

APPENDIX V

Redlist and Yellowlist Animals with Known or Potential Occurrence in Nevada County

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/ Other	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Nevada County ^c
Button's Sierra Sideband Snail <i>Monadenia mormonum buttoni</i>	FSC/--	Calaveras, El Dorado, Placer, and Nevada counties	Canyons	Rare, limited distribution	Bear Valley near Emigrant Gap (CNDDB 2001)
Great Basin Rams-horn Snail <i>Helisoma newberryi newberryi</i>	FS/-	Occurs on Tahoe and Lassen National Forests	Muddy areas of streams, especially near springs or upwellings	Changes in habitat.	Truckee River System, including Nevada County (TNF 2002)
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle^b <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	T/--	Streamside habitats below 3,000 feet through the Central Valley and foothills of western Sierra Nevada	Riparian and oak savanna habitats with elderberry shrubs; elderberries are host plant	Loss and fragmentation of riparian habitats	Suitable habitat may exist along streams below 3000'; no documented Nevada County records found in CNDDB 2001, UCD, or J&S file data
California Dog-face <i>Zerene eurydice</i>	-/-/CC	Sierra foothills; occurs within a very restricted range where it is very rare and local	Chaparral, oak, or coniferous woodlands where host plant "false indigo" occurs	Habitat loss; rare, restricted range	Observed on Dry Creek near Spenceville WMA, Hwy. 49 near Cherry Creek, Banner Mtn., and Cottage Hill (Gunderson pers. Comm..).
Johnson's Hairstreak <i>Callophrys (Mitoura) johnsoni</i>	-/-/CC	Sierra coniferous forests; occurs within a very restricted range where it is very rare and local	Openings and clearings in coniferous forests, especially late-seral stands with the host plant, dwarf mistletoe	Loss of late seral forests and other disturbance; rare, restricted range	Recorded in Nevada County; no specific location data provided (USGS 2001)
Sonoran Blue <i>Philotes sonorensis</i>	-/-/CC	Sierra foothills; occurs locally in a restricted range	A colonial species that occurs in rocky canyons and outcrops where their food plants (<i>Dudleya</i> spp.) grow	Habitat destruction; rare, restricted range	Recorded in Nevada County; no specific location data provided (USGS 2001)
Western Cloudywing <i>Thorybes diversus</i>	-/-/CC	Mid-elevation Sierra coniferous forests	Meadow and riparian areas in ponderosa pine forests where their host plants, clovers, are present	Fire suppression and related changes in forest stand structure and density	Recorded in Nevada County; no specific location data provided (USGS 2001)

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Lindsey's Skipper <i>Hesperia lindseyi</i>	-/-/CC	Sierra foothills; occurs locally in a restricted range	Grassy openings in mixed chaparral and oak woodlands that are associated with native bunchgrasses	Habitat conversions	Recorded in Nevada County; no specific location data provided (USGS 2001)
King's Canyon Cryptochian Caddisfly <i>Cryptochia excella</i>	FSC/--	Fresno County, King's County National Park, Nevada County, Placer County	Small, cold spring (1 st -order) streams (temperature 3-6° C).	Logging, grazing, water diversions, introduced exotic species, limited micro-habitat	Occurrence in Nevada County, Sagehen Creek basin. (CNDDDB, 2001; Erman, 1989 & pers. comm., 2002)
Sagehen Creek Goeracean Caddisfly <i>Goeracea oregano</i>	FSC/--	Nevada County, Sierra County	Springs at temperatures of around 9-11° C.	Logging, grazing, water diversions, introduced exotic species, limited micro-habitat	Occurrence in Nevada County, Sagehen Creek basin. (CNDDDB, 2001; Erman, 1989 & pers. comm., 2002)
Cold Spring Caddisfly <i>Lepidostoma ermanae</i>	FSC/--	Nevada County, Sierra County	Very cold (3-4° C) spring source on north-facing slopes in permanently-shaded areas	Logging, grazing, water diversions, introduced exotic species, limited micro-habitat	Occurrence in Nevada County, Sagehen Creek basin. (CNDDDB, 2001; Erman, 1989 & pers. comm., 2002)
Amphibious Caddisfly <i>Desmona bethula</i>	FSC/--	Nevada County, Sierra County, Plumas County, Madera County, Mariposa County, Mono County	Small 1 st -order streams in open, wet meadow areas. Occasionally found in beaver ponds on 2 nd -order streams.	Logging, grazing, water diversions, introduced exotic species, limited micro-habitat	Occurrence in Nevada County, Sagehen Creek basin. (CNDDDB, 2001; Erman, 1989 & pers. comm., 2002)
Central Valley Chinook Salmon (fall/late-fall run; spring run) <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	C/-	Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their major tributaries	Large, perennial rivers and creeks with cold water flows and suitable spawning gravels	Dams, water diversions, and channelization of rivers and creeks; hybridization with other salmonids; poaching	Small fall/late-fall runs and spring runs in Dry Creek up to Fairy Falls, Spenceville WMA, and in South Yuba River from Hwy. 20 bridge upstream to Englebright Dam (CNDDDB 2001, J&S file data)
Central Valley Steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	T/-	Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their major tributaries	Large, perennial rivers and creeks with cold water flows and suitable spawning gravels	Dams, water diversions, and channelization of rivers and creeks	Small runs in winter and spring in Dry Creek up to Fairy Falls, Spenceville WMA, and in South Yuba River from Hwy. 20 bridge upstream to Englebright Dam, (CNDDDB 2001, J&S file data)

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Lahontan Cutthroat Trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</i>	T/-	Native to lakes and streams of the Lahontan system in the eastern Sierra Nevada	Large lakes and tributary streams with perennial flows and suitable spawning gravels	Historically overharvested; hybridization and competition with introduced fishes; diversions and water management.	Native to the Truckee River system, where “pure” wild populations may exist (Moyle 1976); documented at Little Truckee River, Independence Lake and Creek, Prosser Creek and Reservoir, Boca Reservoir, and in several tributaries of the Middle Yuba River (CNDDDB 2001; J&S file data)
Lahontan Lake Tui Chub <i>Gila bicolor pectinifer</i>	FS/CSC	Large lakes of the Lahontan system, including Lake Tahoe and Pyramid Lake, Nevada	Open waters of large lakes	Water diversions, introduction of predatory fish, and hybridization with related species	Still abundant in large, natural lakes of the Lahontan system (Moyle 1976); documented in Prosser Creek and Reservoir; Boca Reservoir (J&S file data); no recent survey data for Nevada County (TNF 2002)
Lahontan Creek Tui Chub <i>Gila bicolor obesa</i>	FS/-	Large lakes, rivers, and creeks of the Lahontan system	Weedy shallows of large lakes or slow-moving backwaters of large rivers	Water diversions, introduction of predatory fish, and hybridization with related species	Still abundant in large, natural lakes and rivers of the Lahontan system including the Truckee River and its major tributaries (Moyle 1976); documented in Prosser Creek and Reservoir, Little Truckee River and Boca Reservoir (J&S file data); no recent survey data for Nevada County (TNF 2002)
Hardhead <i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>	FS/CSC	Sacramento and San Joaquin River systems	Undisturbed portions of larger streams at low and middle elevations where they prefer large, deep rock- or sand-bottomed pools	Channelization of creeks and rivers; introduction of predatory fishes such as large- and smallmouth bass and competitors such as carp	Documented in South Yuba River above and below Englebright Dam, Middle Yuba River, Bear River, Dry Creek and their major tributaries in up to mid-elevation streams and reservoirs (J&S file data)

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Mount Lyell Salamander <i>Hydromantes platycephalus</i>	FSC/CSC, PR	Crest of the Sierra Nevada from Sierra County south to Twin Lakes and Silliman Gap in Sequoia National Park	Granite crevices high in the Sierra Nevada associated with grasses, alpine willow, heather, and scrubby whitebark pine	Limited range and restricted habitat	Occurs at Sierra Buttes, Sierra County and in El Dorado County (Jennings and Hayes 1994); no documented records for Nevada County (CNDDDB 2001, MVZ 2001, UCD 2001)
Western Spadefoot <i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>	FSC/CSC, PR	Sierra Nevada foothills, Central Valley, Coast Ranges, coastal counties in southern California	Shallow streams with riffles and seasonal wetlands, such as vernal pools in annual grasslands and oak woodlands	Alteration of stream habitats by urbanization and hydroelectric projects, loss of seasonal wetlands and vernal pools; predation from introduced bullfrogs, crayfish, and fishes	Some potential habitat exists in lower foothills, but no historical or current records and occurrence in Nevada County is very unlikely (Jennings and Hayes 1994, CNDDDB 2001, MVZ 2001, UCD 2001, TNF 2002)
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	T, FS/ CSC,PR	Found along the coast and coastal mountains of California from Humboldt County south to San Diego County; isolated occurrences in Sierra Nevada foothills and mid-elevations (between 1,000 – 5,000 ft) from Butte County to Fresno County	Permanent and semipermanent aquatic habitats, such as creeks and coldwater ponds, with emergent and submergent vegetation, usually in association with riparian vegetation; may estivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods	Alteration of stream and wetland habitats, overharvesting (historically), habitat destruction, competition and predation by large fish and bullfrogs	Potential habitat exists in foothills below 5,000 ft, but no documented historical or current records (Jennings and Hayes 1994, CNDDDB 2001, MVZ 2001, UCD 2001); recently documented near Bullard's Bar Reservoir, Yuba County (CNDDDB 2001)
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	FSC, FS, LS /CSC, PR	Occurs in the Klamath, Cascade, north Coast, south Coast, and Transverse Ranges; through the Sierra Nevada foothills up to approximately 6,000 feet (1,800 meters) south to Kern County	Creeks or rivers in woodlands or forests with rock and gravel substrate and low overhanging vegetation along the edge; usually found near riffles with rocks and sunny banks nearby	Reduced habitat quality from alteration of stream hydrology, predation by non-native aquatic fauna, loss of habitat from urban development	Occurs in suitable westside streams, including the South and Middle Yuba Rivers below about 6,000 ft (TNF 2002); documented in South Yuba River tributaries including Washington, Poorman, and Diamond Creeks, and west of Lake Spaulding; also reported in Kanaka Creek, tributary to Middle Yuba River (CNDDDB 2001), and Greenhorn Creek, Stepphollow Creek and their tributaries (SFAS)

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Mountain Yellow-legged Frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	FSC/ CSC, PR	Found in the Sierra Nevada from 4,500 feet and above; isolated populations in Butte County and near Mono Lake, Mono County; additional isolated population in San Gabriel, San Jacinto, and San Bernardino Mountain ranges and in Pauma Creek in northern San Diego, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties	Associated with stream, lakes, and ponds in montane riparian, lodgepole pine, subalpine conifer, and wet meadow habitats; in southern California, restricted to streams in ponderosa pine, montane hardwood-conifer, and montane riparian habitats	Predation by non-native fish; altered streamflows, water quality, and temperatures of high elevation streams and lakes	Documented in tributaries of Truckee River including Little Truckee River, Gray Creek and Sagehen Creeks; also documented in Rattlesnake Creek (near Cisco) (MVZ 2001, TNF 2002)
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Clemmys marmorata marmorata</i>	FSC, FS /CSC, PR	In California, range extends from Oregon border of Del Norte and Siskiyou Counties south along coast to San Francisco Bay, inland through Sacramento Valley, and up to about 6,000 ft on the western slope of Sierra Nevada; range overlaps with that of southwestern pond turtle through the Delta and Central Valley to Tulare County	Woodlands, grasslands, and open forests; occupies ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation canals with muddy or rocky bottoms and with watercress, cattails, water lilies, or other aquatic vegetation	Loss and alteration of wetland habitats; habitat fragmentation by foothill roads and development projects	Documented in Rattlesnake Creek, tributary to Wolf Creek (CNDDDB 2001); and at nearly every pond on San Juan Ridge, Spring Creek, Shady Creek, Spenceville WMA, Dry Creek, Indian Springs Creek,, Squirrel Creek, Little Wolf Creek and South Yuba River (SFAS); suitable habitat exists at ponds throughout the foothills of Nevada County (Jennings and Hayes 1994, Zeiner et al. 1990, Verner and Boss 1980)
California Horned Lizard <i>Phrynosoma coronatum frontale</i>	FSC, FS, LS /CSC, PR	Sacramento Valley, including foothills, south to southern California; Coast Ranges south of Sonoma County; below 4,000 feet in northern California	Grasslands, brushlands, woodlands, and open coniferous forest with sandy or loose soil (prefers gabbro soils); requires abundant ant colonies for foraging	Loss, alteration, and fragmentation of occupied habitat areas by foothill roads and development of foothill areas	Documented near Grass Valley, especially along McCourtney Road and around the transfer facility, near the sewage treatment plant, Deadman's Flat Road, and Newtown Road (CNDDDB 2001); and on Bald Mt., and at the You Bet/Red Dog diggings (SFAS)

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American White Pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	--/CSC	Historically, nested at large lakes throughout California; only breeding colonies in the state occur at lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, Siskiyou County, and at Clear Lake, Modoc County; winters along the California coast from southern Sonoma County south to San Diego County; inland, occurs at the Salton Sea, inland from the San Francisco Bay through the Delta region, and in areas in Kings, Kern, Riverside, and Imperial Counties and the Sacramento Valley	Freshwater lakes with islands for breeding; inhabits river sloughs, freshwater marshes, salt ponds, and coastal bays during the rest of the year	Loss of wetland habitat from agricultural and urban development, vulnerable to human disturbance at breeding colonies	Migratory flocks observed in spring and fall; individuals and small flocks land occasionally at reservoirs including Lake Wildwood, Donner Lake, Martis Creek Reservoir, Prosser Creek Reservoir, Boca Reservoir, and Glenshire Pond (SFAS, Williams 1997)
White-faced Ibis <i>Plegadis chihi</i>	FSC/SSC	Both resident and winter populations on the Salton Sea and in isolated areas in Imperial, San Diego, Ventura, and Fresno Counties; breeds at Honey Lake, Lassen County, at Mendota Wildlife Management Area, Fresno County, and near Woodland, Yolo County; winters in Merced County and along the Sacramento River in Colusa, Glenn, Butte, Sutter, and Yolo Counties	Prefers freshwater marshes with tules, cattails, and rushes, but may nest in trees and forage in flooded agricultural fields, especially flooded rice fields	Loss of wetlands to agriculture and urban development	Nonbreeding individuals observed at Martis Creek Reservoir; no documented nesting in Nevada County (SFAS, Williams 1997).
Redhead <i>Aythya americana</i>	-/CSC	Uncommon resident; nests locally in the Central Valley, northeastern plateau, Colorado River, and Imperial Valley; winter population is augmented by northern migrants that visit freshwater lakes and marshes, and coastal bays	Nests in freshwater marshes with dense growths of emergent vegetation and open ponds	Formerly common in the state, they have declined to relatively low numbers due to historical hunting pressure and loss of permanent water in their breeding range	Nonbreeding individuals have been observed at Boca Reservoir and Martis Creek Reservoir (Williams 1997, SFAS)

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Harlequin Duck <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	FSC/CSC	May still nest in very small numbers in Calaveras County and eastern Amador and Placer Counties; winters on the coast from Del Norte County to central San Luis Obispo County	Turbulent mountain streams in summer and rough coastal waters in winter; forages by diving along rocky shorelines	Human disturbance and shooting on breeding grounds, dams on nesting streams	Within the species' historic range (Grinnell and Miller 1944, Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al. 1990); but no documented historical or current records found in Nevada County (Grinnell and Miller 1944, CNDDDB, SFAS, MVZ, UCD, or Williams 1997)
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	--/CSC	Nests along the north coast from Marin County to Del Norte County, east through the Klamath and Cascade Ranges, and the upper Sacramento Valley; important inland breeding populations at Shasta Lake, Eagle Lake, and Lake Almanor and small numbers elsewhere south through the Sierra Nevada; winters along the coast from San Mateo County to San Diego County	Nests in snags or cliffs or other high, protected sites near the ocean, large lakes, or rivers with abundant fish populations	Vulnerable to human disturbance at nest sites, pesticide contamination, breeding range and populations increasing in many areas	Forages along most large rivers, lakes, and reservoirs where fish are present, where they are common in migration (SFAS); documented nesting near Lake Van Norden, Boca Reservoir, Prosser Creek Reservoir, Lake Spaulding, Steephollow Creek canyon, and Scotts Flat Reservoir (SFAS, TNF 2002, Williams 1997)
White-tailed Kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	--/FP	Lowland areas west of Sierra Nevada from head of Sacramento Valley south, including coastal valleys and foothills to western San Diego County at the Mexico border	Low foothills or valley areas with valley or live oaks, riparian areas, and marshes near open grasslands for foraging	Loss of grassland and wetland habitats to agriculture and urban development	Uncommon resident of lower foothills; confirmed nesting in and near Spenceville WMA (SFAS, Williams 1997)

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Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	T/E, FP	Nests in Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Butte, Tehama, Lake, and Mendocino Counties and in the Lake Tahoe Basin; reintroduced into central coast; winter range includes the rest of California, except the southeastern deserts, very high altitudes in the Sierra, and east of the Sierra Nevada south of Mono County; range expanding	In western North America, nests and roosts in coniferous forests within 1 mile of a lake, a reservoir, a stream, or the ocean	Nest sites vulnerable to human disturbance, pesticide contamination	Uncommon migrants and nonbreeding visitors to most large lakes, reservoirs, and rivers in Nevada County; documented nesting near Boca Reservoir, Milton Reservoir, and Lake Spaulding (CNDDB 1997); suspected nesting near Lake Van Norden and possibly Bowman Reservoir, Independence Lake, and Donner Lake (SFAS, TNF 2002, Williams 1997)
Northern Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	--/CSC	Throughout lowland California; has been recorded in fall at high elevations	Grasslands, meadows, marshes, and seasonal and agricultural wetlands providing tall cover	Loss of habitat to agricultural and urban development	Uncommon resident of low, western foothills near Spenceville WMA, and eastside scrub habitats near Boca Reservoir, Independence Lake, and Prosser Creek Reservoir (SFAS, Williams 1997); uncommon migrants to high mountain meadows in summer and fall (SFAS)

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Northern Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	FSC, FS/CSC	Permanent resident on the Klamath and Cascade Ranges, on the north Coast Ranges from Del Norte County to Mendocino County, and in the Sierra Nevada south to Kern County; winters in Modoc, Lassen, Mono, and northern Inyo Counties; rare in southern California	Nests and roosts in older stands of mixed-conifer, red fir, Jeffrey pine, and lodgepole pine forests; hunts in forests and in forest clearings and meadows; nests are usually in large trees and situated near a source of water	Loss of nesting habitat and disturbance of nest sites	Documented nesting near Hobart Mills, Prosser Creek, Sagehen Creek, Crabtree Canyon, Jackson Meadows Reservoir, Scotts Flat Reservoir, and Malakoff Diggins SHP (CNDDB 2001); uncommon visitor in forested areas elsewhere in Nevada County; observed at San Juan Ridge, Penn Valley, Banner Mt., Poorman Creek, Loney Meadows, Lake Van Norden, Donner Summit, Castle Peak, Donner Lake, Truckee River, Boca Reservoir (SFAS, Williams 1997)
Swainson's Hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	--/T	Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, the Klamath Basin, and Butte Valley; the state's highest nesting densities occur near Davis and Woodland, Yolo County	Nests in oaks or cottonwoods in or near riparian habitats; forages in grasslands, irrigated pastures, grain fields, and vegetable crops	Loss of riparian, agriculture, and grassland habitats; vulnerable to human disturbance at nest sites	Migrants observed in low foothills near Spenceville WMA and at high elevations at Independence Lake, Soda Springs, and Boca Reservoir; does not nest in Nevada County (SFAS, Williams 1997)
Ferruginous Hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	FSC, LS/CSC	Does not nest in California; winter visitor along the coast from Sonoma County to San Diego County, eastward to the Sierra Nevada foothills and southeastern deserts, the Inyo-White Mountains, the plains east of the Cascade Range, and Siskiyou County	Open terrain in plains and foothills where ground squirrels and other prey are available	Conversion of grasslands for agriculture and urban development	Uncommon migrants in Nevada County; winter visitors observed in the western foothills along Indian Springs Rd. and near Spenceville WMA; eastside records from Martis Valley and near Boca Reservoir (SFAS)

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Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	PR, LS/FP	Foothills and mountains throughout California; uncommon nonbreeding visitor to lowlands such as the Central Valley	Cliffs and escarpments or tall trees for nesting; annual grasslands, chaparral, and oak woodlands with plentiful medium and large-sized mammals for prey	Habitat loss to urbanization; vulnerable to disturbance at nest sites	Uncommon resident in Nevada County; documented nesting along Bear, Truckee and South Yuba Rivers and near Boca Reservoir; observed throughout county (e.g., Garden Bar Rd., Indian Springs Rd., Banner Mt., Fuller Lake, Lake Spaulding, North San Juan) (SFAS, TNF 2002, Williams 1997)
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	--/CSC	Does not nest in California; rare but widespread winter visitor to the Central Valley and coastal areas	Forages along coastlines, open grasslands, savannas, and woodlands; often forages near lakes and other wetlands	Unclear; possibly chemical contamination, illegal take of young	Rare nonbreeding visitor to Nevada County; observed near Spenceville WMA, South Yuba River, and Lake Van Norden (SFAS, Williams 1997)
American Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	FSC, FS /E, FP	Permanent resident on the north and south Coast Ranges; may summer on the Cascade and Klamath Ranges south through the Sierra Nevada to Madera County; winters in the Central Valley south through the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges and the plains east of the Cascade Range	Nests and roosts on protected ledges of high cliffs, usually adjacent to lakes, rivers, or marshes that support large populations of other bird species	Pesticide contamination; population recovering	Uncommon migrants in Nevada County; nesting has not been documented in Nevada County; observed near Spenceville WMA, South Yuba River, Bear Valley, and Lake Wildwood (SFAS, Williams 1997); also at Boca Reservoir (TNF 2002)
Prairie Falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	--/CSC	Found as permanent resident on the south Coast, Transverse, Peninsular, and northern Cascade Ranges, the southeastern deserts, Inyo-White Mountains, Modoc, Lassen, and Plumas Counties, and the foothills surrounding the Central Valley; winters in the Central Valley, along the coast from Santa Barbara County to San Diego County, and in Marin, Sonoma, Humboldt, Del Norte, and Inyo Counties	Cliffs or escarpments for nesting; adjacent dry, open terrain or uplands, marshes, and seasonal marshes for foraging	Possibly pesticide contamination, robbing of eyries by falconers and illegal shooting, human disturbance at nest site	Uncommon migrants in Nevada County; nesting has not been documented in Nevada County; observed near Spenceville WMA, South Yuba River, Bear River, Pilot Peak, Penn Valley, Donner Summit, Boca Reservoir (SFAS, Williams 1997)

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Black Rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	FSC/T, FP	Permanent resident in the San Francisco Bay and eastward through the Delta into Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties; small coastal populations in Marin, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Orange Counties; interior populations along the Lower Colorado River in Riverside and Imperial Counties, and in the Sierra Nevada foothills in Butte, Nevada, and Placer Counties	Tidal salt marshes associated with heavy growth of pickleweed; also occurs in brackish marshes, and in localized freshwater marshes at low elevations	Loss of wetland habitat	Rare resident of freshwater marshes of western foothills; documented occurrence and nesting along Garden Bar Rd., McCourtney Rd., and in and near Spenceville WMA (Tecklin <i>In prep.</i>)
Greater Sandhill Crane <i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	FS/T, FP	Breeds on the plains east of the Cascade Range and south to Sierra County; winters in the Central Valley, southern Imperial County, Lake Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, and the Colorado River Indian Reserve	Summers in open terrain near shallow lakes or freshwater marshes; winters in plains and valleys near bodies of fresh water	Loss of freshwater marsh nesting habitat, disturbance by cattle during nesting, illegal hunting	Migratory flocks in transit between the Central Valley and Great Basin observed frequently in spring and fall from bluffs above South Yuba River, Banner Mt., Donner Summit, and other high vantage points; rarely lands in Nevada County and does not nest (SFAS, Williams 1997)
Western Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>	FSC, LS/CSC	Lowlands throughout California, including the Central Valley, northeastern plateau, southeastern deserts, and coastal areas; rare along south coast	Rodent burrows in sparse grass-land, desert, and agricultural habitats	Loss of habitat, human disturbance at nesting burrows and loss of foraging habitat in developing areas	Historical specimen record from near Truckee (MVZ 2001); otherwise, not reported in Nevada County (SFAS, Williams 1997)
California Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	P,FSC, FS, LS/CSC	Sierra Nevada from Lassen County south to northern Kern County; occurs in localized areas of the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges of southern California	Mature forest with permanent water and suitable nesting trees and snags; in southern California, nearly always associated with oak and oak-conifer habitats	Loss of large tree nesting habitat and other forest changes.	Uncommon resident in Nevada County; documented nesting in South Yuba River canyon, Steephollow Creek, Devil's Canyon, Burlington Ridge, Poorman Creek, Banner Mt., Round Mt., Rock Creek Nature Area (SFAS, Williams 1997)

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Great Gray Owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	FS/E	Permanent resident of the Sierra Nevada in small portions of Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera, and Fresno Counties	Late-seral coniferous forests bordering meadows; red fir, Jeffrey pine, and lodgepole pine dominate	Loss of late-seral nesting habitat, degradation of foraging habitat in meadows	Nonbreeding individuals observed at a small meadow on Round Mt. in 1996 and 1997 (SFAS); and at Donner Ski Ranch in 1994 (Williams 1997)
Long-eared Owl <i>Asio otus</i>	--/CSC	Permanent resident east of the Cascade Range from Placer County north to the Oregon border, east of the Sierra Nevada from Alpine County to Inyo County, along the coast from Sonoma County to San Luis Obispo County, and eastward over the north Coast Ranges to Colusa County; winters in the Central Valley, Mojave and Sonora Deserts, and the Inyo-White Mountains; summers along the eastern rim of the Central Valley and Sierra foothills from Tehama County to Kern County	Dense riparian stands of willows, cottonwoods, live oaks, or conifers; uses adjacent open lands for foraging; nests in abandoned crow, hawk, or magpie nests	Loss and degradation of riparian habitats	Documented nesting at Spenceville WMA in 1993 (CNDDB 2001), nonbreeding individuals at Flora Lake and Sagehen Creek; no other records for Nevada County (Williams 1997)
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	FSC/CSC	Permanent resident along the coast from Del Norte County to Monterey County although very rare in summer north of San Francisco Bay, in the Sierra Nevada north of Nevada County, in the plains east of the Cascades, and in Mono County; small, isolated populations also nest in the Central Valley; winters on the coast from San Luis Obispo County to San Diego County, in the Central Valley from Tehama County to Kern County, in the eastern Sierra Nevada from Sierra County to Alpine County, on the Channel Islands, and in Imperial County	Freshwater and salt marshes, lowland meadows, and irrigated alfalfa fields; needs dense tules or tall grass for nesting and daytime roosts	Loss of wetland and grassland habitats to agriculture and urban development	A single individual was observed at Boca Reservoir; no other records for Nevada County (Williams 1997)

Common and Scientific Name	Status^a Federal/State/ Other	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Nevada County^c
Black Swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	FSC/CSC	Breeds locally in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range, the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains; and in coastal bluffs from San Mateo County south to near San Luis Obispo County	Nests in moist crevice or cave on sea cliffs above the surf, or on cliffs behind, or adjacent to, waterfalls in deep canyons	Rare, localized distribution	Nonbreeding individuals observed at Lake Van Norden (CNDDDB 2001), Boca Reservoir, and Spenceville WMA; possible nesting on East Fork Creek (Williams 1997)
Vaux's Swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	FSC/CSC	Coastal belt from Del Norte County south to Santa Cruz County; also nests rarely in mid-elevation forests of the Sierra Nevada	Nests in hollow, burned-out tree trunks in large conifers; most other activities are conducted in the air	Reduction in the number of suitable nest sites from logging and fire suppression	Observed at Donner Summit, Lake Van Norden, Boca Reservoir, Truckee River, Sagehen Creek; nesting in Nevada County not confirmed; fairly common in migration (Williams 1997, SFAS)
Little Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i>	FSC, FS/E	Summer range includes a narrow strip along the eastern Sierra Nevada from Shasta County to Kern County, another strip along the western Sierra Nevada from El Dorado County to Madera County; widespread in migration	Riparian areas and large, wet meadows with abundant willows for breeding; usually found in riparian habitats during migration	Loss of riparian breeding habitat, nest parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds	Nesting pairs observed at Lake Van Norden in 1987, and along Sagehen Creek in 1984 (CNDDDB 2001, SFAS); nesting also documented along Prosser Creek and in Carpenter Valley; singing males have been found at Billy Mack Flat, along the Truckee River below Hirschdale, along Little Truckee River at Boyington Mill, at Independence Lake, and at Donner Camp Picnic Area (TNF 2002)

Common and Scientific Name	Status^a Federal/State/ Other	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Nevada County^c
Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	FSC/--	Resident and winter visitor in lowlands and foothills throughout California; rare on coastal slope north to Mendocino County, occurring only in winter	Prefers open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches	Loss of habitat and pesticide use; still widespread in California	Uncommon winter visitor and possible resident of western foothills in and around Spenceville WMA, Indian Springs Rd., McCourtney Rd. (SFAS); single individuals observed near Truckee and Lake Van Norden (Williams 1997)
Purple Martin <i>Progne subis</i>	--/CSC	Nests in Sacramento; uncommon or absent elsewhere in the Central Valley; breeds locally in coastal areas from Del Norte County south to Santa Barbara County; rare in southern California	Abandoned woodpecker holes in valley oak and cottonwood forests for nesting; also nests in vertical drainage holes under elevated freeways and highway bridges; open areas required for feeding	Competition from European starlings for nest sites, loss of riparian habitat, loss of nesting habitat	One current nesting colony above the South Yuba River, within the 49er Fire zone (SFAS); formerly nested near Grass Valley (Williams 1997)
Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	--/T	The state's largest remaining breeding populations are along the Sacramento River from Tehama County to Sacramento County and along the Feather and lower American Rivers and Cache Creek, in the Owens Valley; nesting areas also include the plains east of the Cascade Range south through Lassen County, northern Siskiyou County, and small populations near the coast from San Francisco County to Monterey County	Nests in bluffs or banks, usually adjacent to water, where the soil consists of sand or sandy loam to allow digging	Loss of natural earthen banks to bank protection and flood control, erosion control related to stream regulation by dams	Single, nonbreeding individuals observed at Boca Reservoir, Prosser Creek Reservoir, and Martis Creek Reservoir; no other records for Nevada County (Williams 1997)

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/ Other	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Nevada County ^c
California Yellow Warbler <i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	--/CSC	Uncommon nester over most of California, except the Central Valley, the Mojave Desert, and high elevations of the Sierra Nevada; winters along the lower Colorado River and in parts of Imperial and Riverside Counties; two small resident populations in San Diego and Santa Barbara Counties	Nests in riparian habitats dominated by willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, or alders or in mature chaparral; may also use oaks, conifers, and urban centers near stream courses in migration	Loss of riparian breeding habitats; nest parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds	Documented nesting along Dry Creek in Spenceville WMA, and at Donner State Park (CNDDB 2001); suspected nesting below Prosser Dam and Pt. Defiance at the South and Middle Yuba confluence (SFAS, TNF 2002); fairly common and widespread in a variety of shrub and forest habitats during migration (Williams 1997)
Yellow-breasted Chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	--/CSC	Uncommon migrant in California; nests in a few locations with appropriate habitat, such as Sweetwater and Weber Creeks, El Dorado County; Pit River, Shasta County; Russian River, Sonoma County; Little Lake Valley, Mendocino County; and upper Putah Creek, Yolo County	Nests in dense riparian habitats dominated by willows, alders, Oregon ash, tall weeds, blackberry vines, and grapevines	Loss of riparian breeding habitat	Documented nesting along Little Wolf Creek, Bear River, Dry Creek in Spenceville WMA, Indian Springs Creek, Deer Creek below Lake Wildwood, South Yuba River, Middle Yuba River (SFAS, Williams 1997); singing males found in most isolated riparian habitats between Malakoff Diggins SHP and Bridgeport (SFAS). Road kill found on Donner Summit (Gunderson pers. Comm.).

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/ Other	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Nevada County ^c
Tricolored Blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	FSC, LS/CSC	Largely endemic to California; permanent residents in the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada foothills from Butte County to Kern County; at scattered coastal locations from Marin County south to San Diego County; breeds at scattered locations in Lake, Sonoma, and Solano Counties; rare nester in Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen Counties	Nests in dense colonies in emergent marsh vegetation, such as tules and cattails, or upland sites with blackberries, nettles, thistles, and grain fields; nesting habitat must be large enough to support 50 pairs; requires water at or near the nesting colony; requires large foraging areas, including marshes, pastures, agricultural wetlands, dairies, and feedlots, where insect prey is abundant	Loss of wetland and upland breeding and foraging habitats from conversion to agriculture and urban development and to water development projects, pesticides contamination, human disturbance of nesting colonies	Nonbreeding individuals observed in association with flocks of related, and far more abundant Red-winged Blackbirds at Spenceville WMA, Lake of the Pines, and Penn Valley (SFAS, Williams 1997)
Yuma Myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	FSC, LS/--	Considered common and widespread in northern California in a variety of habitats from sea level up to about 8,000 feet in the Sierra, and uncommonly up to 11,000	Roosts colonially in a variety of natural and human-made sites, including caves, mines, buildings, bridges, and trees; in northern California, maternity colonies are usually in fire-scarred redwoods, pines, or oaks; forages for insects over water bodies	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Specimen records from attic of a private residence near Hobart Mills (MVZ 2001)
Long-eared Myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i>	FSC, LS/--	Sierra Nevada, Klamath Mountains, Coast Ranges, and Transverse and Peninsular Ranges	Roosts singly or in small groups in a variety of natural and human-made sites, including caves, mines, buildings, bridges, and trees; nursery colonies found in buildings, rock crevices, and behind bark; forages over water, shrubs, grasslands, or trees	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Specimen records from near Independence Lake and Sagehen Creek (MVZ 2001)
Fringed Myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	FSC, LS/--	Sierra Nevada, Klamath Mountains, Coast Ranges, and Transverse and Peninsular Ranges	Maternity colonies in caves, mine shafts, buildings or rock crevices; forages over water and other open habitats	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Within the known distribution of the species (Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al., 1990), but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/ Other	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Nevada County ^c
Long-legged Myotis <i>Myotis volans</i>	FSC, LS/--	Mountains throughout California; absent from Central Valley and desert areas	Most common in woodlands and forests above 4,000 feet, but occurs from sea level to 11,000 feet	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Specimen records from near Independence Lake and Sagehen Creek (MVZ 2001)
Small-footed Myotis <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	FSC, LS/--	Sierra Nevada; south Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges; and the Great Basin	Open stands in forests and woodlands, as well as shrublands; uses caves, crevices, and abandoned buildings	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Within the known distribution of the species (Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al., 1990), but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD; taxa is included on species list for Spenceville WMA, so occurrence in Nevada County is probable
Pallid Bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	FS, LS/CSC	Low elevations throughout California	Rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices for roosting; access to open habitats required for foraging	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Within the known distribution of the species (Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al., 1990), but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD; taxa is included on species list for Spenceville WMA, so occurrence in Nevada County is probable
Spotted Bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	FSC, LS/CSC	Occurs throughout eastern and southern California, the central Sierra Nevada, and the Sierra Nevada foothills bordering the San Joaquin Valley; probably occurs in other portions of the state where habitat is suitable	Roosts primarily in rock crevices; uses arid deserts and open pine forests set in rocky terrain; females may favor ponderosa pine forests during reproduction	Rare within known range; human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Within the known distribution of the species (Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al., 1990), but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD
Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	FSC,FS, LS/CSC	Klamath Mountains, Cascades, Sierra Nevada, Central Valley, Transverse and Peninsular Ranges, Great Basin, and the Mojave and Sonora Deserts	Mesic habitats; gleans insects from brush or trees and feeds along habitat edges; roosting and maternity sites in caves, mines, tunnels, and buildings	Unclear; possibly human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Within the known distribution of the species (Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al., 1990); specimen record from San Juan Ridge (SFAS); taxa is included on species list for Spenceville WMA

Common and Scientific Name	Status^a Federal/State/ Other	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Nevada County^c
Western Mastiff Bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	FSC, LS/CSC	Southern coastal ranges and Sierra Nevada foothills, north at least to El Dorado County	Mostly found in open, dry habitats including annual grasslands, chaparral, and open oak and pine forests; roosts in cliff faces, high trees, tunnels, and buildings; requires rock crevices for maternity sites	Human disturbance of roosting and maternity sites	Near the known distribution of the species (Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al., 1990), but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD
Sierra Nevada Snowshoe Hare <i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i>	FSC/CSC	Occurs in the Sierra Nevada from Mt. Lassen south to Mono and Tulare Counties, generally staying between 4,800 and 8,000 feet	Found in dense thickets of conifers, riparian vegetation, or chaparral in boreal life zones	Habitat alterations from logging and grazing, possibly illegal hunting	Specimen records from near Spruce, Truckee, and along Sagehen Creek (MVZ 2001); observed at Big Bend Visitor Center on South Yuba River and in Prosser Hill area (TNF 2002)
White-tailed Jackrabbit <i>Lepus townsendii</i>	--/CSC	Crest and eastern slope of the Sierra from the Oregon border to Tulare and Inyo Counties.	Found in sagebrush, juniper, montane meadows and early successional stages of conifer forests.	Habitat alterations from grazing, cultivation, and development.	Within the known distribution of the species (Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al., 1990), but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD
Sierra Nevada Mountain Beaver <i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>	FSC/CSC	Cascades and Sierra Nevada from Siskiyou County south to Tulare and Inyo Counties	Moist montane and eastside riparian thickets; burrows within and under dense understory vegetation; does not build dams	Altered habitat from grazing, logging, and stream channelization and dams	Documented along tributaries of the Truckee River including Juniper Creek and Mystic Canyon, and along upper Sagehen Creek (CNDDDB 2001, MVZ 2001). Road kill found on Hwy. 174 near Chicago Park (Gunderson pers. comm.).
Sierra Nevada Red Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	FSC, FS/T	Cascade Range east to the Sierra Nevada then south to Tulare County	Red fir and lodgepole pine forests, generally from 5,000 to 8,400 feet, associated with mountain meadows	Reason for decline unclear; altered habitat from logging, grazing, and recreational activities; historic trapping	An individual was observed along Hwy 89 just north of Alder Creek and Prosser Dam roads in 1994 (CNDDDB 2001)

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/ Other	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Nevada County ^c
Ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	--/PR	Little information on distribution and abundance; apparently occurs throughout the state except for the southern Central Valley and Modoc Plateau	Occurs primarily in riparian but also known from most forest and shrub habitats from lower to mid-elevations	Loss and fragmentation of lowland riparian habitat	“Nevada County” specimen (MVZ 2001); within the known distribution of the species (Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al., 1990); regularly observed in South Yuba River canyon and on San Juan Ridge, and also observed on Round Mountain and at Spenceville WMA (SFAS)
American Marten <i>Martes americana</i>	FSC, FS/--	North Coast regions and Sierra Nevada, Klamath, and Cascade Mts.	Optimal habitats include late-seral coniferous forests with at least 40% crown closure, and with large trees and snags; use cavities in trees, snags, and logs, as well as crevices in rocky areas as den sites; require large areas, as home ranges of males average almost 600 acres	Altered habitat from logging, historic trapping	Within the known distribution of the species (Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al., 1990); documented at Sterling Lake, Grouse Ridge, Five Lakes Basin, Independence Lake, Carpenter Ridge, and Sagehen Creek Basin (TNF 2002, SCFS)
Pacific Fisher <i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	FSC,FS/CSC	Coastal mountains from Del Norte County to Sonoma Counties, through Cascades to Lassen County; south in Sierra Nevada to Kern County	Mixed-conifer habitats with high overstory cover; preference for riparian areas and other ecotonal habitats; use cavities in trees, snags, and logs, as well as crevices in rocky areas as den sites; require large areas as home ranges have been estimated at more than 10 mi ²	Altered habitat from logging, historic trapping	Observed in Sterling Lake area, 6 miles WNW of Soda Springs, and near Bowman Reservoir (CNDDB 2001); within the known distribution of the species (Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al., 1990)

Common and Scientific Name	Status ^a Federal/State/ Other	California Distribution	Habitats	Reason for Decline or Concern	Occurrence in Nevada County ^c
California Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo luteus</i>	FSC,FS/T, FP	Klamath and Cascade Ranges south through the Sierra Nevada to Tulare County	Sighted in a variety of habitats from 1,600 to 14,200 feet; most common in open terrain above timberline and subalpine forests; dens in caves, cliffs, hollow logs, under rocks, and in excavated cavities in ground or snow; require large areas as home ranges have been estimated at more than 150 mi ²	Reason for decline unclear; altered habitat from logging and recreation activities; historic trapping	Within the known distribution of the species (Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al., 1990); observed near Lower Montez Lake, near Jackson Meadow, Red Mt., Sagehen Creek Basin, Perazzo Canyon, and Euer Valley (CNDDDB 2001); also at Sunflower Hill and Red Mountain (TNF 2002)
American Badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	-/CSC	Most of California, except in the extreme north coastal regions of Humboldt, Del Norte, and Siskiyou Counties	Suitable habitats include herbaceous and shrub communities, and open stages of most other habitats with dry, friable soils where dens are excavated; relatively large home ranges can be up to 600 acres in some areas	Reason for decline unclear; probably related to habitat loss in developed and agricultural areas where soils are excavated	Within the known distribution of the species (Verner and Boss 1980, Zeiner et al., 1990), but no documented records found in CNDDDB, MVZ, or UCD

^a *Status definitions:*

Federal

- E = Listed as Endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.
- T = Listed as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.
- C = Candidate for listing as either threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act.
- P = Petitioned for listing as either threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.
- PR = Protected under the Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- FSC = Federal Species of Concern; species for which existing information indicates it may warrant listing but for which substantial biological information is lacking.
- FS = Considered a sensitive species by the U.S. Forest Service
- LS = Considered a sensitive species by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- = no listing.

State

- E = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.
- T = Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.
- FP = Fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code.
- PR = Protected under the California Fish and Game Code.
- CSC = Considered a Species of Special Concern by the California Department of Fish and Game
- = No listing or special status.

Other

CC = Species of conservation concern to the scientific community; no state or federal protected status

^b “**Redlist Species**,” in Nevada County, including all state- and federally-listed Threatened and Endangered Species, and federal Candidate species, are indicated in **Boldface** type. All other taxa included in this table are considered “Yellowlist Species” in Nevada County, meaning that they are of conservation concern to state and federal agencies, and to the scientific community, but they have no protected status under the state or federal Endangered Species Acts.

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(CNDDDB) Records search of the California Department of Fish and Game’s Natural Diversity Data Base for Nevada County, Sacramento, CA (2001)

(J&S) Unpublished reports and field notes in the files of Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, CA

(MVZ) Records search of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, CA (2001)

(PRBO) Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Stinson Beach, CA www.prbo.org/BSSC/BSSCintro.htm (2001 list of Bird Species of Special Concern in California)

(SCFS) Ph.D. Dissertations and M.S. Theses on file at the University of California’s Sagehen Creek Field Station

(SFAS) Unpublished Nevada County field notes and data bases compiled by members of the Sierra Foothills Audubon Society, Grass Valley, CA

(TNF) Tahoe National Forest wildlife and fisheries files, Nevada City, CA (2002 record searches by U.S. Forest Service personnel)

(UCD) Records searches of the Wildlife and Entomology Museums, University of California, Davis (2001)

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