

**Appendix B**  
**Common and Special Status Species Tables and USFWS Species List**



Table B-1. Common Plant Species Observed at the Restoration Site

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>
Fat Hen	<i>Atriplex triangularis</i>
Wild Oats	<i>Avena spp.</i>
Coyotebush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>
Bare Ground	-
Wild Turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Brass Buttons	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>
Salt Grass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>
Duff	-
Small Spikerush	<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
Common Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Alkali Heath	<i>Frankenia salina</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium stramineum</i>
Gum-plant	<i>Grindelia hirsutula</i>
Saltmarsh Daisy	<i>Jaumea carnosa</i>
Baltic Rush	<i>Juncus balticus</i>
Wild Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Litter	-
Perennial Rye Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Hyssop Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i>
Open Water	-
Prostrate Knotweed	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>
Rabbitfoot Beardgrass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>
Common Wild Radish	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
Curly Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Common Pickleweed	<i>Salicornia virginica</i>
American Bulrush	<i>Scirpus americanus</i>
California Bulrush	<i>Scirpus californicus</i>
Saltmarsh Bulrush	<i>Scirpus maritimus</i>
Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>

Table B-2. Common Bird Species Observed at Cullinan Ranch

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>
Cinammon Teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>
Unidentified Duck	-
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
White-tailed Kite <sup>a</sup>	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>
Unidentified Shorebird	-
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>

Table B-3. Special-status Flora and Fauna with potential to occur in the Project Area

Common and Scientific Name	Federal / State / (CNPS)	California Distribution	Habitats	Likelihood of Occurrence in Study Area
<b>Plants</b>				
Suisun marsh aster <i>Aster lentus</i>	SC/-/-/1 B	Delta, Suisun Marsh, Suisun Bay, Contra Costa, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Solano Counties. Seriously threatened by marsh habitat alteration and loss. Intergrades into <i>A. chilensis</i> .	Brackish and freshwater marsh, silty areas, 0-3 meters. Occurs with pickleweed, arrow grass, salt bush, bulrush, soft bird's-beak, and Delta tule pea. Blooms May through November.	A population is reported 2 miles northeast of Pond 8 at Fagan Marsh Ecological Reserve on the Napa River. Other populations may occur along sloughs and the Napa River in the project area, and may be affected by ground disturbance or changes in hydrology and sedimentation.
San Joaquin spearscale <i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i>	SC/-/-/1 B	Alameda, Contra Costa, Colusa, Glenn, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Sacramento, San Benito, Santa Clara*, San Joaquin*, Solano, Tulare*, and Yolo Counties. Threatened by grazing, agriculture, and development.	Alkali grassland, alkali scrub, alkali meadows, saltbush scrub. Occurs with salt grass and alkali heath above pickleweed habitat. Blooms April through October.	A population is reported 1 mile east of Pond 4 across the Napa River. This species may occur in suitable habitat in the project area and be affected by ground disturbance and changes in hydrology and sedimentation.

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<p>Soft bird's-beak <i>Cordylantus mollis</i> ssp. <i>mollis</i></p>	<p>E/R/1B San Francisco Bay region, Suisun Marsh, Contra Costa, Marin*, Napa, Sacramento*, Solano, Sonoma*. Limited to nine extant populations covering a total of &lt;31 acres, with three sites &lt;1 acre. Threatened by erosion, marsh drainage, urbanization, collecting, invasion by pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>) and pollution.</p>	<p>Tidal salt marsh, 0-3 meters. An annual, hemiparasitic herb with fluctuating population levels. Occurs in upper tidal marsh near the limits of tidal action with pickleweed, salt grass, fleshy jaumea, alkali heath, perennial ryegrass, arrow grass, and Suisun marsh aster. Blooms July through November.</p>	<p>A population on degraded, marginal habitat on the south levee at the confluence of Dutchman and South Sloughs near Pond 3 had 50 individuals in 1982, but was not seen in 3 subsequent searches. This population may be extirpated. A population at Bentley Wharf 0.25 mile west of Pond 7A is considered extirpated. A 3-acre population occurs on Fagan Slough on the Napa River 2 miles northeast of Pond 8, but project activities would not affect this site. Regular surveys by DWR at the Napa River Unit have not identified new populations. A low probability exists that unknown populations occur in the project area.</p>
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<p>Delta tule pea <i>Lathyrus jepsonii</i> var. <i>jepsonii</i></p>	<p>SC/--/1 B</p>	<p>Delta to San Francisco Bay region, Alameda, Contra Costa, Napa, Sacramento, Santa Clara*, San Joaquin, and Solano Counties. Most populations small. Threatened by agriculture, water diversions, and erosion.</p>	<p>Coastal and estuarine marshes, 0-4 meters. Occurs with salt grass, pickleweed, arrow grass, bulrush, fleshy jaumea, Suisun marsh aster, and soft bird's-beak. Blooms May-September.</p>	<p>Several populations are reported from the immediate vicinity of the project area, including a 45.7-acre population at South Slough, and along the Napa River at Coon Island and CDFG Pond 8. Populations likely occur along sloughs and may occur in the project area. Changes in hydrology or sedimentation. Populations sometimes are ephemeral, so additional populations may occur in the future.</p>
<p>Mason's lilaeopsis <i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i></p>	<p>SC/R/1 B</p>	<p>Southern Sacramento Valley, Delta, northeast San Francisco Bay area, Alameda, Contra Costa, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Solano Counties. Locally common in Suisun Bay. Threatened by erosion channel stabilization, development, flood control projects, recreation, agriculture, shading resulting from marsh succession, and competition with nonnative <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>. Many populations ephemeral, exploiting newly deposited or exposed sediments.</p>	<p>Freshwater and brackish intertidal marshes, streambanks in riparian scrub, silty areas generally at mean sea level. Occurs with arrow grass, fleshy jaumea, brass buttons and pickleweed. Blooms April-November.</p>	<p>Populations are reported from the banks of the Napa River above and below the project site. The closest reported population is 0.25 mile across the Napa River from CDFG Pond 3. Populations may occur in the project area, and may be affected by ground disturbance or changes in hydrology and sedimentation.</p>

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<p>Marin knotweed <i>Polygonum marinense</i></p>	<p>SC/--/3</p>	<p>Coastal Marin, Napa, Solano, and Sonoma Counties. Known from fewer than 15 occurrences. Taxonomic status uncertain, related to <i>P. aviculare</i>; possibly synonym of <i>P. robertii</i>, a nonnative plant.</p>	<p>Coastal salt marsh and higher elevation coastal brackish marsh, 0-10 meters. Occurs with pickleweed, salt grass, and gum plant. Blooms April through October.</p>	<p>3 populations are reported from the project vicinity, including Fagan Marsh about 3 miles northeast of the project area, across the Napa River. Populations may occur in suitable habitats in project area, and ground disturbance or changes in hydrology and sedimentation may affect this species.</p>
<p>California cord grass <i>Spartina foliosa</i></p>	<p>SC/--/--</p>	<p>Coastal California, including Bay Area, Del Norte, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. Extirpated from San Francisco Bay. Threatened by habitat conversion and hybridization with nonnative smooth cord grass (<i>S. alternifolia</i>).</p>	<p>Coastal salt marsh and brackish marsh, 0-10 meters (mostly 0.2-0.4 meters MTL). Occurs with smooth cord grass, arrow grass, pickleweed, and alkali heath. Blooms May through July.</p>	<p>Coon Island supports the greatest extant population of California cord grass in the Bay Area. This species has rapidly colonized habitats &gt;0.2 meters MTL within 0-3 years. Nonnative competing cord grasses, which have adversely affected populations in most of the Bay Area, was recently reported from the Napa River Salt Marsh Restoration Project Area. This species is expected to occur in the project area and vicinity in lower tidal marsh habitats.</p>



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<b>Amphibians</b>				
California red-legged frog <i>Rana aurora draytoni</i>	T/SSC	Found along the coast and coastal mountain ranges of California from Marin County to San Diego County; Sierra Nevada (above 1,000 ft), from Butte County to Fresno County.	Permanent and semipermanent aquatic habitats, such as creeks and coldwater ponds, with emergent and submergent vegetation and riparian species along the edges; may estivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods.  Small ponds, lakes, or vernal pools in grass-lands and oak woodlands for larvae; rodent burrows, rock crevices, or fallen logs for cover for adults and for summer dormancy.	Low – Designated critical habitat west of study area – no known occurrences from Cullinan Ranch Site or surrounding area.  Closest occurrence is 7 miles east.
California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	T/SSC	Central Valley, including Sierra Nevada foothills, up to approximately 1,000 feet, and coastal region from Butte County south to northeastern San Luis Obispo County.		Low – limited suitable habitat, no known occurrences from Cullinan Ranch. No migratory routes to project area.
<b>Reptiles</b>				
Northwestern pond turtle <i>Clemmys marmorata marmorata</i>	SC/SSC	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 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	Moderate – no known occurrences from Cullinan Ranch, suitable habitat present on site but surrounding habitat is tidal.  Closest occurrence is 6 miles north.

Table B-3. Special-status Flora and Fauna with potential to occur in the Project Area

Birds	--/SSC	Winters along the entire California coast and inland over the Coast Ranges into the Central Valley from Tehama County to Fresno County; a permanent resident along the coast from Monterey County, and the islands off San Francisco; also breeds in the San Francisco Bay area and in Yolo and Sacramento Counties.	Rocky coastlines, beaches, inland ponds, and lakes; needs open water for foraging, and nests in riparian forests or on protected islands, usually in snags.	High – suitable foraging habitat present, observed at Cullinan Ranch Site.
Double-crested cormorant (nesting colony) <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>				
American bittern <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	SC/--	Breeds throughout length of the state, west of the Sierra Nevada, and in suitable habitat in southern portion of its range.	Freshwater marshes, and occasionally salt marsh.	Moderate – suitable foraging habitat present.
Great egret <i>Ardea alba</i>	--/--	Breeds the entire length of the state, withdrawing from northeastern portions in winter.	Coastal salt and freshwater marshes and lagoons, mudflats, river and lake margins.	High – suitable habitat present.
Snowy egret (rookery) <i>Egretta thula</i>	--/--	Occurs over most of the state, less commonly in the northern portions.	Coastal lagoons, saltwater marshes, bays, estuaries, freshwater marshes, lakes, rivers, and streams.	High – Suitable foraging habitat present.
Black-crowned night heron (rookery) <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	--/--	Breeds over the length of the state.	Saltwater and freshwater marshes.	High – Suitable habitat present, observed in vicinity.
Great blue heron (rookery) <i>Ardea herodias</i>	--/--	Breeds the entire length of the state. Does not breed in eastern portion of state except Salton Sea and Colorado River area.	Saltwater and freshwater marshes.	High – Suitable foraging habitat present, rookeries known Napa Sonoma Marsh area.

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White-tailed Kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	--/FP	Low land areas west of Sierra Nevada from head of Sacramento Valley south, including coastal valleys and foothills to western San Diego County at the Mexican border.	Low foothills or valley areas with valley or live oaks, riparian areas, and marshes near open grasslands for foraging.	High – Suitable foraging habitat present, known from Cullinan Ranch Site.
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	SC/SSC	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.	Low – winter foraging habitat only.
Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	--/SSC	Throughout lowland California; has been recorded in fall at high elevations.	Grasslands, meadows, marshes, and seasonal and agricultural wetlands providing tall cover.	High – Suitable nesting and foraging habitat present, observed at Cullinan Ranch Site.
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	--/SSC	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.	Moderate – winter migrant only.
Sora rail <i>Laterallus</i>		Permanent resident in the San Francisco Bay area and eastward through the Delta into Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties; Small populations in Marin, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Orange, Riverside, and Imperial Counties.	Tidal salt marshes associated with heavy growth of pickleweed; also occurs in brackish marshes or freshwater marshes at low elevations.	High – Suitable nesting and foraging habitat along outboard levees. Recorded during surveys.

Table B-3. Special-status Flora and Fauna with potential to occur in the Project Area

	SC/T	Permanent resident in the San Francisco Bay area and eastward through the Delta into Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties; Small populations in Marin, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Orange, Riverside, and Imperial Counties.	Tidal salt marshes associated with heavy growth of pickleweed; also occurs in brackish marshes or freshwater marshes at low elevations.	High – Suitable nesting and foraging habitat along outboard levees. Recorded during surveys.
Black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>				
California clapper rail <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>	E/E	Marshes around the San Francisco Bay area and east to Suisun Marsh.	Restricted to salt marshes and tidal sloughs; usually associated with heavy growth of pickleweed; feeds on mollusks removed from the mud in sloughs.	Moderate – Incidental occurrence.
Western snowy plover (coastal populations) <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> (nesting)	T/SSC	Population defined as those birds that nest adjacent to or near tidal waters, including all nests along the mainland coast, peninsulas, offshore islands, and adjacent bays and estuaries. Twenty breeding sites are known in California from Del Norte to San Diego County.	Coastal beaches above the normal high-tide limit in flat, open areas with sandy or saline substrates; vegetation and driftwood are usually sparse or absent.	Moderate– reported at the Guadalcanal Village site directly adjacent to the east. May forage at CDFG Pond 1; No suitable nesting habitat at Cullinan Ranch.
Long-billed curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i>	--/SSC	Nests in northeastern California in Modoc, Siskiyou, and Lassen Counties. Winters along the coast and in interior valleys west of Sierra Nevada.	Nests in high-elevation grasslands adjacent to lakes or marshes. During migration and in winter, frequents coastal beaches and mudflats and interior grasslands and agricultural fields.	High – foraging habitat only; observed at Cullinan Ranch.

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<p>Caspian tern (nesting colony) <i>Sterna caspia</i></p>	<p>--/--</p>	<p>Nesting colonies area located at south San Francisco Bay, San Diego Bay, and several lakes in Modoc and Lassen Counties; small colonies recently reported on Humboldt Bay, San Pablo Bay, and Elkhorn Slough (Monterey County).</p>	<p>Nests in dense colonies on sandy estuarine shores, on levees in salt ponds, and on islands in alkali and freshwater lakes.</p>	<p>Moderate – historical breeder in area, current summer migrant only, observed at Cullinan Ranch.</p>
<p>Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i></p>	<p>--/SSC</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Freshwater and salt marshes, lowland meadows, and irrigated alfalfa fields; needs dense tules or tall grass for nesting and daytime roosts.</p>	<p>High – Suitable foraging habitat present. Observed at Site.</p>
<p>Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i></p>	<p>SC/SSC</p>	<p>Lowlands throughout California, including the Central Valley, northeastern plateau, southeastern deserts, and coastal areas; rare along south coast.</p>	<p>Level, open, dry, heavily grazed or low-stature grassland or desert vegetation with available burrows.</p>	<p>Low – limited suitable nesting and wintering habitat (no ground squirrel burrows).</p>
<p>Salt marsh common yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sunuosa</i></p>	<p>SC/SSC</p>	<p>Found only in the San Francisco Bay area in Marin, Napa, Sonoma, Solano, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Alameda Counties.</p>	<p>Freshwater marshes in summer and salt or brackish marshes in fall and winter; requires tall grasses, tules, and willow thickets for nesting and cover.</p>	<p>High – suitable habitat present, observed at Cullinan Ranch.</p>

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<p>San Pablo song sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i></p>	<p>SC/SSC</p>	<p>Found in San Pablo Bay area.</p>	<p>Uses tidal sloughs in pickleweed marshes; requires tall bushes (usually <i>grindelia</i>) along sloughs for cover, nesting, and songposts; forages over mudbanks and in the pickleweed.</p>	<p>High – Suitable nesting and foraging habitat present.</p>
<p>Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i></p>	<p>SC/SSC</p>	<p>Largely endemic to California; permanent residents in the Central Valley 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.</p>	<p>Nests in dense colonies in emergent marsh vegetation, such as tules and cattails, or upland; probably 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.</p>	<p>Moderate – suitable foraging habitat.</p>
<p>California horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris</i></p>	<p>--/SSC</p>	<p>Found throughout California, but less common in mountain regions and on the North Coast.</p>	<p>Common in a variety of open habitats with sparse vegetation. Found from grasslands along the coast and deserts near sea level to alpine dwarf-shrub habitat above treeline. Migrates to lower elevations in the winter and from out of state.</p>	<p>Moderate – Suitable wintering and foraging habitat present, known from vicinity of Cullinan Ranch.</p>

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<b>Mammals</b>				
Pale Townsend's (=western) big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	SC/SSC	Klamath Mountains, Cascades, Sierra Nevada, Central Valley, Transverse and Peninsular Ranges, Great Basin, and the Mojave and Sonora Deserts. Coastal regions from Del Norte County south to Santa Barbara County.	Mesic habitats; glean insects from brush or trees and feeds along habitat edges. Roosts in caves, tunnels, mines, and dark attics of abandoned buildings. Very sensitive to disturbances and may abandon a roost after one on-site visit.	Moderate – Suitable foraging habitat present.
Pacific Townsend's (=western) big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii</i>	SC/SSC			Moderate – Suitable foraging habitat present.
Yuma myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	SC/--	Common and widespread throughout most of California except the Colorado and Mojave deserts.	Found in a wide variety of habitats from sea level to 11,000 feet, but uncommon above 8,000 feet. Optimal habitat is open forests and woodlands near water bodies.	Moderate – Suitable foraging habitat present.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--/SSC	Occurs throughout California except the high Sierra from Shasta to Kern County and the northwest coast, primarily at lower and middle elevations.	Occurs in a variety of habitats from desert to coniferous forest. Most closely associated with oak, yellow pine, redwood, and giant sequoia habitats in northern California and oak woodland, grassland, and desert scrub in southern California. Relies heavily on trees for roosts.	Moderate – Suitable foraging habitat present.

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Greater western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	SC/SSC	Occurs along the western Sierra primarily at low to middle elevations and widely distributed throughout the southern coast ranges. Recent surveys have detected the species north to the Oregon border.	Found in a wide variety of habitats from desert scrub to montane conifer. Roosts and breeds in deep, narrow rock crevices, but may also use crevices in trees, buildings, and tunnels.	Moderate – Suitable foraging habitat present.
Suisun ornate shrew <i>Sorex ornatus sinuosus</i>	SC/SSC	Restricted to tidal marshes of the northern shores of San Pablo and Suisun Bays, both in Solano County.	Tidal, salt, and brackish marshes containing pickleweed, grindelia, bulrushes, or cattails; requires driftwood or other objects for nesting cover.	Moderate – suitable habitat along outboard levee.
Salt marsh harvest mouse <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	E/E	San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun Bays.	Salt marshes with dense plant cover of pickleweed and fat hen; adjacent to an upland site.	High – suitable habitat present in remnant tidal marsh, known from area, recorded at Cullinan Ranch outboard levee in 1999.
<b>Fish</b>				
Central California Coastal Steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	T/SCC	Spawns in fresh water; juveniles rear in fresh and estuarine waters before migrating to the ocean.	Central Valley rivers and streams.	Juveniles migrating to the ocean may occur in South Slough and Dutchman Slough. San Pablo Bay is within the critical habitat designated for winter run Chinook Salmon.
Central Valley Steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	T/C			
Chinook Salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	PT/SSC			
Winter Run Chinook Salmon Spring Run				
Chinook Salmon fall and late fall run				



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Tidewater Goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	E/SSC	Coastal California.	Shallow lagoons and lower reaches of streams.	No longer believed to be present in the project vicinity.
Sacramento Splittail <i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	--/SSC	Generally upstream of San Pablo Bay.	Tidal, freshwater and low salinity habitats.	Recorded in CDFG Pond 3 just north of the project area in 1999.
California cord grass <i>Spartina foliosa</i>	SC/--/--	Coastal California, including Bay Area, Del Norte, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. Extirpated from San Francisco Bay. Threatened by habitat conversion and hybridization with nonnative smooth cord grass ( <i>S. alternifolia</i> ).	Coastal salt marsh and brackish marsh, 0-10 meters (mostly 0.2-0.4 meters MTL). Occurs with smooth cord grass, arrow grass, pickleweed, and alkali heath. Blooms May-July.	Coon Island immediately adjacent to several ponds in the project area supports the greatest extant population of California cord grass in the Bay Area. In other restoration projects, this species has rapidly colonized habitats >0.2 meters MTL within 0-3 years. Nonnative competing cord grasses, which have adversely affected populations in most of the Bay Area, was recently reported from the Napa River Salt Marsh Restoration Project Area. This species is expected to occur in the project area and vicinity in lower tidal marsh habitats.

Status explanations:

**Federal**

E = listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act

T = listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act

SC = species of concern; species for which existing information indicates that it may warrant listing, but for which substantial biological information to support a proposed rule is lacking

-- = no listing

**State**

E =

T =

FP =

SSC =

R = listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act. This category is no longer used for newly listed plants, but some plants previously listed as rare retain this designation

-- = no listing

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS)**

1B = list 1B species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

3 = list 3 species: plants about which more information is needed to determine status

\* = known populations believed extirpated from that county



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**

Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office  
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605  
Sacramento, California 95825



May 31, 2007

Document Number: 070531013620

Brook Vinnedge  
NRM Environmental  
301 Howard Street  
Suite 1410  
San Francisco, CA 94105

Subject: Species List for Cullinan Ranch

Dear: Brook Vinnedge

We are sending this official species list in response to your May 31, 2007 request for information about endangered and threatened species. The list covers the California counties and/or U.S. Geological Survey 7½ minute quad or quads you requested.

Our database was developed primarily to assist Federal agencies that are consulting with us. Therefore, our lists include all of the sensitive species that have been found in a certain area *and also ones that may be affected by projects in the area*. For example, a fish may be on the list for a quad if it lives somewhere downstream from that quad. Birds are included even if they only migrate through an area. In other words, we include all of the species we want people to consider when they do something that affects the environment.

Please read Important Information About Your Species List (below). It explains how we made the list and describes your responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act.

Our database is constantly updated as species are proposed, listed and delisted. If you address proposed and candidate species in your planning, this should not be a problem. However, we recommend that you get an updated list every 90 days. That would be August 29, 2007.

Please contact us if your project may affect endangered or threatened species or if you have any questions about the attached list or your responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act. A list of Endangered Species Program contacts can be found at [www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/branches.htm](http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/branches.htm).

**Endangered Species Division**



**Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in  
or may be Affected by Projects in the Counties and/or  
U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Minute Quads you requested**

Document Number: 070531013620

Database Last Updated: March 5, 2007

### Quad Lists

#### Listed Species

##### Invertebrates

*Branchinecta conservatio*

*Conservancy fairy shrimp (E)*

*Branchinecta lynchi*

*Critical habitat, vernal pool fairy shrimp (X)*

*vernal pool fairy shrimp (T)*

*Speyeria callippe callippe*

*callippe silverspot butterfly (E)*

*Syncaris pacifica*

*California freshwater shrimp (E)*

##### Fish

*Acipenser medirostris*

*green sturgeon (T) (NMFS)*

*Eucyclogobius newberryi*

*tidewater goby (E)*

*Hypomesus transpacificus*

*delta smelt (T)*

*Oncorhynchus kisutch*

*coho salmon - central CA coast (E) (NMFS)*

*Oncorhynchus mykiss*

*Central California Coastal steelhead (T) (NMFS)*

*Central Valley steelhead (T) (NMFS)*

*Critical habitat, Central California coastal steelhead (X) (NMFS)*

*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*

*Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon (T) (NMFS)*

*Critical habitat, winter-run chinook salmon (X) (NMFS)*

*winter-run chinook salmon, Sacramento River (E) (NMFS)*

##### Amphibians

*Rana aurora draytonii*

*California red-legged frog (T)*

##### Birds

*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*

*western snowy plover (T)*

*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

*bald eagle (T)*

*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*

*California brown pelican (E)*

*Rallus longirostris obsoletus*

*California clapper rail (E)*

*Sternula antillarum (=Sterna, =albifrons) browni*

*California least tern (E)*

*Strix occidentalis caurina*

*northern spotted owl (T)*

## Mammals

*Reithrodontomys raviventris*

*salt marsh harvest mouse (E)*

## Plants

*Cordylanthus mollis ssp. mollis*

*soft bird's-beak (E)*

*Lasthenia conjugens*

*Contra Costa goldfields (E)*

*Critical habitat, Contra Costa goldfields (X)*

## Proposed Species

### Plants

*Cordylanthus mollis ssp. mollis*

*Critical habitat, soft bird's-beak (PX)*

## Candidate Species

### Fish

*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*

*Central Valley fall/late fall-run chinook salmon (C) (NMFS)*

*Critical habitat, Central Valley fall/late fall-run chinook (C) (NMFS)*

## Quads Containing Listed, Proposed or Candidate Species:

CUTTINGS WHARF (483A)

## County Lists

No county species lists requested.

### Key:

(E) *Endangered* - Listed as being in danger of extinction.

(T) *Threatened* - Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.

(P) *Proposed* - Officially proposed in the Federal Register for listing as endangered or threatened.

(NMFS) Species under the Jurisdiction of the [National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service](http://www.nmfs.gov). Consult with them directly about these species.

*Critical Habitat* - Area essential to the conservation of a species.

(PX) *Proposed Critical Habitat* - The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.

(C) *Candidate* - Candidate to become a proposed species.

(V) Vacated by a court order. Not currently in effect. Being reviewed by the Service.

(X) *Critical Habitat* designated for this species

