

ATTACHMENT 1

SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES LIST FOR THE UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST

CLASS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS			KEY HABITAT & INFORMATION
			FEDERAL	STATE	ONHP	
Amphibian	Foothill Yellow-legged Frog	<i>Rana boylei</i>	SoC	SV/SU	2	Ranges from northwest Oregon to northern Baja California. Almost always found near streams and rivers, including intermittent streams with small potholes connected by trickles during the summer. Most common in low gradient reaches with exposed bedrock and gravel/cobble bars with gravel substrates. Upper elevation range is about 1800ft.
Amphibian	Southern Torrent Salamander	<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	SoC	SV	4	Range throughout the conifer forests of the Oregon Coast Range to northwest California and up to the Cascade Crest. Occur in small, higher order perennial streams and seeps with clean, clear, cold (43-54°F) water. Found especially in mossy gravel or splash zones with flaking rock. Seldom found more than 1 m from water. Larvae are fully aquatic. Upper elevation on the Forest appears to be about 3,500 ft. No known sites on the district.
Amphibian	Oregon Spotted Frog	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	C	SC	1	Once common west of the Cascades. These frogs have disappeared from habitats that have been altered or infiltrated by bullfrogs (<i>Rana catesbiana</i>). High Cascade lakes and ponds are considered potential habitat. Lay their egg masses in shallow, flooded wetlands. This frog has not been recorded in Douglas County. No known sites occur on the Forest.
Bird	Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	SoC	SU	2	Swift, rocky, mountain streams. Nest under rock overhangs, vegetation or streamside debris. Late spring migrant or summer visitor. May breed locally on North Umpqua River, Fish Creek or other sizable streams. Perceived southern limit of breeding for this species in the Pacific States is apparently within the upper Willamette River. Has been seen on the North Umpqua River.
Bird	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	T	T	2	Historically ranged throughout North America except extreme northern Alaska and Canada, and central and southern Mexico. Nest on cliff face ledges or large trees in close proximity to large bodies of water. The Umpqua River Basin is within Pacific bald eagle recovery zone 13 (Oregon Coast). During 1998-2002, all recovery plan goals for this zone were met (F. Isaacs, pers. Comm.). There are currently 4 breeding pairs known on Diamond Lake RD.
Bird	Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	--	SU	4	Nest in tree or snag cavities near high Cascade lakes and ponds. Uncommon spring migrant and common fall migrant. Occurs on hydropower forebay ponds on Diamond Lake RD. Winters on Toketee Lake and maybe other lakes, which do not completely freeze over winter. Nested at the Diamond Lake sewage pond in 1989 and 1990.
Bird	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	--	E	2	Vertical rock faces (75-2,000ft) with ledges, potholes or recesses. Often nests near prominent riparian habitat such as rivers or wetlands. There is potential nesting habitat in many places on the Forest, and currently twelve known eyries on the Forest.
Bird	Northern Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	T	T	1	Old growth conifer forests or younger forests (>80 yr) with old growth remnant structures. Nesting habitat usually with canopy closure 60-80%, multi-layered, multi-species canopy dominated by large trees (> 30"dbh) w/deformities (e.g. large cavities, broken tops) abundant large snags & down logs with sufficient open flying space below the canopy. Occurs on the District.

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Bird	Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	SoC	SC	2	Wet meadows and freshwater marshes. Considered a very local summer resident of the Klamath Basin and a vagrant elsewhere. Thought to have disappeared from Oregon in early 1900's, but found again in 1982 near Fort Klamath. Total state breeding population is probably less than 100 pairs. Habitat on the Forest is limited at best. There are no records for this species on the Forest.
Mammal	Canada Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	T	--	2	Boreal to subalpine forests. Surveys conducted from 1999-2001 throughout the Cascade Mountain range did not result in lynx detections. An interagency team of lynx biologists determined that the available information did not warrant including the area west of the Oregon Cascade Crest as potential lynx habitat. It also recommended that land management guidelines in the <i>Canada Lynx Conservation Assessment and Strategy</i> not be applied west of the Oregon Cascade Crest.
Mammal	Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	SoC	T	2	Associated with remote, high elevation subalpine and alpine forests to above timberline (≥6,000 feet). Have large home ranges (39 to 351 square miles) and travel long distances (commonly 18-25 miles). Wolverines are found in a variety of habitats and do not appear to avoid open areas. Anecdotal information suggests a remnant population may exist in remote areas of the Cascade Mountains of Oregon, but surveys since 1997 have failed to document its occurrence.
Mammal	Pacific Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	SoC	SC	2	Late-successional forest patches (optimal ≥245 ac), interconnected with other large patches. A dense understory of young conifers, shrubs, and herbaceous cover important in summer. Thought to avoid large (>3 ac) open areas and areas with deep snow accumulations. Associated with riparian areas for foraging, resting and dispersal. Large dead wood is important, maternity dens are usually located within cavities of large trees and snags. Documented occurrence on the DL Ranger District.
Mammal	Pacific Shrew	<i>Sorex pacificus cascadenis</i>	--	--	--	Generally found in wet or marshy areas along streams and banks with abundant down material. Occasionally found in adjacent conifer forest w/moist abundant decaying logs and brush. Nests made of grasses, mosses, lichens, or leaves. Feed on slugs, snails, insects, and sometimes vegetation. Moist forests, marshes, & thickets-riparian vegetation, commonly in young forests. Documented on the District.
Mammal	Pacific Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes vespertinus</i>	SoC	SV	2	Occurs in forests, known to roost in caves, mines, buildings, bridges, trees and snags. Maternal colonies in caves, mines, buildings. Occurs on the District and is probably widespread. Aerial feeder, but can glean from foliage and ground. Critical habitat is maternal roosts, and gives birth in late June to early July. Documented on the Forest.
Mammal	Pacific Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus pacificus</i>	SoC	SV	2	Two subspecies, <i>Antrozous pallidus pacificus</i> are found west of the Cascades and <i>Antrozous pallidus cantwelli</i> to the east. Distribution of <i>pacificus</i> appears to be primarily Jackson, Josephine and Lane counties (Maser and Cross 1981). Nearest documented site is 50 miles southwest of planning area (ONHP). Open, arid habitats, oak and ponderosa pine forests. Roosts in caves, mines, rock piles, man-made structures and trees/snags. It is a ground feeder and requires open areas to forage.
Reptile	Western Pond Turtle	<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	SoC	SC	1	Originally ranged from northern Baja California to the Puget Sound of Washington. It is now rare north of Eugene, OR and has been extirpated from some of its southern range. Inhabits marshes, ponds, lakes or slow-moving portions of river and streams. The upper elevation range in Douglas Co. is 3,700 feet & most naturally occurring populations are located below 2,500 feet. Large amounts of emergent logs, vegetation or rock are needed for basking and cover. Occurs on District.
Reptile	Common Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltus getulus</i>	SoC	SV	2	Oak/pine woods, open brushy areas and farmlands of the lower valleys. Found under rock talus and scree or large woody debris. Prefers the thick vegetation along major streams and rivers. The upper elevation range in Oregon is about 1,500 feet. No documented occurrences on the District.

Sensitive species are species identified by the Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern due to significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers, density or habitat that would reduce the species existing distribution.

DEFINITIONS FOR STATUS CODES

Federal Status

Endangered (E) - Species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Threatened (T) - Species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Proposed (P) - Species proposed by the USFWS to be listed as Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Candidate (C) - Species for which the USFWS has sufficient information to support a proposal to list as Threatened or Endangered.

Species of Concern (SoC) - Species which need additional information in order to propose as Threatened or Endangered under the ESA. These are species which USFWS is reviewing for consideration as Candidates for listing under the ESA.

State Status

Endangered (E) - Species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Threatened (T) - Species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Critical (SC) - Species for which listing as Threatened or Endangered is pending, or for which such a listing may be appropriate if immediate conservation actions are not taken. Also considered critical are some peripheral species which are at risk throughout their range and some disjunct populations.

Vulnerable (SV) - 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.

Undetermined (SU) - Species for which status is unclear. They may be susceptible to a population decline of sufficient magnitude that they could qualify for endangered, threatened, critical or vulnerable status but scientific study would be needed before a judgment can be made.

Oregon Natural Heritage Program Status

List 1 (1) - Contains taxa that are threatened with extinction or presumed to be extinct throughout their entire range.

List 2 (2) - Contains taxa that are threatened with extirpation or presumed to be extirpated from the state of Oregon. These are often peripheral or disjunct species which are of concern when considering species diversity within Oregon's borders. They can be very significant when protecting the genetic diversity of a taxon. ONHP regards extreme rarity as a significant threat and has included species which are very rare in Oregon on this list.

List 3 (3) - Contains 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 (4) - Contains taxa which are of conservation concern but are not currently threatened or endangered. This includes taxa which are very rare but are currently secure, as well as taxa which are declining in numbers or habitat but are still too common to be proposed as threatened or endangered. While these taxa currently may not need the same active management attention as threatened or endangered taxa, they do require continued monitoring.