

APPENDIX G—SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of this appendix is to document special status species that are associated with BLM lands within the planning area. With new special status species being designated or delisted, the appropriate tables will be updated. Updated information, research, surveys, or monitoring would also be used to further define preferred habitats, and tables would periodically be edited to be current.

SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES

Idaho BLM sensitive plant species that occur or potentially could occur within the CFO planning area, along with preferred habitats for each species, are listed in **Table G-1**.

Table G-1
Special Status Species, Idaho BLM Sensitive and Watch List Plant Species
That Are Known to Occur on CFO Lands

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Habitat	Idaho BLM Status	Number of Populations ¹
Tolmie's onion <i>Allium tolmiei</i> var. <i>persimile</i>	Grassland communities on rocky, gravelly, or clayey site. Seasonally wet soils. Elevation generally between 2,500 to 5,000 feet.	3	1
Candystick Allotropa virgata	Limited to forest habitats in which lodgepole pine are dominant or in a few cases at least a significant component.	3	1
Jessica's aster <i>Aster jessicae</i>	Palouse Prairie and canyon grasslands, often near small drainages, but on dry ground. Generally found within ponderosa pine/snowberry, Idaho fescue/snowberry, and Douglas-fir/ninebark habitat types. Other associated species include bluebunch wheatgrass and arrowleaf balsamroot.	2	1
Payson's milkvetch Astragalus paysonii	Early- to mid-successional sites dominated by lodgepole pine with scattered Douglas-fir and western larch present. Found on north, northeast, and east aspects on flat to moderate slopes (up to 45%). Elevation generally between 4,600 and 5,800 feet.	3	1

Table G-1
Special Status Species, Idaho BLM Sensitive and Watch List Plant Species
That Are Known to Occur on CFO Lands *(continued)*

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Habitat	Idaho BLM Status	Number of Populations ¹
Deer-fern <i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Occurs at lower elevations (less than 4,200 ft.) within dense, moist, generally mature western red cedar and western hemlock forests. Most often grows in western redcedar/wild ginger (<i>Asarum caudatum</i>), western hemlock/wild ginger, or western hemlock/oakfern (<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>) habitat types. Usually on northern aspects and moderate slopes (10–60%).	3	1
Green-band mariposa lily <i>Calochortus macrocarpus</i> var. <i>maculosus</i>	Endemic to the canyons of the Lower Salmon, Lower Clearwater, and Lower Snake Rivers. Most commonly associated with bluebunch wheatgrass communities and to a lesser extent, Idaho fescue communities. It occurs primarily on dry, warm, south-facing slopes.	2	22
Broad-fruit mariposa lily <i>Calochortus nitidus</i>	Endemic to the Palouse Prairie and canyon grasslands and associated with canyon rims, ridges and upper slopes. It also occurs within natural forest openings and open ponderosa pine and/or Douglas-fir communities in forested uplands. The plant is shade-intolerant that occurs on flat to gentle or occasionally steep slopes, on all aspects.	2	47
Case's corydalis <i>Corydalis caseana</i> ssp. <i>bastata</i>	Primarily found along streams within the riparian area. Commonly found in cedar, Engelmann spruce and grand fir habitat types.	3	18
Idaho hawkbeard <i>Crepis bakeri</i> ssp. <i>idahoensis</i>	Found in Snake River canyonlands. It is widely scattered on dry to seasonally mesic open grassland slopes, benches, and ridges. It occurs on loamy and skeletal soils within canyon grasslands, primarily bluebunch wheatgrass-Sandberg's bluegrass and Idaho fescue/bluebunch wheatgrass communities.	2	1
Dwarf gray rabbitbrush <i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> ssp. <i>nanus</i>	Primarily restricted to exposed, dry, rocky ridges, outcrops, and associated stable, erosional debris. Most often found in the Craig Mountain area above 4,000 feet elevation. Soils are very shallow, rocky, and often with a gravelly and hard texture approaching an erosional pavement surface.	5	7
Chatterbox orchid <i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	Occurs within moist riparian habitats associated with springs, seeps, stream banks, and thermal sites.	3	1
Palouse goldenweed <i>Haplopappus liatrifolius</i>	Palouse Prairie and canyon grasslands, generally within the Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass habitat types. Other typical associated species include: prairiesmoke, western yarrow, northwest cinquefoil, and Nootka rose. Occurs from 1,900 to 3,000 feet.	2	2
Puzzling halimolobos <i>Halimolobos perplexa</i> var. <i>perpleja</i>	Found in the main Salmon River and Little Salmon River drainages and their tributaries. Commonly found on road cuts and other areas with disturbed soils.	5	5

Table G-1
Special Status Species, Idaho BLM Sensitive and Watch List Plant Species
That Are Known to Occur on CFO Lands *(continued)*

Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Idaho BLM Status	Number of Populations¹
Hazel's prickly phlox <i>Leptodactylon pungens</i> ssp. <i>hazeliae</i>	Found in shallow rocky soils, cliffs, scree areas and rock outcrops in canyon grasslands associated with bluebunch wheatgrass habitat types; usually found below 2,000 feet.	3	7
Spacious monkey-flower <i>Mimulus ampliatus</i>	Seepy basal outcrops and vernal seeps in open grassland or forest opening. Prefers particularly moist and shady sites. Known locations range from 2,600 to 6,900 feet in elevation.	2	1
MacFarlane's four-o'clock <i>Mirabilis macfarlanei</i>	Found in river canyon grassland habitats at elevations from 1,000 to 3,500 feet. Sites are dry and generally open, although scattered shrubs may be present. Plants can be found on all aspects, but often occur on southeast to western aspects. Habitat generally consists of bunchgrass communities dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass (<i>Agropyron spicatum</i>).	1 Threatened	6
Bank monkey-flower <i>Mimulus clivicola</i>	Regional endemic plant of the interior Pacific Northwest. Range includes northern to west-central Idaho and adjacent Oregon. Often found on moderately dry slopes in grassland or conifer openings, often in pockets of mineral soil, including sites where the soil has been exposed because of big game activity or roadcuts. In the CFO, usually found between 1,400 and 4,000 feet in elevation.	5	6
Hall's orthotrichum <i>Orthotrichum hallii</i> (moss)	Found on dry rocks that are shaded.	3	1
Goldenback fern <i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> ssp. <i>triangularis</i>	Rock crevices and open rocky slopes in valleys and foothills. Found often in partly shaded sites. From 1,500 to 2,700 feet.	3	1
Douglas' clover <i>Trifolium douglasii</i>	Found in meadows, riparian areas, and along streambanks.	2	1
Simpson's hedgehog cactus <i>Pediocactus simpsonii</i>	Generally occurs in a variety of open, rocky habitats in the Lower Salmon and Lower Snake River canyons between 1,600 to 5,500 feet in elevation. Occurs on all aspects, although mostly warmer exposures, and from flat to steep slopes. Soils are generally shallow, rocky and well drained.	5	2

Table G-1
Special Status Species, Idaho BLM Sensitive and Watch List Plant Species
That Are Known to Occur on CFO Lands *(continued)*

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Habitat	Idaho BLM Status	Number of Populations ¹
Spalding's catchfly <i>Silene spaldingii</i>	Occurs within Palouse Prairie and canyon grassland communities in Idaho. Occurs on undisturbed slopes or flats and swales, small undisturbed strips of vegetation surrounded by cultivated fields, often along lower tree line or near scattered ponderosa pine trees. Sites are dominated by Idaho fescue with numerous perennial herbs and scattered shrubs. Soils are typically silt/loams (loess) that are moderately deep.	1 Threatened	
Plumed clover <i>Trifolium plumosum</i> ssp. <i>amplifolium</i>	Dry to moderately moist Palouse Prairie, canyon grasslands, and meadows, within the Idaho fescues and bluebunch wheatgrass habitats in ponderosa pine stands.	2	4
Western ladies-tresses <i>Spiranthes porrifolia</i>	Typically occurring in seeps in Douglas-fir stands at lower timberline near transition to grasslands.	3	10
Purple thick-leaved thelypody <i>Thelypodium laciniatum</i> var. <i>streptanthoides</i>	Generally found in the Lower Snake River and Lower Salmon River canyons. Occurs on rocky outcrops and in crevices of canyon cliffs surrounded by bluebunch wheatgrass habitats. Although it occurs on all aspects, it is more common on southerly aspects. Elevations range from less than 900 up to 4,000 feet.	5	6
Idaho barren strawberry <i>Waldsteinia idahoensis</i>	Meadows and moist woods along streams. Toe to mid-slopes, occurs in moist and cools sites associated with grand-fir, cedar, and alpine fir zones.	3	13

¹Populations are defined as groupings of special status or watch list plants and colonies that are less than one air mile apart. A population may be made up of one to many special status or watch list plant occurrences.

Notes: In Idaho, the BLM has defined and further clarified the management of special status plants by designating species as either BLM Sensitive or Watch. The following categories are recognized:

Idaho BLM Special Status Plants Include Type 1 Through Type 4

Type 1: Federally Listed, Proposed and Candidate Species: Includes species that are listed under the Endangered Species Act, proposed or candidates for listing.

Idaho BLM Sensitive Plant Species Include Type 2 Through Type 4

Type 2: Rangewide/Globally Imperiled Species - High Endangerment: Includes species that are experiencing declines throughout their range with a high likelihood of being listed under the Endangered Species Act in the foreseeable future due to their rarity and significant endangerment factors.

Type 3: Rangewide/Globally Imperiled Species - Moderate Endangerment: Includes species that are globally rare with moderate endangerment factors. Their global rarity and inherent risks associated with rarity make them imperiled species.

Type 4: Species of Concern: Includes species that are generally rare in Idaho with currently low endangerment threats.

Idaho BLM Watch List Plant Species Include Type 5

Type 5: Watch List: Includes species that are not considered Idaho BLM sensitive species, but current population or habitat information suggests that species may warrant sensitive species status in the future.

SPECIAL STATUS MAMMALS, BIRDS, REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS, AND INVERTEBRATE SPECIES

Federally listed or candidate species that occur or potentially occur within the CFO planning area, along with preferred habitats for each species, are listed in **Table G-2**. Idaho BLM sensitive animal species that occur or potentially could occur within the CFO planning area, along with preferred habitats for each species, are listed in **Table G-3**.

Table G-2
Federally Listed and Candidate Animal Species in the CFO Planning Area

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Habitat	ESA Status (Idaho BLM Status)¹
Gray wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	Key components of wolf habitat are sufficient year-round prey base of ungulates and alternative prey, suitable and semi-secluded denning and rendezvous sites, and sufficient space with minimal exposure to humans.	Experimental – Nonessential Population
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Winter habitat for the bald eagle is primarily associated with the larger rivers and corridors, such as the Snake, Salmon, Clearwater River, South Fork Clearwater Rivers; and Dworshak Reservoir. Bald eagles will also utilize lower elevation uplands and prairie areas during winter periods, particularly if carrion is available. Winter habitat for bald eagles is a function of perch and roost site availability, as well as access to fish, waterfowl, and ungulate carrion as forage/prey. Nest sites have been documented in the Dworshak Reservoir area.	Threatened
Canada lynx <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Preferred habitats are Engelmann spruce/subalpine fir habitats above 4,000 feet in elevation. Lynx foraging habitat corresponds with snowshoe hare habitat because the hare is the lynx's primary prey. Snowshoe hare are most abundant in seedling/sapling lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, and Engelmann spruce. Den sites typically in hollow logs or rootwads within mesic, mature, or old growth coniferous forest.	Threatened
Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel <i>Spermophilus brunneus brunneus</i>	Preferred habitats include dry, rocky, sparsely vegetated meadows surrounded by forests of ponderosa pine or Douglas-fir. Meadow sites generally consist of dry, shallow soils with no tree encroachment. Ponderosa pine-shrub steppe habitat is also a characteristic of preferred habitat, below 6,000 feet. Recently found in a sub-alpine fire habitat along a ridge at approximately 7,500 feet. Within the planning area, only documented occurrences to date in Adams County.	Threatened
Yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Prefers riparian habitats with large dense stands of cottonwood and willow.	Candidate

¹Type 1 – Federally listed, proposed, and candidate species

Table G-3
Idaho BLM Sensitive Mammals, Birds, Amphibians, Reptiles, and Invertebrate Species
in the CFO Planning Area

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Habitat
<u>Mammals</u>	
Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>	Forested areas with minimal human intrusions at higher elevations provide preferred habitats.
Fisher <i>Martes pennanti</i>	Dense canopied, late seral timber types at higher elevations. Dead and down timber in grand fir, Douglas-fir, or other conifer types are most preferred.
California myotis <i>Myotis californicus</i>	Found in lower elevation areas up to approximately 5,500 feet. Uses a variety habitats, such as canyons, riparian areas, and grasslands. Within Idaho, primarily found in Adams County.
Fringed myotis <i>M. thysanodes</i>	Large trees, caves, mine tunnels, attics of old buildings. Insectivorous.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Plecotus townsendii</i>	Caves, mine tunnels, and buildings for roosts, obligate cave/mine user, may also feed on ground or in shrubs. Insectivorous.
Coast mole <i>Scapanus orarius</i>	Found in agricultural lands, grassy meadows, coniferous and deciduous forests and woodlands, and along streams. In Idaho, primarily found in Adams County.
<u>Birds</u>	
Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Primarily open country; specifically cliff localities adjacent to mountain valleys, rivers, and large bodies of water. Nest is cape on ledge of high cliff. Foods are primarily small birds.
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Forests, forest edge, open woodlands. Most common in ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine and Douglas-fir forests. Riparian habitats in winter. Nests are masses of twigs in tall conifers. Foods are tree squirrels, jackrabbits, ground squirrels, small birds, and occasionally grouse.
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	Open sagebrush, foothills, and grasslands with meadows interspersed. In winter open areas. Nests of sticks, grass, weeds, located on ground, rocks, trees, and large shrubs. Foods are rabbits, mice, and small rodents.
Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Steppe, canyon grasslands, to forests with cliffs. Nest is sticks and twigs on niche of cliff. Foods are ground squirrels, rodents, small birds.
Flammulated owl <i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Montane forests, open stands of fire-climax ponderosa pine or Douglas-fir forests. Nests in abandoned woodpecker holes. Primarily insectivorous.
Harlequin duck <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	In Idaho, breeds on forested mountain streams of relatively low gradient free of human disturbance. Breeds primarily on crustaceans, mollusks, insects, and a few small fishes. Has been found in Lochsa River and Lolo Creek drainages.
Lewis woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Open or logged forests, river groves in mountains. Nest is a hole in a tree. Foods are insects, berries, and fruits.
White-headed woodpecker <i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	Montane coniferous forests, primarily dry open forests with ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir. Nest is a hole in tree or stump, often close to ground. Food is primarily insects.
Williamson's sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus thryoidens</i>	Coniferous forests and burns at higher elevations in mountains. Nest is hole in tree. Foods are sap, insects, and inner bark.

Table G-3
Idaho BLM Sensitive Mammals, Birds, Amphibians, Reptiles, and Invertebrate Species
in the CFO Planning Area *(continued)*

Common Name	Habitat
<i>Scientific Name</i>	
Mountain quail <i>Oreotys pictus</i>	Riparian areas, shrub mountainsides, coniferous forests, and forest edge. Nests on ground. Foods are buds, seeds, grain, and insects.
Olive-sided flycatcher <i>Contopus borealis</i>	Open timber at meadow margins in sparse timber, burns, partially logged areas. Nest is woven twigs near end of a horizontal limb of a conifer. Food are insects caught while flying.
Hammond's flycatcher <i>Empidonax hammondi</i>	Found in coniferous forests and woodlands. Uses mature to over-mature forests; they are found in areas with large, tall trees and nest in mature trees. Prefer old-growth to mature stands of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir. Nest is woven cup of vegetation in deciduous tree. Eats such insects as beetles, moths, flies, bees, and wasps.
Willow flycatcher <i>E. traillii</i>	Riparian areas, swamps, willow thickets, open woodlands. Builds cup-shaped nest in shrub or deciduous tree. Insectivorous.
Calliope hummingbird <i>Stellula calliope</i>	Foothills and forested mountains. Nests in conifers. Foods are nectar and insects.
Brewer's sparrow <i>Spizella breweri</i>	Lowest elevations to highest (8,000 feet or more) in sagebrush valleys, dry grassy ridges of foothills, brushy plains to tree line, cultivated areas with brushy fence rows or patches. Nest is cup of grass and twigs usually in sagebrush. Foods are insects and seeds.
<u>Reptiles</u>	
Common garter snake <i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Inhabits wet or moist habitats. Preys primarily on earthworms, frogs, toads, salamanders, and fish.
<u>Amphibians</u>	
Northern leopard frog <i>Rana pipiens</i>	From desert low land to high mountains. Springs, creeks, rivers, ponds, canals, reservoirs where there is permanent water and growth of cattails or other aquatic vegetation. Insectivorous.
Coeur d'Alene salamander <i>Plethodon idahoensis</i>	Found in three primary habitats, which include springs or seepages, spray zones of waterfalls, and edges of streams. Often associated with fractured rock. Found in forested areas of northern Idaho. Areas within north-central Idaho include the North Fork Clearwater River, Lochsa River, and Selway River drainages.
Idaho giant salamander <i>Dicamptodon aterrimus</i>	Larvae usually inhabit clear cold streams but are also found in mountain lakes and ponds. Adults are found under rocks and logs in humid forests, near mountain streams, or on rocky shores of mountain lakes. Larvae feed on wide variety of aquatic invertebrates as well as some small vertebrates (e.g., fishes, tadpoles, or other larval salamanders). Adults eat terrestrial invertebrates, small snakes, shrews, and salamanders.
Western toad <i>Bufo boreas</i>	Streams, springs, grasslands, woodlands, mountain meadows. Usually in or near ponds, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams. Insectivorous.
Woodhouse toad <i>B. woodhousii</i>	Found in grasslands, shrub steppe, woods, river valleys, floodplains, and agricultural lands, usually in areas with deep, friable soils. Metamorphosed toads eat various small, terrestrial invertebrates. Larvae eat suspended matter, organic debris, algae, and plant tissue. Within north-central Idaho, primarily found in suitable habitats in Clearwater River subbasin (e.g., Nez Perce and Lewis Counties and northwest portion of Idaho County).

Table G-3
Idaho BLM Sensitive Mammals, Birds, Amphibians, Reptiles, and Invertebrate Species
in the CFO Planning Area *(continued)*

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Habitat
<u>Invertebrates</u>	
Columbia River tiger beetle <i>Cicindela columbica</i>	Sandy beaches/riparian areas along the Salmon River.
Mission Creek oregonian <i>Cryptomastix magnidentata</i>	Scattered colonies occur along one side of a half-mile stretch of Mission Creek. The species lives in moist, rocky, well-shaded forest with understory forbs and deciduous trees. Also found in moist and mossy, rather open grassy limestone and mixed limestone-basalt taluses a short distance above the floodplains of Mission Creek.
Marbled disc <i>Discus marmorensis</i>	Generally found at moderate elevations on limestone terrain in relatively intact, moist, well-shaded (closed to nearly closed canopy) ponderosa pine forest, with diverse deciduous and forb understory. Occasionally occurs in moist schist taluses in forested areas. Colonies are generally near stream edges and at the base of steep slopes, moist sites near permanent water preferred. Found in central portion of a few large Salmon River tributaries in the vicinity of Lucile (e.g., John Day Creek, Slate Creek).
Shortface lanx <i>Fisberola nuttalli</i>	Found in unpolluted, swift-flowing, highly oxygenated, cold water on stable boulder-gravel substrate, in small to large rivers, often in the vicinity of rapids. Locally found in the Snake River (Hells Canyon) and the lower portion of the Salmon River.
Columbia pebblesnail <i>Fluminicola columbianus</i>	Occurs in the mainstem Salmon River. Restricted to small-large rivers, in swift current on stable gravel to boulder substrate in cold, unpolluted, highly oxygenated water, generally in areas with few aquatic macrophytes or edaphytic algae.
Idaho banded mountainsnail <i>Oreohelix idahoensis idahoensis</i>	Occurs in low-middle elevation limestone and calcareous schist outcrops and talus. Typically in rather dry and open terrain associated with canyon grasslands and shrubs. Original distribution was a small area on both sides of the Salmon River from the mouth of China Creek (near Lucile) to Race Creek. Occurs within the Lucile Caves ACEC/RNA.
Whorled mountainsnail <i>O. vortex</i>	The species occurs in low to mid elevations in the Salmon River drainage, from Rock Creek to Riggins. Restricted to large-scale taluses. Sites are typically rather dry and open. Grasses common at preferred sites, with some forbs and shrubs.
Boulder pile mountainsnail <i>O. jugalis</i>	Found in lower elevation areas in the Salmon River canyon, from river mile 20 to Riggins. Occurs in rock taluses and boulder piles. Sites generally open and can be seasonally dry. Plant associates include hackberry, shrubs, and grasses.
Striate mountainsnail <i>O. strigosa goniogyra</i>	This snail is found mostly on forested outcrops (ponderosa pine), with lithologies ranging from greenish schist to limestone. Occurs in the Lower Salmon River area, in the vicinity of Riggins. May be limited to a few colonies in Race Creek drainage and Lake Creek.
Lava rock mountainsnail <i>O. waltoni</i>	Found in dry open areas occurring in the Lower Salmon River. Occurs between White Bird and Riggins, primarily in the Lucile and John Day Creek area. Associated with basalts and mixed schist/alluvium sites. Common plants found at sites are grasses and shrubs.

SPECIAL STATUS FISH SPECIES

Federally listed fish species that could occur within the CFO planning area, along with aquatic habitats for each species, are listed in **Table G-4**. Idaho BLM sensitive fish species that occur or potentially could occur within the CFO planning area, along with preferred habitats for each species, are listed in **Table G-5**.

Table G-4
Idaho BLM Threatened and Endangered Fish Species in the CFO Planning Area

Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	ESA Status (Idaho BLM Status)¹
Sockeye salmon <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	Within the planning area, sockeye salmon utilize the Snake and Salmon River for upstream and downstream passage. Sockeye salmon spawn in the upper Salmon River drainage, and currently utilize the gravel areas of several lakes for spawning.	Endangered
Spring/summer chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Spring/summer chinook salmon use smaller, higher elevation tributary systems for spawning and juvenile rearing. Spawning streams need clean gravels for successful egg development and fry emergence. Preferred streams are generally low gradient, and have good quality pools, spawning areas, and cover conditions.	Threatened (Snake and Salmon River drainages)
Fall chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Fall chinook salmon are mainstem river spawners, utilizing the Snake, Salmon, Clearwater Rivers primarily for spawning and rearing. Spawning has also been documented in several of the smaller rivers, such as the lower South Fork Clearwater River.	Threatened
Steelhead trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Steelhead spawn and rear in stream and small river habitat. Spawning streams need clean gravels for successful egg development and fry emergence. Larger mainstem rivers used for upstream and downstream passage. Most accessible drainages with suitable habitats are utilized by steelhead trout.	Threatened
Bull trout <i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Bull trout exhibit three life histories in Idaho: adfluvial, fluvial and resident. Preferred habitats for spawning and rearing are cooler waters, that have clean spawning gravels, with good cover conditions.	Threatened

¹Type 1 – Federally listed, proposed, and candidate species.

**Table G-5
Idaho BLM Sensitive Fish Species in the CFO Planning Area**

Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Idaho BLM Status¹
Pacific lamprey <i>Lampetra tridentata</i>	Pacific lamprey is anadromous and historical distribution is similar to anadromous salmon and steelhead. They primarily spawn in tributary streams and use the main stem rivers for upstream and downstream passage. A significant decline in historical distribution for Pacific lamprey occurs within the planning area, and occupied habitats are limited.	2
Spring/summer chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Spring/summer chinook salmon use smaller, higher elevation tributary systems for spawning and juvenile rearing. Spawning streams need clean gravels for successful egg development and fry emergence. Preferred spawning streams are generally low gradient, and have good quality pools, spawning areas, and cover conditions.	2
Westslope cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi</i>	Westslope cutthroat trout exhibit three life histories in Idaho: adfluvial, fluvial and resident. Uses smaller higher elevation streams for spawning and juvenile rearing. Preferred spawning streams have clean gravels, good quality pools, and complex habitat structure, such as provided by large woody debris. Migratory fluvial fish use mainstem rivers for travel corridors and foraging.	2
Redband trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri</i>	Redband trout divided into two groups, one evolved with steelhead trout and other group evolved outside the historical range of steelhead (above full fish passage barriers). Preferred spawning streams include good quality spawning gravels, with suitable complex habitat (large woody debris), with good ratio of pools and riffles. Also found in mainstem rivers and lakes.	2

¹Type 2: Rangewide/globally imperiled species

Type 3: Regional/state imperiled species

Type 4: Peripheral species