

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
Amphibians (12)						
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander	C	—	—	SSC	—	Breeds in pools (mostly temporary). Adults may occur in annual grasslands and lowland riparian forests. Only two isolated populations are known to exist in Oregon; one is located in Klamath Falls, but neither occurs in the study area. In California, the species is offered protected status; range is generally restricted to areas south of Butte County (central California).
<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i> Southern torrent (=seep) salamander	SoC	SV	4	SSC	—	Small streams and springs in Douglas-fir, mixed conifer, riparian, and upland deciduous forests. Range is west of, and including, the Coast Range Mountains from Mendocino County in California north through central Oregon, and barely extends into far western Siskiyou County.
<i>Plethodon elongatus</i> Del Norte salamander	SoC S/M-D	SV	2	SSC	—	Moist, rocky areas within forests. Can tolerate drier conditions and usually occurs in decaying logs and under litter on forest floor, especially in older conifer forests. Range is restricted to the coast range and barely extends into far western Siskiyou County.
<i>Plethodon stormi</i> Siskiyou Mountains salamander	SoC S/M-C	SV	2	—	LT	Loose rock talus on north-facing slopes or in dense wooded areas. Also may be found under bark near talus. Range exists west of the study area.
<i>Aneides ferreus</i> Clouded salamander	—	SU	3	—	—	Inhabits forests, including burned, clearcut, second growth, and rocky areas. Closely associated with decaying logs and stumps, particularly Douglas-fir. Inhabits burns and clearcuts until the decay process proceeds to the point where the wood becomes too dry. This species' range is restricted to the Coast Range and western Cascade Mountains of Oregon.
<i>Ascaphus truei</i> Tailed frog	SoC BLM-T	SV	2	SCC	—	Requires fast, small, permanent streams with clear, cold water, cobble or boulder substrate, and little silt lakes. Tadpoles are generally found attached to the undersides of moss-free rocks in rapidly moving water and require 2 to 3 years to metamorphose; adults can also occur under rocks during the day. At night adults can be seen along stream edges and in adjacent forest stands up to 25 m from water. This species is reported to be restricted to areas north and west of the Project, and at higher elevations.
<i>Bufo boreas</i> Western toad	BLM-T	SV	4	—	—	Breeds in emergent wetlands and small lakes and slow moving streams with water depths <0.5 m (February to early May). Hatchlings and tadpoles live in the warmest water available, up to 30°C. Dependent on invertebrates. This species is known to occur in the study area.

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
<i>Rana aurora aurora</i> Northern red-legged frog	SoC	SU	2	SSC	—	Breeds in cool, well-shaded ponds and wetlands; along the edges of lakes; or in slow streams. Adults can be found in moist coniferous or deciduous forests up to 300 m away from water and in forested wetlands. Range lies west of the study area.
<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	LT	SC	1	SSC	—	Found in dense, shrubby riparian vegetation associated with deep (0.7 m), still or slow-moving water. Vegetation that structurally seems to be most suitable is provided by arroyo willow; cattails and bulrushes also provide suitable habitat. Can occur in ephemeral or permanent streams or ponds, but populations probably cannot be maintained in ephemeral streams. Designated critical habitat is well south of the study area (50 CFR Part 17, March 13, 2001). Range lies west of the study area.
<i>Rana cascadae</i> Cascades frog	SoC BLM-T	SV	2	SSC	—	Wet meadows, bogs, moist forests, pond and stream edges. Breeds in bogs or ponds with cold springs or snow melt. Lays eggs in water depths < 20 cm. Range extends as isolated, noncontiguous patches along the Cascade mountain corridor to the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California. Species not known to occur in the study area.
<i>Rana pretiosa</i> Oregon spotted frog	C	SC	1	—	—	Slow-moving and pond water in wetlands, ponds, and lake/river edges. Range occurs east of the study area, but is known to occur near Klamath Falls. Historically observed at the J.C. Boyle reservoir. Current species' range includes the northern portion of the study area.
<i>Rana boylei</i> Foothill yellow-legged frog	SoC BLM-A	SV	2	SSC	—	Permanent slow-moving streams with rocky bottoms in a variety of habitats. The species breeds after high water recedes (April-June). There are historical records of this species' occurrence near the Project.
Reptiles (5)						
<i>Clemmys marmorata</i> <i>marmorata</i> Northwestern pond turtle	SoC BLM	SC	1	SSC	—	Quiet water in small lakes, marshes, and sluggish streams and rivers. Requires basking sites such as logs, rocks, mud banks, or cattail mats. Known to occur in the study area.
<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i> <i>graciosus</i> Northern sagebrush lizard	SoC BLM-T		4	—	—	Montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-juniper, annual grassland, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, and ponderosa pine with open or sparse tree canopy closure (<40 percent). Known to occur in the study area.
<i>Contia tenuis</i> Sharptail snake	BLM-T	SV	4	—	—	Moist sites in montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-juniper, annual grassland, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, rock/talus, and ponderosa pine with open or sparse canopy closure (<40 percent). Occurs in Jackson County, Oregon, and could be in Klamath County, Oregon. In California, its range overlaps with the study area.

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
<i>Lampropeltis getula</i> Common kingsnake	SoC BLM-T	SV	2	—	—	Thick vegetation along watercourses, farmlands, montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-juniper, montane hardwood oak-conifer, annual grassland, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, rock/talus, Klamath mixed conifer forest, and ponderosa pine. Known to occur in the study area.
<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i> California mountain kingsnake	SoC BLM-T	SV	3	—	—	Montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-juniper, annual grassland, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, and ponderosa pine. Usually near streams, and/or in, under, or near rotting logs. Known to occur in the study area.
Birds (67)						
<i>Gavia immer</i> Common loon	SoC	—	—	SSC-HP	—	May use reservoirs and other large waterbodies in the study area during the fall, winter, and spring during migration. Occurs at Iron Gate reservoir.
<i>Podiceps auritus</i> Horned grebe	BLM-T	SP	2	—	—	Reservoirs, ponds, and emergent wetlands throughout the study area represent suitable habitat. Nests are anchored to emergent vegetation. Occurs at Upper Klamath Lake.
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i> Red-necked grebe	—	SC	2	—	—	Reservoirs, ponds, and emergent wetlands throughout the study area represent suitable habitat. Nests in hardstem bulrush and forages in lakes, ponds and slow-moving rivers that are deeper than 5 feet. Known to breed on Upper Klamath Lake, Howard Prairie reservoir, and Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. No breeding in California. Winter use in California is along marine coastline.
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> American white pelican	BLM-A	SV	2	SSC-HP	—	Nests on lakes and marshes and use almost any lake outside of the breeding season. A breeding colony exists at Upper Klamath Lake. Non-breeding use documented on all Project reservoirs.
<i>Ixobrychus exilis hesperis</i> Western least bittern	SoC BLM-A	SP	2	SSC-TP	—	Inhabits emergent wetlands. Suitable habitat occurs upstream of J.C. Boyle dam, primarily along upper Klamath Lake. Only six reports in Oregon since 1981. Known to have historically occurred in Upper Klamath Lake and downstream into the northern portion of the study area. Range includes portions of eastern Siskiyou County, east of the Project.
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> Black-crowned night heron	SoC	—	—	—	—	Found in riparian habitats. Suitable habitat in the study area occurs along the Klamath River and wetland sites. Known to occur in Klamath basin including the study area.
<i>Egretta thula</i> Snowy egret	BLM- A	SV	4	—	—	Inhabits emergent wetlands. Suitable habitat occurs upstream of J.C. Boyle dam. Known to occur in the study area.
<i>Casmerodius albius</i> Great egret	BLM-T	—	—	—	—	Nests in willows and other trees; forages in shallow water, wetlands, and fields. Range includes Klamath basin and eastern Siskiyou County. Known to occur in the study area.

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> White-faced ibis	SoC	—	4	SSC-HP	—	Uses emergent wetlands, pastures, irrigated hayfields. May occur in the study area during migration. Breeding range does not include study area, but individuals disperse widely after the breeding season.
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i> Harlequin duck	SoC	SU	2	SSC-TP	—	Nests along remote low-gradient mountain streams. May occur along Klamath River from J.C. Boyle dam to Copco reservoir.
<i>Bucephala islandica</i> Barrow's goldeneye	BLM-T	SU	4	—	—	Potential nesting habitat includes forests with sparse to moderate tree canopy closure (<60 percent) next to rivers and reservoirs. Uses habitat close to lakes and ponds > 2 acres. Known to occasionally winter in the Klamath basin.
<i>Bucephala albeola</i> Bufflehead	BLM-A	SU	4	—	—	Potential nesting habitat includes Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest forests with sparse to moderate tree canopy closure (<60 percent) close to lakes and ponds.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> Osprey	—	—	—	SSC-SP	—	Nests in all forested types with large trees near water, as well as on platforms erected in less optimal habitat. Known to nest in both Oregon and California portions of the study area.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> Northern harrier	—	—	—	SSC-SP	—	Nests and forages in grasslands and emergent wetlands and occurs throughout the study area.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Golden eagle	—	—	—	SSC-TP	—	Nests on cliff ledges and forages in grasslands and open conifer forests and woodlands with sparse to open tree canopy closure (<40 percent). Known to occur in the study area.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> Bald eagle	LT	LT	2	—	LE	Nests in large conifers within several miles of water. Forages in rivers and lakes for fish and waterfowl and requires large snags for perching and conifers for night roosts. Known to breed in the study area and occur in the Klamath basin during the winter.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> Sharp-shinned hawk	—	—	—	SSC-TP	—	Riparian deciduous forest, montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-juniper, montane hardwood oak-conifer, juniper woodland, Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, and lodgepole pine with any level of tree canopy closure, and trees in the range of 6 to 24 inches. (dbh). Likely to occur in the study area year-round.
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	—	—	—	SSC-TP	—	Riparian deciduous forest, montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-juniper, montane hardwood oak-conifer, juniper woodland, Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, and lodgepole pine with any level of tree canopy closure. Likely to occur in the study area year-round.

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> Northern goshawk	SoC BLM CC	SC	2	SSC-TP	—	Riparian deciduous forest, Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, montane hardwood oak-conifer with moderate to dense tree canopy closure (>39 percent) and larger trees (>11 inches dbh).
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	SoC BLM-T	SV	4	SSC-HP	LT	Sagebrush, annual grassland, juniper woodland, montane hardwood oak-juniper, and riparian deciduous forest with sparse to open tree canopy closure (<40 percent). The species' range lies east of the Project region.
<i>Buteo regalis</i> Ferruginous hawk	SoC BLM	SC	2	SSC	—	Nests on cliffs, isolated trees, or riparian forests for nesting and forages in open habitats with sparse to open tree closure (<40 percent). Range includes eastern Siskiyou County.
<i>Falco columbarius</i> Merlin	BLM-A	—	2	SSC-HP	—	Most mid to late seral coniferous forest types. Does not breed in California. May use habitats throughout the study area during migration and winter.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> Prairie falcon	—	—	—	SSC-TP	—	Cliffs for nesting and plateau grasslands for foraging. Known to occur in the study area.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	BLM-S CC	LE	2	—	LE	Cliffs for nesting and plateau grasslands for foraging. No known nesting in the study area.
<i>Bonasa umbellus</i> Ruffed grouse	—	—	—	SSC-TP	—	Klamath mixed conifer forest conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, riparian deciduous forest, riparian shrub. Range overlaps portions of the study area.
<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i> Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	SoC	—	1	SSC-HP	—	Inhabits grasslands, shrublands, woodland edges, and river canyons. No reported observations of sharp-tailed grouse in California since 1915. Unsuccessful reintroduction in northeastern Oregon.
<i>Centrocercus urophasianus phaios</i> Western greater sage grouse (southeast populations)	SoC	SV	1	SSC-TP	—	Limited to areas with sagebrush coverage between 15 and 50 percent. Cover of grass and shrubs that are least 18 inches tall is important. Range occurs well east of the study area in both Oregon and California.
<i>Oreortyx pictus</i> Mountain quail	SoC BLM-T	SU	4	—	—	Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, lodgepole pine, montane hardwood oak-juniper, montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-conifer, mixed chaparral with sparse to moderate tree canopy closure (<60 percent). Range includes portions of the study area.
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> Yellow rail	SoC BLM	SC	2	SSC-HP	—	Freshwater marshes and wet meadows with sedges. Less than 100 breed in northern Klamath County, Oregon, which includes a small isolated population that supposedly nests along Upper Klamath Lake.
<i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	SoC	SV	4	—	LT	Annual grassland, perennial grassland, irrigated hayfield, and emergent wetland.

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
Greater sandhill crane	BLM-T					Known to occur periodically in the study area.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> Western snowy plover (Interior populations)	LT	LT	1	SSC-SP	—	Lake and river shorelines. Study area habitats are upstream of J.C. Boyle dam. One breeding colony is known to occur in southern Klamath County.
<i>Numenius americanus</i> Long-billed curlew	SoC CC	—	4	SSC	—	Annual grasslands, perennial grasslands, emergent wetlands, pastures, and irrigated hayfields. Long-billed curlews are known to breed along the margins of Upper Klamath Lake; suitable breeding habitat for the species exists throughout the study area.
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i> Upland sandpiper	SoC	SC	2	—	—	Sagebrush, annual grassland, perennial grassland, and emergent wetlands. Study area habitats are upstream of J.C. Boyle dam. No breeding sites occur in Klamath County or Siskiyou County.
<i>Sterna caspia</i> Caspian tern	CC	—	—	—	—	Breeds on lakes and in marshes and on mud or sand flats near water. Forages over water. The species is known to nest at Upper Klamath Lake. Known to occur in the study area.
<i>Sterna forsteri</i> Forster's tern	BLM-T	—	—	—	—	Breeds on lakes and in marshes and on mud or sand flats near water. Forages over water. Range includes Klamath basin. Known to occur in the study area.
<i>Chlidonias niger</i> Black tern	SoC BLM-T	—	4	SSC-	—	Emergent vegetation in lakes, wetlands, and marches areas along rivers and ponds. Forages in wet meadows, pastures, agricultural fields, and water. Known to occur at Upper Klamath Lake.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> Western yellow-billed cuckoo	C CC	SC	2	—	LE	Riparian deciduous forest with dense tree canopy closure (>59 percent) and shrub canopy (>59 percent). Suitable breeding habitat does exist for the species in the study area and the species may occur in the Project vicinity.
<i>Asio flammeus</i> Short-eared owl	SoC	—	—	SSC-SP	—	Uses annual grassland, perennial grassland, irrigated hayfield, pasture, emergent wetland cover types. Most suitable habitat in the study area is upstream of J.C. Boyle dam. Breeding is known to occur throughout Klamath County; suitable breeding and foraging habitat for the species exists throughout the Project vicinity.
<i>Asio otus</i> Long-eared owl	—	—	—	SSC-SP	—	Uses riparian deciduous forest, conifer forests, mixed forests. Year-round resident throughout southeast Oregon and in the Project region.
<i>Strix nebulosa</i> Great gray owl	BLM-T S/M-C	SV	4	—	LE	Suitable nesting habitat includes Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, lodgepole pine, and montane hardwood oak-conifer with large trees (>24 inches dbh).
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	LT*	LT	1	—	—	Ponderosa pine forest and Klamath mixed conifer forest that have larger trees (>11

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
Northern spotted owl						inches dbh). Known to nest near the study area.
<i>Otus flammeolus</i> Flammulated owl	BLM CC	SC	4	—	—	Ponderosa pine forest and Klamath mixed conifer forest with sparse to moderate tree canopy closure (<60 percent) and dense shrub canopy closure (>59 percent). Known to nest in southern Oregon and throughout the Project region.
<i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i> Western burrowing owl	SoC	SC	2	SSC-SP	—	Montane hardwood oak woodland and montane hardwood oak-juniper with sparse tree canopy closure (<25 percent), annual grassland, perennial grassland, pasture cover types, as well as the sparse tree canopy closure (<25 percent) stage of ponderosa pine forest and juniper cover types. Range is mostly in eastern Oregon, and includes some areas of northern Klamath County.
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> Black swift	—	SP	2	SSC-TP	—	Suitable nesting habitat is limited to cliffs near water courses. Breeding sites are widely distributed in Oregon and California; none known in Klamath or northern Siskiyou Counties.
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i> Vaux's swift	—	—	—	SSC	—	Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, lodgepole pine, riparian deciduous forest, montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-conifer, and montane hardwood oak-juniper with trees >11 inches dbh. Range overlaps study area. Known to breed in the Project region.
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i> Acorn woodpecker	SoC BLM-T	—	4	—	—	Riparian deciduous forest, montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-conifer, and montane hardwood oak-juniper with trees greater than 11 inches dbh. Known to occur in the study area.
<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i> White-headed woodpecker	SoC BLM CC	SC	4	—	—	Lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine forest, and Klamath mixed conifer forest forests with trees greater than 11 inches dbh. Range includes portions of study area.
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i> Lewis' woodpecker	SoC BLM CC	SC	4	—	—	Montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-juniper, montane hardwood oak-conifer, ponderosa pine forest, Klamath mixed conifer forest, and riparian deciduous forest (cottonwood) represent suitable habitat in the study area. Known to occur in the study area.
<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i> Williamson's sapsucker	BLM-T	SU	4	—	—	Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, lodgepole pine, riparian deciduous forest, and montane hardwood oak-conifer with trees greater than 24 inches dbh and sparse to moderate tree canopy closure (<60 percent). Known to occur in the Project vicinity.
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i> Three-toed woodpecker	BLM-S	SC	4	—	—	Lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine forest, and Klamath mixed conifer forests upstream of Keno dam. Elevation may be too low for this species to occur in the study area. Range occurs along Cascades, well north of the study area.

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
<i>Picoides arcticus</i> Black-backed woodpecker	BLM	SC	4	—	—	Lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine forest, and Klamath mixed conifer forest forests with trees greater than 11 inches dbh. Range is within the study area.
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> Pileated woodpecker	BLM-T	SV	4	—	—	Areas with trees greater than 11 inches dbh and moderate to dense tree canopy closure (>39 percent) in all forest and woodland cover types. Range overlaps the study area.
<i>Contopus cooperi</i> (= <i>borealis</i>) Olive-sided flycatcher	SoC BLM-T CC	SV	4	—	—	Ponderosa pine forest, lodgepole pine, montane hardwood oak-conifer, and Klamath mixed conifer forest with sparse to moderate tree canopy closure (<60 percent) and trees greater than 11 inches dbh. Range includes portions of the study area.
<i>Empidonax traillii adastus</i> (= <i>E. adastus</i>) & <i>E. t.</i> <i>brewsterii</i> Willow flycatcher	SoC BLM-T	SU	4	SSC-HP	LE	Scrub-shrub wetland and riparian shrub. Range overlaps study area.
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i> Black phoebe	BLM-T	—	—	—	—	Nests on cliffs or rock outcrops near water. Forage in riparian areas with thick vegetation and some nearby vertical surface. The Klamath study area exists along the northern limit of the species range.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> Loggerhead shrike	—	—	4	SSC	—	Riparian and wetland forests, as well as Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-conifer, and montane hardwood oak-juniper that have sparse to moderate tree canopy closure (<60 percent). Range includes the Klamath basin.
<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i> Pinyon jay	BLM-T	—	—	—	—	Juniper and ponderosa pine woodlands. Range includes eastern Klamath and Siskiyou Counties east of the study area.
<i>Progne subis</i> Purple martin	SoC	SC	2	—	—	Riparian and wetland forests, as well as Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-conifer, and montane hardwood oak-juniper with sparse to moderate tree canopy closure (<60 percent). Range is patchy and may include portions of the study area.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> Bank swallow	SoC BLM-T	SU	4	SSC-SP	LT	Suitable habitat most often associated with roadcuts or riparian embankments. Range includes Klamath basin. No colonies are known to exist in the Project vicinity, but the species may occur in the study area during the breeding season and migration.
<i>Parus atricapillus</i> Black-capped chickadee	—	—	—	SSC-TP	—	Riparian deciduous forests, montane hardwood oak, montane hardwood oak-juniper and montane hardwood oak-conifer. Range overlaps the study area. Breeding by the species was confirmed during 2002 field studies.

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
<i>Sitta pygmaea</i> Pygmy nuthatch	BLM-T	SV	4	—	—	Ponderosa pine forest, Klamath mixed conifer forest with sparse to moderate tree canopy closure (60 percent) and dense shrub canopy closure (>59 percent). Range is patchy, but does overlap portions of the study area.
<i>Poliopitila caerulea</i> Blue-gray gnatcatcher	BLM-T	—	—	—	—	Mixed chaparral, montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-juniper. Range overlaps the study area. The species is specifically known to breed in the chaparral of the Klamath basin.
<i>Sialia mexicana</i> Western bluebird	—	SV	4	—	—	Annual grassland, perennial grassland, irrigated hayfield, montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-conifer, montane hardwood oak-juniper, Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest with sparse to open tree canopy closure (40 percent). Range includes the entire Klamath study area; likely breeds in the Project vicinity and may occur year-round.
<i>Dendroica petechia</i> Yellow warbler	—	—	—	SSC-SP	—	Riparian deciduous forest, riparian shrub, scrub-shrub wetland, and forested wetland. Range includes the study area.
<i>Icteria virens</i> Yellow-breasted chat	SoC	—	4	SSC	—	Riparian deciduous forest, riparian shrub, and montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-juniper, and montane hardwood oak-conifer with moderate to dense shrub canopy closure (>39 percent). Range includes the study area.
<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i> Black-throated sparrow	BLM-T	SP	2	—	—	Annual grassland, perennial grassland, and mixed chaparral with sparse shrub canopy closure (<25 percent). Range lies east of the Project region.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird	SoC BLM-A	SP	2	SSC	—	Scrub-shrub wetland, emergent wetland, and riparian shrubland. Documented in Keno pool area. Range includes Klamath basin.
Mammals (23)						
<i>Sorex preblei</i> Preble's shrew	SoC	—	4	—	—	Streams; near permanent water or intermittent streams in arid to semi-arid shrub/grass associations and within high-elevation conifer forests; sagebrush thickets and willows. Range only extends into extreme eastern Klamath County.
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i> Western small-footed myotis (bat)	SoC BLM-T	SU	4	—	—	Associated with cliffs and rocky canyons, ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forests.
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis (bat)	SoC BLM-T	—	4	—	—	All habitats. Closely associated with water in variety of habitats with shrubs or trees. There is a maternity colony in Hoover Ranch house. Range overlaps the study area.
<i>Myotis volans</i> Long-legged myotis (bat)	SoC BLM-T	SU	4	—	—	All forests, including coniferous forests, oak woodlands, riparian forests. Range overlaps the study area.
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i> Fringed myotis (bat)	SoC BLM-T	SV	2	—	—	All forests, particularly riparian forests. Range overlaps the study area.

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
<i>Myotis evotis</i> Long-eared myotis (bat)	SoC BLM-T	SU	—	—	—	All forests, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, and forest edges. Range overlaps the study area.
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> Silver-haired bat	SoC BLM-T	SU	4	—	—	Montane hardwood forests, riparian forests, juniper, and all conifer forests with moderate to dense shrub canopy closure (>39 percent). Range overlaps the study area.
<i>Euderma maculatum</i> Spotted bat	SoC BLM	—	2	SSC	—	Arid habitats, ponderosa pine forests. All habitats will be included.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> <i>townsendii</i> & <i>P. t. pallascens</i> Pacific western Pale and big-eared bat	SoC BLM	SC	2	SSC-SP	—	All habitats. Presence of suitable roost sites is more important than habitat. Roosts in buildings, caves, and bridges. Known to occur in the study area.
<i>Antrozous pallidus pacificus</i> Pacific pallid bat	SoC BLM-T	SV	2	SSC	—	Most common in open habitats but occurs in a wide variety of cover types including forests. Range overlaps the study area.
<i>Brochylagus idahoensis</i> Pygmy rabbit	SoC	SV	2	SSC-TP	—	Associated with areas supporting tall, dense clumps of sagebrush. Also may occur in greasewood stands. Project region lies west of the known species' range.
<i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i> Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare	SoC	—	—	SSC-TP	—	Riparian deciduous forest, riparian shrub, mixed chaparral, ponderosa pine forest, Klamath mixed conifer forest, montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-juniper, and montane hardwood oak-conifer with trees greater than 11 inches dbh. Restricted to California well south of the study area.
<i>Lepus townsendii</i> White-tailed jackrabbit	BLM-T	SU	4	—	—	Sagebrush, mixed chaparral, perennial grassland, and montane hardwood oak-juniper, with sparse to open tree canopy closure (<40 percent). Range overlaps the study area.
<i>Sciurus griseus</i> Western gray squirrel	BLM-T	SU	3	—	—	Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, lodgepole pine, montane hardwood oak woodland, montane hardwood oak-conifer, and montane hardwood oak-juniper with trees > 6 inches dbh. Range overlaps the study area.
<i>Arborimus</i> (= <i>Phenacomys</i>) <i>albipes</i> White-footed vole	SoC	SU	4	SSC-TP	—	Riparian deciduous forest (usually alder) areas surrounded by conifer forests. Range is restricted to the Coast and Cascade Ranges well north of the study area.
<i>Arborimus longicaudus</i> Oregon red tree vole	SoC S/M-C	—	3	—	—	Dense moist coniferous forests. Range is restricted to the Coast and Cascade Ranges well north of the study area.
<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i> Sierra Nevada red fox	SoC	—	—	—	LT	All habitats, especially forest, riparian, and chaparral habitat. Range occurs south of Siskiyou County.
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i> Ringtail	BLM-T	SU	4	—	—	Uses a mixture of forest and shrublands or other habitats that provide vertical structure near rocky or riparian areas. Range overlaps the study area. The species is known to occur in the study area.

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
<i>Martes americana</i> American marten	SoC BLM-T	SV	4	—	—	Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, lodgepole pine, montane hardwood oak-conifer with moderate to dense tree canopy closure (>39 percent) and trees greater than 11 inches dbh. Habitat without human disturbance is important. Range overlaps the study area.
<i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i> Pacific fisher	SoC BLM	SC	2	SSC-TP	—	Mature, closed canopy forests with some deciduous trees; intermediate to large tree stages of conifer forests and riparian deciduous forests both with high tree canopy closure. Habitats in the study area include lodgepole pine, Klamath mixed conifer forest, ponderosa pine forest, riparian deciduous forest, montane hardwood oak-conifer with trees >11 inches dbh. Range overlaps the study area.
<i>Gulo gulo luteus</i> California wolverine	SoC	LT	2	—	—	Lodgepole pine, Klamath mixed conifer forest, mixed chaparral, riparian deciduous forest. Open forests at higher elevations. Range in Oregon is restricted to Cascades well north of the study area. In California, range includes portions of Siskiyou County, but not the study area.
<i>Lynx canadensis</i> Canada lynx	LT	—	2	—	—	Dense boreal forests, meadows, bogs. The last confirmed specimen in Oregon occurred in 1974. Range overlaps the study area in Oregon. Not in found in California.
<i>Canis lupus</i> Gray wolf	LE	LE	2-ex	—	—	Wide variety of habitats. Not known to occur in vicinity.
Mollusks (18)						
<i>Anodonta californiensis</i> California floater (mussel)	SoC	—	3	—	—	Riverine
<i>Ancotrema voyanum</i>	S/M-E	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Discus shimeki</i> Striated disc (snail)	SoC	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Fluminicola n. sp</i> Klamath pebblesnail	S/M-A	—	—	—	—	Riverine
<i>Helminthoglypta hertleini</i> Oregon shoulderband	S/M-B	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Helminthoglypta talmadgei</i> Klamath shoulderband	S/M-A	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Monadenia chaceana</i> Siskiyou sideband	S/M-B	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Monadenia churchi</i> Church's sideband	S/M-F	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
<i>Monadenia fidels klamathica</i>	S/M-B	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Modadenia fidelis ochramphalus</i>	S/M-B	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Monadenia troglodytes troglodytes</i> Shasta sideband	S/M-A	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Monadenia troglodytes wintu</i> Wintu sideband	S/M-A	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Pisidium ultramontanum</i> Montane peaclam	SoC	—	1	—	—	Riverine
<i>Prophyaon coeruleum</i> Blue-gray tail-dropper	S/M-A	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Trilobopsis roperi</i> Shasta chaparral	S/M-A	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Trilobopsis tehamana</i> Tehana chaparral	S/M-A	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Vespericola pressleyi</i> Pressley hesperian	S/M-A	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
<i>Vespericola karokorum</i> Karak hesperian (=karok indian snail)	SoC	—	—	—	—	Terrestrial
Insects (4)						
<i>Apatania (=Radema) tavalala</i> Cascades apatanian caddisfly	SoC	—	—	—	—	
<i>Polites mardon</i> Mardon skipper butterfly	SoC	—	—	—	—	
<i>Homoplectra schuhi</i> Schuh's homoplectran caddisfly	SoC	—	—	—	—	

Table 5A-3. TES wildlife species potentially occurring in the Klamath River study area.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Status ¹	ODFW Status ²	ONHP List ³	CDFG Status ⁴	California Status ⁵	Suitable Habitat ⁶
<i>Rhyacophila mosana</i> Bilobed rhyacophilan caddisfly	SoC	—	—	—	—	

¹ **Federal Status:** **LE** = Listed Endangered. Taxa listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as Endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), **LT** = Listed Threatened. Taxa listed by the USFWS as Threatened under the ESA.
PE = Proposed Endangered. Taxa proposed by the USFWS to be listed as Endangered under the ESA.
PT = Proposed Threatened. Taxa proposed by the USFWS to be listed as Threatened under the ESA
SoC = Species of Concern. Former Category 2 Candidates that need additional information in order for the USFWS to propose as Threatened or Endangered under the ESA. **CC** = Birds of Conservation Concern. USFWS Division of Migratory Bird Management.
BLM = U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sensitive species. **BLM-T** = BLM tracking species. **BLM-A** = BLM assessment species.
S/M = Survey and Manage species, as designated by the Northwest Forest Plan Amendment. (USFS and BLM, 2001). **S/M-A** = Category A. Rare, pre-disturbance surveys practical. **S/M-B** = Category B: Rare, pre-disturbance surveys not practical. **S/M-C** = Category C: Uncommon, pre-disturbance surveys practical. **S/M-D** = Category D: Uncommon, pre-disturbance surveys not practical or not necessary. **S/M-E** = Category E: Rare, status undetermined. **S/M-F** = Category F: Uncommon or concern for persistence unknown, status undetermined.

² **ODFW Status:** **LE** = Listed Endangered. Taxa listed as Endangered by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) under the Oregon Endangered Species Act (OESA).

LT = Listed Threatened. Taxa listed Threatened by the ODFW under the OESA.

PE = Proposed Endangered. Taxa proposed to be listed as Endangered by the ODFW under the OESA.

PT = Proposed Threatened. Taxa proposed to be listed as Threatened under by ODFW under the OESA.

C = Candidate. Candidate species for listing under the OESA.

SC = Sensitive Critical. Species for which listing as threatened or endangered is pending, or those for which listing as threatened or endangered may be appropriate if immediate conservation actions are not taken. Also considered critical are some peripheral species that are at risk throughout their range, and some disjunct populations.

SV = Sensitive Vulnerable. Species for which listing as threatened or endangered is not believed to be imminent and can be avoided through continued or expanded use of adequate protective measures and monitoring. In some cases the populations are sustainable and protective measures are being implemented; in others, populations may be declining and improved protection measures are needed to maintain sustainable populations over time.

SP = Sensitive Peripheral or Naturally Rare. Peripheral species refer to those whose Oregon populations are on the edge of their range. Naturally rare species are those that had low populations in Oregon because of naturally limiting factors. Maintaining the status quo for the habitats and populations of these species is a minimum necessity. Disjunct populations of several species that occur in Oregon should not be confused with peripheral species.

SU = Sensitive Undetermined Status. Species for which status is unclear. They may be susceptible to population decline of sufficient magnitude to qualify for endangered, threatened, critical, or vulnerable status, but information is not adequate for definitive determination.

³ **ONHP List:** Listed by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program

List 1: Taxa that are threatened with extinction or presumed to be extinct throughout their entire range.

List 2: Taxa that are threatened with extirpation or presumed to be extirpated from the state of Oregon.

List 3: Species for which more information is needed before status can be determined, but which may be threatened or endangered in Oregon or throughout their range.

List 4: Taxa that are of conservation concern but are not currently threatened or endangered.

⁴ **CDFG: SSC** = Species of Special Concern. Animals not listed under the federal ESA or the CESA, but which nonetheless are believed by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) to 1) be declining at a rate that could result in listing, or 2) historically occurring in low numbers and having current known threats to their persistence. Some, but not all, SSC mammals and bird species have additional designations: **SSC-HP** = Species of Special Concern, High Priority. Species appear to have a high probability of extinction from their entire range in CA. **SSC-SP** = Species of Special Concern, Second Priority. Species that are definitely jeopardized and declining, but extinction or extirpation appears less imminent. **SSC-TP** = Species of Special Concern, Third Priority. Do not appear to be facing extinction in the near future, but are declining seriously or are otherwise highly vulnerable because of human developments. Some SSC species and have been recently listed as threatened or endangered and thus have both designations.

⁵ **California Status:** **LE** = Listed Endangered. Taxa listed as Endangered by the California State Fish and Game Commission (CFGC) under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA).

LT = Listed Threatened. Taxa listed as Threatened by the CFGC under the CESA.

C = Candidates. Taxa for are candidates for listing as Endangered or Threatened by the CFGC under the CESA.

⁶ **Sources:** Csuti et al. 1997; Brown et al. 1885; Leonard et al. 1993; Corkran and Thoms. 1996. National Geographic 1983; California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System