta County, California.
<i>Lomatium peckianum</i>	Peck's lomatium	Rocky slopes and flats or grassy slopes in ponderosa pine and black oak woodland on volcanic soils and pinyon-juniper woodland; 700 to 1,800 m.	May - June	The potential habitat for this species is abundant over much of the study area, especially down river of J.C. Boyle.	About 0.5 mile south of Klamath River along Agar/Copco road, Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Mimulus jepsonii</i>	Jepson's monkeyflower	Bare gravelly, sandy, pumice soils in conifer forests; more than 1,000 m.	June - August	There is some potential for this species to occur in the study area. A focused search for additional habitat will occur during 2002 field work.	Siskiyou County, California.

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<i>Mimulus pygmaeus</i>	Egg lake monkeyflower	Damp areas or vernal moist conditions in meadows and open woods; 1,200 to 1,500 m.	May - June	It is likely that potential habitat associated with seasonally moist, wooded sites occurs in the study area.	Siskiyou County, California. There is one documented location outside the study area north of the canyon rim, Klamath County, Oregon.
<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	Northern adder's tongue	Freshwater wetlands or moist areas in forests, wetland edges. Low pastures and grassy roadside ditches 1,000 to 2,000 m.	June - July	The many wet and mesic habitats in the study area are potential habitat for this species.	Known in CA from one occurrence near Howard Lake in Siskiyou County. Douglas County, Oregon.
<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>	Slender orcutt grass	Vernal pools. 200 to 1,100 m.	May - July	There was no potential habitat observed during 2001 vegetation mapping.	Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Penstemon glaucinus.</i>	Blue-leaved penstemon	Dry, fine, ashy soils or weathered tuff in forest openings and sometimes in high intensity burn sites, ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine forest; 1,900 to 2,650 m.	July - August	Fine, dry ashy tuff soils were not observed during 2001 vegetation mapping.	Fremont and Winema National Forests. Klamath Falls Resource Area
<i>Perideridia erythrorhiza</i>	Red-root yampah	Moist prairies, pastureland, oak or pine woodlands, often in dark wetland soils; to 1,525 m.	July - August	The less intensively managed pastures, mesic and wet perennial grasslands and meadows in the study area are potential habitat for this species.	Klamath and Josephine Counties, Oregon. Documented by BLM in 17 locations, many of which are in the Project area between J.C. Boyle reservoir and Copco reservoir.
<i>Perideridia howellii</i>	Howell's yampah	Moist meadows, stream banks; 300 to 1,500 m.	July - August	The less intensively managed pastures, mesic and wet perennial grasslands and meadows in the study area are potential habitat for this species.	Siskiyou County, California. Klamath Falls Resource Area, Klamath and Josephine Counties. Oregon. Documented by BLM in several locations in the project area between J.C. Boyle reservoir and Copco reservoir.



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<i>Phacelia cookei</i>	Cooke's phacelia	Great Basin scrub, lower montane conifer forest; sandy volcanic soil; 1,400 to 1,700 m.	June - July	Sandy volcanic substrates were not observed in the study area during 2001 vegetation mapping although small patches of habitat, if present, could have been overlooked.	Siskiyou County, California, on the north side of Mt. Shasta.
<i>Phacelia inundata</i>	Playa phacelia	Great Basin scrub, lower montane conifer forest, playas; alkaline soils. 1,300 to 1,800 m.	May - July	Playa habitats were not observed in the study area during 2001 vegetation mapping although small patches of habitat, if present, could have been overlooked.	Modoc County, California. Klamath County, Oregon.
<i>Phlox muscoides</i>	Moss phlox	Alpine fell fields to subalpine conifer to great basin scrub in low sagebrush with narrow leaf mountain mahogany, 1,200 to 2,700 m.	June - August	There was no potential habitat observed in the study area during 2001 vegetation mapping although small patches of habitat, if present, could have been overlooked.	Near Sheep Mountain and Rattlesnake Butte, Siskiyou, County, California.
<i>Pilularia americana</i>	American pillwort	Shallow pools, vernal pools. 0 to 1,600 m.	Summer	There are palustrine aquatic beds in several parts of the study area that could support this species.	Klamath County, Oregon. Eastern Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Pogogyne floribunda</i>	Profuse-flowered mesa mint	Vernal pools and seasonal lakes sometimes dominated by <i>Artemisia cana</i> , <i>Poa secunda</i> and <i>Navarretia</i> sp. 1,000 to 1,500 m.	June - August	There was no potential habitat observed during 2001 vegetation mapping.	Modoc County: Modoc National Forest. Klamath Falls Resource Area, Lake County, Oregon.
<i>Potentilla newberryi</i>	Newberry's cinquefoil	Marshes and swamps, receding shorelines, drying marsh margins, sandy volcanic soils 1,290 to 2,200 m.	May - August	Seasonally wet habitats along reservoir shorelines and roadside ditches are potential habitat for this species in the study area, particularly at higher elevations.	1954 collection by E. Leod near SP railroad southeast of Mt Hebron.
<i>Ribes hudsonianum</i> <i>var. petiolare</i>	Western black currant	Riparian scrub, 1,500 to 2,200 m.	May - July	There a many potential riparian habitats for this species, however,	Fewer than five occurrences in California.

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				the elevations in the study area are a bit low.	
<i>Rorippa columbiae</i>	Columbia yellow cress	Cobbly, gravelly silt associated with seasonal creek drainages in ponderosa pine/ juniper woodland; shores of alkaline lakes and roadside ditches, meadows, seeps, 6 to 1,500 m.	May - November	The many wet habitats along the up river reaches and reservoirs are potential habitat for this species	Four documented occurrences in the vicinity of Keno reservoir and Link River. Two occurrences are just outside the study area near the lower end of Keno reservoir.
<i>Salvia dorrii</i> var. <i>incana</i>	Fleshy sage	Silty to rocky soils in Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. 300 to 1,300 m.	May - July	The juniper woodlands in the study area provide some potential habitat for this species.	Klamath River in western Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Sanicula tracyi</i>	Tracy's sanicle	Mixed conifer or oak forests. 100 to 1,000 m.	June	The extensive oak woodlands in the study area provide potential habitat for this species.	Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i> var. <i>americana</i>	Scheuchzeria	Freshwater wetlands, bogs, fens, lake margins. 1,400 to 2,000 m.	July	Wet habitats in the study area potentially could support this species although elevations are generally too low.	Klamath County, Oregon. Lassen County, California.
<i>Scirpus heterochaetus</i>	Slender bulrush	Marshes, muddy shores of lakes at lower elevations, tolerant of alkali (like <i>S. acutus</i> ). 500 m.	June - August	Wet habitats in the study area potentially could support this species.	Klamath County, Oregon. Tehama County, California.
<i>Scirpus pendulus</i>	Pendulus bulrush	Meadows and seeps, assorted fresh water marshes, at edge of small drainage ditch with rancid water, 800 to 1,000 m	June - August	Wet habitats in the study area potentially could support this species.	West-southwest of Copco, California, and south of Copco Lake, 47N, 4W, S4, Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Scirpus subterminalis</i>	Water clubrush	Marshes and swales, montane lake margins.	July - August	Wet habitats in the study area potentially could support this species.	Trinity County, California.

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<i>Silene lemmonii</i>	Lemmon's catchfly	Open pine woodlands; 600 to 2,850m	June - August	There are many open pine woodlands in the study area that are potential habitat for the species.	Common in California. This species is documented in three locations near the Klamath River in the canyon segment of the Project area. One of the populations is in what is currently a pasture.
<i>Silene marmorensis</i>	Marble Mountain campion	Broad leaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane conifer forest. 850 to 1,000 m	June	The Oregon oak woodlands are potential habitat for this species although its presence would be a significant range extension.	Western Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Silene nuda</i> ssp. <i>insectivora</i>	Fringed campion	Dry meadows, lake shores, Pinus ponderosa and juniper woodlands, loam soils, sometimes alkaline; 1,420 to 1,500 m	June - August	There is potential habitat along dryer portions of grassy meadows and shoreline throughout the study area. However, the elevation is a bit low for this species.	Pelican Bay on west side of Klamath Lake, Klamath Falls Resource Area
<i>Thelypodium brachycarpum</i>	Short-podded thelypody	Meadows and open flats. 650 to 2,300 m.	Mid-April - August	The many wet habitats along the up river reaches and reservoirs are potential habitat for this species	Five known locations around Keno and J.C. Boyle reservoirs. Western Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Thelypodium howellii</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i>	Howell's thelypody	Alkaline adobe meadows, Artemisia scrub. 1,200 to 1,500 m	June - July	The many wet habitats along the up river reaches and reservoirs are potential habitat for this species	One documented location near Link River in Klamath County, Oregon. This species is not known from Siskiyou County, California.
<i>Triteleia grandiflora</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i>	Howell's triteleia	Rocky areas in Great Basin scrub, pinyon/ juniper woodland, 700 to 1,500 m.	April - June	The rocky substrate and juniper woodlands in the study area have potential to support this species.	47N, 6W, S20 in California where it is known from as few as three locations in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties. It is apparently more common in Oregon.
<b>Bryophytes</b>					

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<i>Ptilidium californicum</i> In California	Liverwort	conifer forests, on <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> , <i>Abies</i> spp., <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> trunks and logs; 450 to 2,000 m.	All year	There was only Douglas-fir and less <i>Abies</i> observed during 2001 vegetation mapping.	No documented location nearby.
<i>Schistostega pennata</i>	Moss	Crevices of root wads where humidity is high all year (e.g., adjacent to ponds, lakes and streams).	All year	There is potential for this species to occur in the study area.	No documented location nearby.
<i>Tetraphis geniculata</i>	Moss	Rotten logs.	May - September	There is potential for this species to occur in the study area.	No documented location nearby.
<b>Lichens</b>					
<i>Bryoria tortuosa</i>	—	Semi-open conifer forests, on bark of conifers and hardwoods.	All year	There is potential for this species to occur in the study area.	No documented location nearby.
<i>Hypogymnia duplicata</i>	—	Moist conifer forests, on <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> and pine twigs, and on mosses over rocks.	All year	There is potential for this species to occur in the study area.	No documented location nearby.
<i>Leptogium burnetiae</i> var. <i>hirsutum</i>	—	On deciduous tree and shrub bark, rocks, mossy rocks. (= <i>Leptogium hirsutum</i> )	All year	There is potential for this species to occur in the study area.	No documented location nearby.
<i>Lobaria linita</i>	—	Moist forests, on trees, shrubs, mossy rocks.	All year	There is potential for this species to occur in the study area.	No documented location nearby.
<i>Lobaria oregona</i>	—	Conifer forests; usually on conifer branches, occasionally on deciduous trees.	All year	There is potential for this species to occur in the study area.	No documented location nearby.
<i>Platismatia lacunosa</i>	—	On bark and wood, especially <i>Alnus</i> in riparian forests and moist cool upland sites.	All year	There is potential for this species to occur in the study area.	No documented location nearby.

Table 5A-2. Habitat and survey information for TES plant species potentially occurring in the Klamath River Hydroelectric Project study area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Survey Period	Suitable Habitat in Study Area	Known Occurrences Near Study Area
<i>Ramalina thrausta</i>	—	Low elevation moist forests, especially riparian fir or spruce; old-growth <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> forests.	All year	There was no potential habitat observed during 2001 vegetation mapping.	No documented location nearby.
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	—	Coastal headland forests, usually on <i>Picea sitchensis</i> .	All year	There was no potential habitat observed during 2001 vegetation mapping.	Along immediate coast.
<i>Usnea longissima</i>	—	Usually on riparian conifers and hardwoods at low elevations.	All year	There is potential for this species to occur in the study area.	West of Cascades.