

Species		Legal Status	General Distribution	Associated Habitat	Occurrence within the Butte Creek Watershed	Threats
Common Name	Federal/State					
Species Name						
Invertebrates						
Antioch Dunes anthicid beetle	<i>Anthicus antiochensis</i>	--/SC			Lower end of Comanche Creek	
Conservancy fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	E/--	Endemic to grasslands of the Central Valley and Coast Range Mountains in ephemeral pools. Found in Tehama, Solano, Butte, Glenn, Merced, and Ventura Counties.	Small vernal pools including small, clear water sandstone depression pools and grassed swales, earthen slump or basalt-flow depressed pools. Populations have also been located in intermittent creek/swale flowing through agricultural field.	South of Chico at the lower end of Comanche Creek.	Loss of vernal pools and temporary ponds formed by seasonal rainfall.
Sacramento anthicid beetle	<i>Anthicus sacramento</i>	--/SC				
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	<i>Desmoecerus californicus dimorphus</i>	T/--	Occurs within Central Valley of California. Stream side habitats below 2,000 feet throughout the Central Valley.	Elderberry shrubs in riparian areas in association with blue elderberry (<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>). Prefers to lay eggs in elderberry with 2-8 inch diameter.	Elderberry shrubs along lower Comanche Creek.	Loss of elderberry shrub habitat.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchie</i>	T/--	Central Valley, central and south Coast Ranges from Tehama County to Santa Barbara County, isolated populations in Riverside County.	Vernal pools and sandstone rock outcrop pools. Eggs left in mud and bottom sediments after the pools dry down require cool flood water or winter rain to stimulate development.	Lower end of Comanche Creek	Loss of habitat.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	<i>Lepidurus packardi</i>	E/--	Vernal pools in the Sacramento Valley from the Vina plains in Butte County south to Sacramento County and west to the Jepson Prairie region of Solano County.	Vernal pools with either clear or turbid water in grass bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands. Bottoms of pools are either mud or old alluvial soils underlain by hard pan. Pools typically have a neutral pH, very low conductivity, and alkalinity.	Lower end of Comanche Creek	Loss of habitat.

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Amphibians and Reptiles						
California horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum frontale</i>	--/SC	From valley grasslands up to about 3,000 feet elevation.	Grassland, oak-pine woodlands, riparian, chaparral. Need open foraging areas.	Unknown, but may be fairly common locally.	Habitat destruction caused by residential, commercial, industrial conversions of land.
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	T/SC	Found along the coastal mountain ranges of California from Humboldt County to San Diego County, and in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range from Tehama County to Fresno County.	Quiet, clear pools of permanent (or nearly permanent) streams, marshes and ponds. Prefers vegetated shorelines.	May be extirpated. If extant, populations are likely to be very small and localized. Butte Creek Canyon Ecological Reserve.	Predation by and competition with the exotic bull frog. Logging, livestock grazing, off-road vehicles, particularly in meadows, riparian areas, streams and lakes.
California tiger salamander	<i>Anbystoma tigrinum californiense</i>	C/--	Open woodland and grassland of California west of the Sierra Nevada, from Sonoma County to Santa Barbara County, and east to the Sierran foothills.	Underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows and vernal pools or other ephemeral water sources for breeding. Valley-foothill hardwood habitats in central and northern California.	Only one known occurrence in the Butte Creek Watershed at Gray Lodge Waterfowl Management Area in a vernal pool. Presumed extant	Loss of habitat: vernal pools and other seasonal water sources required for breeding
Cascades frog	<i>Rana cascadae</i>	--/E	Cascade mountains between northern Washington to northern California to vicinity of Lassen Peak. The population in the Upper Butte Creek Watershed is the southernmost population of the Cascades. Elevation range is from about 3000 to 9000 feet.	Cascade frogs occur and reproduce in ephemeral and permanent ponds, streams and lakes. Found in water or among grass, ferns, and other low herbaceous growth. Hibernation occurs underwater or in saturated ground.	Known occurrence in the upper Butte Creek Watershed along Colby and Willow Creeks. The Forest Service has installed riparian fencing to protect the Cascade frog on Colby Creek. Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve.	Predation by and competition with the exotic bull frog. Logging, livestock grazing, off-road vehicles, particularly in meadows, riparian areas, streams and lakes.

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Foothill yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana boylei</i>	T/SC	Occurs in the Klamath, Cascade, north Coast, south Coast, and Transverse Ranges; through the Sierra Nevada from the Cascade Ranges south to Kern County.	Occurs in streams with rock and gravel substrate and low overhanging vegetation along the edge.	Not well known, may be locally common in areas not heavily invaded by exotic frogs and fishes. Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve.	Predation by and competition with the exotic bull frog. Logging, livestock grazing, off-road vehicles, particularly in meadows, riparian areas, streams and lakes.
Giant garter snake	<i>Thamnophis couchi gigas</i>	T/T	Occurs southwestern Oregon to northern Baja California; extreme western Nevada to Pacific Coast. Throughout California except desert and extreme northeastern part.	Giant Garter snake prefers freshwater marshes, low gradient streams, canals, ponds and flooded fields (especially riceland). Highly aquatic. It has adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches.	Has been observed in the northern portion of Butte Sink, Little Dry Creek, Upper Butte Basin Wildlife Area, Butte Creek at McFarren Dam and Llano Seco. A resident species. Hibernates from November to March.	Status caused by loss of habitat from filling of sloughs and drainage of marshes. Also impacted by water quality deterioration, destroyed food sources, snakes collectors, and illegal killing.
Mountain yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana muscosa</i>	--/SC	Occurs in the Sierra Nevada, mostly above 6,000 to over 12,000 feet and is the only frog of the Sierra highlands; rocky stream courses in the mountains of southern California 600 to 7500 feet.	Prefer well illuminated riverbanks, meadow streams, isolated pools and lake borders in the High Sierra. Prefers sloping banks with rocks or vegetation to the water's edge.	Known as year round resident of the Upper Butte Creek Watershed. Found in meadows along upper Butte Creek, Colby Creek, Jones Creek and Willows Creek. Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve.	Predation by and competition with the exotic bull frog. Logging, livestock grazing, off-road vehicles, particularly in meadows, riparian areas, streams and lakes.
Northwestern Pond Turtle	<i>Clemmys marmorata marmorata</i>	--/SC	In California, extends from Oregon border of Del Norte and Siskiyou Counties, south along coast to San Francisco Bay, inland through Sacramento Valley, and western side of Sierra Nevada, range overlaps southwestern pond turtle range through the Delta.	Ponds, marshes, streams, and irrigation canals with muddy or rocky bottom and aquatic vegetation. Basking sites include floating logs and partially submerged branches. Nesting habitats include upland areas with sun exposure in grassland and woodlands.	Locally common, especially in the Lower Butte Creek Watershed. Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve.	They are very visually very sensitive to human presence.

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Western spadefoot toad	<i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>	--/SC	California's Central Valley from Shasta County south to northern Baja. Found in elevation ranges from near sea level to 1,363 foot elevations.	Lowland areas including washes, floodplains, and foothills with sandy to gravelly soils; survives dry periods in rodent burrows or self-made holes. Requires pools to breed in that stay wet for at least 3 weeks for larvae to successfully metamorphose.	Unknown, but may be locally common.	Vernal pool destruction.
Birds						
Aleutian Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>	T/--	The most common and best-known goose. It breeds on lake shores and coastal marshes.	Gather in large flocks after breeding season and graze in open fields within commuting distance of water.	Occurs in the Butten Sink from October to December, occasionally later. Feeds in corplands, favors corn. Roosts on flooded areas.	Status caused by exotic predators on its Aleutian breeding ground. Hunting was formerly a significant impact on the winter ground.
American peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	E/E	Permanent resident on the north coast and south Coast Ranges; may summer in 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.	Nests and roosts on protected ledges on high cliffs, usually adjacent to lakes, rivers, or marshes that support large populations of birds.	Potential range throughout Butte Creek Watershed; particularly in grasslands and woodlands. Most birds occur from September to October. Most often seen about bird concentrations. It is infrequently seen but of regular occurrence.	Loss of habitat from human disturbance and human population expansion in nesting/feeding areas and illegal shooting. Reproductive failures from food chain contamination by pesticides caused major past declines.
American white pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	--/SC	Locally common in breeding colonies co several hundred pairs on the West Coast and also in lakes. Some non-breeding birds spend the summer at	Rivers, lakes, resevoirs, marshes. Needs open water.	Localized because of limited habitat, usually found in the valley or large foothill resevoirs. 100-200 may be found in the watershed. Mostly a spring and fall migrant.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic sustances, hunting, fishing and

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Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	--T	Nesting areas include the plains east of the Cascade Range south through Lassen County, northern Siskiyou County, along the Sacramento River from Tehama County to Sacramento County, and in the Owens Valley.	Nests in bluff or banks adjacent to water where the soil consists of sand or sandy loam to allow digging.	Observed in the valley section of the Butte Creek Watershed along Comanche Creek.	Bank disturbance.
Barrow's goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	--/SC	Common in the West, winters on coasts and rivers.	Mainly mountains and foothills, but is found in valleys. Lakes, reservoirs, large ponds, streams.	Rare, a winter resident.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Black swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	--/SC	Mountain canyons of the Pacific West Coast from Canada to Mexico. Nests on high-altitude cliffs	Mountain canyons. Needs steep cliffs for breeding, often in association with waterfalls.	Rare, probably fewer than 100 birds. Summer resident.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	--/SC	Locally common breeder on lakes and fresh marshes; migrates along the coast	Marshes, aquatic areas, flooded agricultural land.	Uncommon, probably less than 300 birds. Summer resident, breeds.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.

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Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cuniculria</i>	--/SC	Open habitats throughout California.	Found in lower elevation prairie or grassland habitats. Native grass cover or grazed grasslands with short vegetation height is needed for foraging. Use old ground squirrel burrows for nesting and fence posts or burrow mounds as foraging perches.	Rare, the breeding population is badly fragmented. May be fewer than 50 birds. Permanent resident.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic sustances, hunting, fishing and collision.
California gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	--/SC	Common along teh Pacific Coast in winter and inland in breeding season.	Valley and foothills, open areas.	Locally common. Permanent, nonbreeding resident.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic sustances, hunting, fishing and collision.
California black rail	<i>Laterallus jamicenis coturniculus</i>	C2/T	Inhabits salt-marshes bordering large bays and shallow fresh water marshes with short sedges and bulrush.	Occurs in tidal salt marsh heavily grown to pickleweed; also in fresh-water marsh and brackish marshes at low elevations.	One adult observed north of Sutter Buttes, northeast of Sanborn Slough at Butte Creek.	Loss of habitat from destruction of inland wetlands by filling and drainage, stream channelization and environmental pollution.
California horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	--/SC	Common in large fields, at the shore, and in other open places.	Valley and low foothills, grasslands.	Uncommon, permanent resident.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic sustances, hunting, fishing and collision.

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California spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	FS/SC	Occurs in the Cascade Range, the Sierra Nevada and more localized areas of the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges of southern California. Mainly above 2,000 feet elevation.	Prefers mature forest with permanent water and suitable nesting trees and snags; in southern California, nearly always associated with oak and oak-conifer habitats. Needs at least 60% forest canopy closure for population viability.	Rare, probably fewer than 75 birds. Occurs at Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve, may breed all year.	Habitat destruction from timber harvesting and other land developments. Human activity and disturbance.
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	--/SC	Breeds along lakes and rivers. Common loons migrate in small flocks, most go to the coast.	Rivers, lakes, reservoirs. Needs open water.	Probably less than 20 birds in the county. Localized because of limited habitat. A winter resident	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipter cooperi</i>	--/SC, FP	Montane forests, foothill woodlands, and riparian forests throughout California	Oak woodlands, coniferous forest, and riparian forest with closed canopies for nesting; oak woodlands, forests, and savannas for foraging.	Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve, all year, but rare as a breeder.	Habitat destruction, particularly in lowland riparian areas. Direct and indirect human disturbances at nest sites. Pesticides.
Double-crested cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	--/SC	The most common cormorant. Found on inland lakes and rivers, but mainly seen along the coast.	Streams, lakes, ponds, resevoirs, canals. Needs open water.	One known breeding colony. Appears to be slowly increasing, 50-100 birds may be present.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	--/SC	Locally common on the Great Plains, bushy prairies, open plains and barren badlands.	Valley and low foothills. Open or lightly wooded uplands.	Rare, sporadic in numbers. Winter resident.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.

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Fulvous whistling duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	--/SC	Common in marshlands along California coast through Mexico	Marshes, rice fields and sometimes ponds.	Valley, Butte Sink. Population apparently extirpated.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	--/SC	Resident throughout California in suitable habitat areas of grasslands and/or open forest types.	Golden eagles utilize cliffs or trees in a variety of habitats for nesting. Nest sites usually overlook grasslands where prey is available. Dense forests are seldom used.	Rare, may number under 20 birds.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	--/SC, FP	Permanent resident throughout most of California. Heron rookeries are scattered throughout northern California and uncommon in southern California	Found in shallow estuaries and fresh and saline emergent wetlands. Less common along rocky marine shores and in croplands, pasture, and mountains above foothills.	Butte Sink area and Rancho Llano Seco.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Great egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	--/FP	Common resident throughout California, except high mountain areas; nesting colonies throughout valleys and coastal areas in suitable habitat.	Found in marshes; prefers foraging habitat with aquatic vegetation for stalking prey. Rookeries are usually isolated from human disturbance.	Butte Sink area and Rancho Llano Seco.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.

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Greater Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canaensis tabida</i>	--/T	Locally common in prairies and fields, and occasionally in open pinelands and marshes.	They roost in shallowly flooded marshes and sloughs. Most foraging occurs in grain fields.	More than half of the California population is known to occur in Butte County during fall and early winter. Principal wintering areas are Hwy 99 near Durham to Rancho Llano Seco, M&T Ranch, Nelson area, and the Butte Sink.	Status caused by loss of breeding habitat in northeastern California. Winter ground losses in the Central Valley are a growing problem. Human harassment, principally hunting, is a significant local problem.
Great gray owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	FS/E	Known to occur in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Ranges.	Associated with old-growth coniferous forests bordering meadows; red fir, Jeffrey pine, and lodgepole pine dominate. It requires large meadow systems for foraging and old growth timber for nesting.	Isolated observations in Butte Meadows and Stirling City regions. It has probably been extirpated as a breeding resident, but could become reestablished.	Status caused by habitat loss and degradation. Forested nesting areas have been destroyed by logging. Meadow foraging areas have been lost to, or damaged by, reservoirs, grazing, roads, and buildings.
Harlequin duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	--/SC	Uncommon and shy. Summers on swift rivers and along arctic shores. Winters in the heavy surf along rocky coasts.	Mountians and foothills, montane streams in the summer, lowland streams and reservoirs in the winter.	Probably extirpated as a breeder. May occur as a migrant, only rare winter resident.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic sustances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	--/SC	Nests in meadows and pastures, and is also found in marshes, mudflats, and beaches.	Grasslands, pasture, open agricultural land.	Uncommon, probably fewer than 500 birds. Winter resident.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic sustances, hunting, fishing and collision.

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Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	--/SC	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 Range	Below 2,000 feet elevation. Found in dense riparian stands of willows, cottonwoods, or live oaks; uses adjacent open lands for foraging, nests in abandoned crow, hawk, or magpie nests.	Poorly known, appears to be uncommon. Probable permanent resident.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	--/SC	Nests in open meadows or coniferous forests.	Open areas, all but aquatic.	Forages winter to spring at Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	--/SC	Lowlands and valleys throughout California.	Nests in dense grasslands and wetlands; forages in wetlands, grasslands, and agricultural fields.	Uncommon, generally low numbers. Occurs at Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve, spring and fall migration.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	FS/SC	Permanent resident of Klamath and Cascade Ranges, the north Coast Range from Del Norte County to Mendocino County, and the Sierra Nevada south to Kern County. Winter resident in Modoc, Lassen, Mono, and northern Inyo Counties. Above 1,500 feet elevation.	Usually nest near water on the north slope of mature coniferous forest. Goshawks require a mix of different forest age classes and forest structures for foraging and nesting. Known to nest in red fir, Jeffrey pine and lodgepole pine forests.	Nest in White Fir along Colby Creek in 1981. Infrequently found, numbers are low.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.

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Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	--/SC	Nests along the north coast from Marin County to Del Norte County, east through the Klamath and Cascade Ranges, and the northern tip of the Sacramento Valley. Also nests at Lake Tahoe, and lakes in Mono, Inyo and Kern Counties.	Nests in tree tops, power or telephone poles, and snags near the ocean, large lakes, or rivers with abundant fish populations.	Rare, may be fewer than 30 birds. One known eyrie in the upper Butte Creek Watershed near Stirling City. Occurs at Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve, spring and fall migration. Nesting on Angel Slough.	Loss of habitat and nest sites due to habitat destruction and removal of trees. Degradation of water, pesticides, human disturbance and illegal shooting.
Prairie falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	--/SC	Permanent resident of the south Coast, Transverse, Peninsular, and northern Cascade Ranges, the southeastern deserts, Inyo-White mountain, Modoc, Lassen, and Plumas Counties, and the foothills surrounding the Central Valley.	Nests on cliffs or escarpments adjacent to dry, open terrain, uplands, marshes, or seasonal agricultural wetlands.	Rare, may be less than three breeding pairs.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	FS/SC	Nests in California throughout the north Coast, south Coast, Klamath, Cascade, and Sierra Nevada Ranges. There are small, localized populations in Yolo, Sacramento, Santa Barbara, Orange, Riverside and San Diego Counties.	Nests in tree cavities, snags, and under bridges in a variety of conifer, riparian and hardwood forest types, often in colonies. Found from sea level to 6,000 feet elevation. Will use abandoned woodpecker or tree swallow nest sites.	Rare, close to extirpation locally.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	--/SC	Occurs in the Sierra Nevada, Cascades and northern Coast Ranges.	Montane forest for nesting; woodland and forest habitats for foraging.	Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve, fall through spring, probably extirpated as a breeder.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.

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Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	--SC	Permanent resident along the coast from Del Norte County to Monterey County, into the Sierra Nevada north of Nevada County, the plains east of the Cascade Range, and Mono County.	Uses freshwater and saltwater marshes, lowland meadows, and irrigated alfalfa fields; needs dense tule or tall grass for nesting and daytime roosts. Will use oak savannah, chaparral, and a mix of foothill pine/oak habitats during the non-breeding season.	Rare, probable permanent resident, extremely rare during the summer.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Swainsons hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	--/T	Found in the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, the Klamath Basin, and Butte Valley with most nesting sites in Yolo County.	Nests in oaks, foothill pine, and cottonwoods in or near riparian habitats; only a few trees needed for nesting. Forages in grasslands, irrigated pastures and grain fields. Small rodents are preferred prey.	It may be found throughout the lower Butte Creek Watershed including the foothill edge. Most occurrences are west of Hwy. 99	Status caused by loss of grassland (foraging) and woodland (nesting) habitats primarily to agricultural and urban land use conversion. Pesticides and rodenticides are additional problems.
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelatus tricolor</i>	FS/SC	Permanent resident in the Central Valley from Butte County through Kern County, on the south Coast and Pensinsular Ranges, and in part of San Diego, Los Angeles, Alameda, Sonoma, and Lake Counties. Breeding colonies in Siskiyou, Modoc, & Lassen Counties.	Nests colonially in vicinity of fresh water and marshy areas. The colonies prefer heavy growths of cattails and tules and other forms of dense vegetation, including blackberry thickets. Forage in grasslands and fields surrounding the nest colony.	Formally abundant, now appears to number only a few thousand birds. Adults have been recorded in the Butte Creek Watershed. No nesting sites observed, may be extirpated.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Vaux's swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	--SC	Vaux's swift nests in hollow trees in dense forests from Northern California to Canada.	Mountain habitats.	Poorly known, appears to be rare. Observed foraging at Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve where it is a Spring, Fall migrant.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.

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Western least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis hesperis</i>	--/SC	Common, but very shy, usually remaining hidden in tall fresh-water grasses and sedges.	Dense tule-bulrush stands in marshes.	Uncertain, appears to be uncommon.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	T/SC	Common on sand flats and alkali ponds	Shorelines and dikes of reservoirs, lakes, ponds, marshes and oxidation ponds.	Rare, may not occur annually. Fall and spring migrant.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FS/E	Riparian forest nester found along the broad, lower flood bottoms of the upper Sacramento, lower Feather, South Fork, Kern, Amargosa, Santa Ana, and Colorado Rivers.	Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods and lower story of blackberry, nettles or wild grape.	Currently sparse breeding populations occur along riparian areas of Butte Creek along the Butte Glenn County border, Little Butte Creek marsh, and Butte Sink.	Status apparently caused by DDT contamination, and pesticide use, (particularly aerial spraying) in nesting territories. Riparian habitat loss and degradation, especially in the Central Valley south of Colusa.
White-faced ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	--/SC	Uncommon. Breeds in California and Nevada.	Marshes, wet or flooded farmland-pastures	Appears to be stable, a few hundred occur.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic substances, hunting, fishing and collision.

Special Status Wildlife Known or With Potential to Occur in the Butte Creek Watershed, Butte County, California

Species		Legal Status	General Distribution	Associated Habitat	Occurrence within the Butte Creek	Threats
Common Name	Species Name	Federal/State				
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	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, and a small population in San Diego County.	Uses riparian areas with abundant willows. Prefers riparian willow thickets for breeding. Breeds between 2,000 and 8,000 feet elevation in the willow thickets of riparian and wet meadow habitats. Ususally breeds in meadows that are greater than 20 acres.	It may no longer breed in the Butte Creek Watershed but it could become reestablished. During migration it may be found in riparian habitat and open woodlands. A spring (April-May) and fall (August-September) migratory transient.	Status caused by the loss and degradation of riparian habitat due to water projects, channel maintenance, grazing, roads, building, and pesticides. Cowbird parasitism of the nest may be a problem.
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	--/SC	Isolated populations throughout California, below 2,000 feet elevation.	Breeds and forages in dense riparian forest, ususally near permanent water.	Uncommon, summer resident.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic sustances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	--/SC	This very small rail is rare and extremely shy. It inhabits fresh and salt marshes, also meadows and even grainfields.	Meadows, low growth marshes.	Status unknown, only one known occurrence.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic sustances, hunting, fishing and collision.
Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	--/SC	Nests throughout California except the Central Valley, the Mojave Desert region, and high altitudes in the Sierra Nevada. Winter resident along the Colorado River and in parts of Imperial and Riverside Counties.	Nests in riparian areas dominated by willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, or alder up to 8,000 foot elevations. Also known to nest in montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine and mixed conifer habitats with lots of brush.	Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve, may breed spring to fall.	Habitat destruction and degradation; birds are still being impacted by DDE in the U.S. Other threats include exposure to toxic sustances, hunting, fishing and collision.

Special Status Wildlife Known or With Potential to Occur in the Butte Creek Watershed, Butte County, California

Species	Legal Status	General Distribution	Associated Habitat	Occurrence within the Butte Creek	Threats	
Common Name	Species Name	Federal/State				
Mammals						
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--/SC	Uncommon resident throughout California except the north coast region.	Herbaceous shrubs, grasslands, and open habitats with dry soil.	Rare, if not extirpated.	Habitat destruction and degradation.
California mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	--/SC	Below 2,500 feet elevation.	Most montane types	Appears to be uncommon.	Habitat destruction and degradation.
Marysville kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys californicus</i>	--/SC	Valley-foothill edge through the county.	Grassland and foothill woodland.	Unknown.	Habitat destruction and degradation.
Mountain beaver	<i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i>	--/SC	Montane areas.	Streamsides of coniferous forests.	Unknown.	Habitat destruction and degradation.
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--/SC	Below 5,500 feet elevation.	Aerially over all types. Roots in caves, mines, crevices and occasionally in trees and buildings.	Unknown, but may be locally common. Permanent resident, hibernates.	Habitat destruction and degradation.
Pacific fisher	<i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	FS/--	Occurs from the Oregon border south through the north Coast Range to Sonoma County and through the Sierra Nevada to Kern County.	Prefers old-growth coniferous forests; uses tree cavities, downed logs, or rock crevices for nesting; riparian areas provide important foraging and hunting habitats.	Possible resident of Butte Creek House Ecological Reserve.	Habitat destruction and degradation.
Snowshoe hare	<i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i>	--/SC	Occurs in the Sierra Nevada south to Mono and Tulare Counties, generally staying between the 4,800 and	Found in conifer forest and in dense thickets of riparian vegetation or chaparral. Often located in the edge habitats.	Appears to be uncommon.	Habitat destruction and degradation.
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii pallescens</i>	--/SC	Throughout California except in humid coast forests.	Coniferous and board-leaved forests, oak and coniferous woodlands, and grassland, deserts, and meadows; caves and abandoned buildings for roosting and breeding.	May be extremely rare, possibly extirpated.	Habitat destruction and degradation.

Special Status Wildlife Known or With Potential to Occur in the Butte Creek Watershed, Butte County, California

Species		Legal Status	General Distribution	Associated Habitat	Occurrence within the Butte Creek	Threats
Common Name	Species Name	Federal/State				
Sierra Nevada Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes nescator</i>	FS/T	Cascade Range east to the Sierra Nevada then south to Tulare County.	Red fir and lodgepole pine forests, generally from 4,000 to 8,400 foot elevation; associated with mountain meadows.	This fox has been seen east of Butte Meadows.	Degradation of habitat and human encroachment as a result of logging, livestock grazing, recreation, trapping, illegal hunting and pesticide contamin-
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>	FS/T	Historic range in study area, no confirmed sightings in Sierra Nevada since early 1980's. Klamath and Cascade Ranges south through the Sierra Nevada to Tulare County.	Sighted in a variety of habitats from 1,600 to 14,200 foot elevations; most common in open terrain above timberline and subalpine forests.	There have been unsubstantiated sightings of this species in the Humbug Summit-Philbrook area.	Degradation of habitat and human encroachment from higher elevation timber harvesting, road construction, and livestock grazing. Human disturbance (sensitive to human presence and land uses), trapping and illegal hunting. Pesticides

Special Status Wildlife Known or With Potential to Occur in the Butte Creek Watershed, Butte County, California

Special Status Wildlife Known or With Potential to Occur in the Butte Creek Watershed, Butte County, California (Cont'd.)					
*STATUS EXPLANATIONS					
<u>Federal</u>					
E = Listed as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act.					
T = Listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act.					
C = Candidate for Federal listing as Endangered or Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act.					
FS = U.S. Forest Service sensitive species.					
<u>State</u>					
E = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act					
T = Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act					
SC = Department of Fish & Game Species of special concern					
FP = Fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code					
Sources; Natural Diversity Data Base, 1997, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game					