

## APPENDIX F: SPECIES LIST



## SPECIES LIST

The following table indicates whether the species from the official species lists (USFWS 2013; CDFW 2013) are known or expected to occur within the analysis/action area, suitable habitat is present, or if not why they are excluded from further analysis. California rare plants that are not federally or state listed and may occur within the analysis area were also included in the table.

**TABLE C-1. THREATENED, ENDANGERED, CANDIDATE/PROPOSED SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN THE POINT REYES ROAD IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE PROJECT AREAS.**

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California species lists (FWS 2013; CNDDDB 2013) were obtained and reviewed and species not having the potential to occur were excluded from further review with a no effect determination. GIS data layers from CNDDDB (2013) and Point Reyes National Seashore were examined to determine which California rare plants are known to occur near vegetated areas potentially affected by Limantour, Chimney Rock, and Lighthouse road projects.

**<sup>1</sup>Status Codes:** **E**=federally listed endangered (E<sup>N</sup> = NOAA jurisdiction); **T**=federally listed threatened (T<sup>N</sup> = NOAA jurisdiction); **CH**= designated critical habitat; **SE**= state listed endangered; **ST**= state listed threatened; **SR**=state listed rare; **California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1B** = Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere; **CRPR 3** = Plants about which more information is needed – a review list; **CRPR 4** = Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List. California Native Plant Society threat rank extensions: 0.1-Seriously threatened in California, 0.2-Moderately threatened in California, 0.3-Not very threatened in California;

**<sup>2</sup>Exclusion Rationale Code:** **ODR**=Point Reyes National Seashore, outside known distributional range; **HAB**=No habitat present in the analysis area.

Species Common and Scientific Name	Status <sup>1</sup>	Potential to Occur	Rationale for Exclusion <sup>2</sup>	Habitat Description and Range In Point Reyes National Seashore
<b>Invertebrate</b>				
black abalone <i>Haliotes cracherodii</i>	E <sup>N</sup>	No	HAB	Marine gastropods typically be found wedged into crevices, cracks, and holes of intertidal and shallow subtidal rocks
white abalone <i>Haliotes sorenseni</i>	E <sup>N</sup>	No	HAB	open low and high relief rock or boulder marine habitat that is interspersed with sand channels
<b>Myrtle's silverspot butterfly</b> <b><i>Speyeria zerene myrtleae</i></b>	E	<b>Yes</b>		Coastal dunes, coastal terrace prairie, northern coastal scrub, and associated non-native grassland habitat with the larval host plant (western dog violet, <i>Viola adunca</i> ), and availability of nectar sources for adults.
California freshwater shrimp <i>Syncaris pacifica</i>	E, SE	No	HAB	Perennial freshwater streams in Marin County, including Lagunitas and Olema creeks.
<b>Fish</b>				
tidewater goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	E,CH	No	HAB	Discrete lagoons, estuaries, or stream mouths separated by mostly marine conditions. Usually within the fresh-saltwater interface. Range upstream a short distance into fresh water, and downstream into water of up to 75 percent sea water. Critical habitat includes the stream channels and their associated wetlands, floodplains, and estuaries. The Greater Bay Recovery subunits GB 3 and GB 4, including Lagunitas Creek, Horseshoe Cove, and Limantour Slough, are within or near theseashore. Critical Habitat unit MAR-4, Lagunitas (Papermill) Creek is near the seashore. The project roads aren't near any goby habitat.
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	T, SE	No	HAB	The delta smelt is euryhaline that spawns in fresh water and has been collected from estuarine waters up to 14 ppt. The delta smelt occurred from Suisun Bay upstream on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. The project roads aren't near delta smelt habitat.

Species Common and Scientific Name	Status <sup>1</sup>	Potential to Occur	Rationale for Exclusion <sup>2</sup>	Habitat Description and Range In Point Reyes National Seashore
coho salmon - central CA coast <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	E <sup>N</sup> ,CH, SE	No	HAB	The coho salmon are anadromous and semelparous, migrating from the marine environment back to freshwater for a single chance at reproduction. Natural populations of coho salmon are known to exist in or near the seashore in the Lagunitas, and Olema watersheds. Critical habitat consists of water, substrate, and adjacent riparian zone of estuarine and riverine reaches in the Tomales-Drake Bays hydrologic unit.
Central California Coastal steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	T <sup>N</sup> ,CH	No	HAB	Steelhead are anadromous and iteroparous. Steelhead fry reside in near-shore areas, while juveniles tend to inhabit riffles and pool margins. Steelhead are known to exist in most perennial watersheds within Marin County.
Central Valley steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	T	No	ODR	The Central Valley steelhead population occurs in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries. Therefore not in Point Reyes National Seashore.
California coastal chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	T	No	ODR	The California coastal chinook salmon occurs in mainstems and tributaries from Redwood Creek south to Russian River, north of Point Reyes National Seashore.
Longfin smelt <i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	ST	No	HAB	The longfin smelt is a pelagic estuarine fish. One longfin smelt was captured in the seashore in Abbotts Lagoon in 1999.
<b>Amphibian</b>				
<b>California red-legged frog</b> <i>Rana draytonii</i>	T,CH	<b>Yes</b>		California red-legged frog occurs mostly in and near wet areas throughout Point Reyes National Seashore.  Most of the action area is not designated California red-legged frog critical habitat because "Critical Habitat Areas within the boundaries of the mapped units such as buildings, roads, parking lots . . . are not critical habitat . . .". Exceptions to this include those areas where proposed work on drainage structures (culverts, ditches, etc.) could affect wet areas outside the road corridor. Wetlands were delineated near these features (see map).
<b>Reptile</b>				
loggerhead turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i>	T <sup>N</sup>	No	HAB	Sea turtles are marine species. No sea turtle beach nesting habitat is in the park.
green turtle <i>Chelonia mydas (incl. agassizi)</i>	T <sup>N</sup>	No	HAB	
leatherback turtle <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	E <sup>N</sup>	No	HAB	
olive (=Pacific) ridley sea turtle <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	T <sup>N</sup>	No	HAB	
<b>Bird</b>				
marbled murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	T, CH, SE	No	HAB	Marbled Murrelet spend most of their lives in the marine environment where they forage in near-shore areas. During the breeding season, the birds also use nearby mature and old-growth forests. Marbled Murrelets have not been documented in or near the seashore (Press pers. Comm. 2013). Designated critical habitat unit CA-09-a is on state land adjacent to the NE boundary of the seashore (see map). Mount Vision Road is within 500 feet of the critical habitat boundary.
<b>western snowy plover</b> <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	T,CH	<b>Yes</b>		Western snowy plover breeds and feeds primarily on coastal beaches in the seashore. Critical habitat in the park includes the Point Reyes (CA10A) and Limantour (CA10B) subunits. The project roads are not within critical habitat. However, North Beach and South Beach roads and parking areas are within 50 feet of critical habitat.

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short-tailed albatross <i>Diomedea albatrus</i>	E	No	HAB	Short-tailed albatross on nest on isolated North Pacific. During the nonbreeding season they disperse widely throughout the temperate and subarctic North Pacific Ocean. Project roads are not near albatross nesting or feeding habitat.
California brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	Delisted	No	HAB	California brown pelican was delisted in 2009 due to recovery.
California clapper rail <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>	E, SE	No	HAB	California clapper rails inhabit range of salt and brackish water marshes. Clapper rails formerly occurred in the seashore in Tomales Bay and Drakes/Limantour Esteros. Several records of clapper rails in Tomales Bay in the late 1990s.
California least tern <i>Sternula antillarum</i> (=Sterna, =albifrons) browni	E, SE	No	HAB	California least terns inhabit seacoasts, beaches, bays, estuaries, lagoons, lakes and rivers, breeding on sandy or gravelly beaches. Not reported in Point Reyes National Seashore.
<b>northern spotted owl</b> <b><i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i></b>	T	<b>Yes</b>		Northern spotted owls are distributed in forested regions from southern British Columbia to northwestern California. They reach the southern limit of their range in coastal California north of San Francisco Bay, where they occur in three national parks and other parts of Marin County. In Marin County, they inhabit Douglas fir, coast redwood, bishop pine, mixed conifer-hardwood, and evergreen hardwood forests.
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	SE	No	ODR	Rarely seen, scarce, yearlong resident of saline, brackish, and fresh emergent wetlands. Occasionally found away from wetlands in late summer and autumn. Reported near Tomales Bay.
<b>Mammal</b>				
Steller (=northern) sea-lion <i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	T <sup>N</sup> ,CH	No	HAB	Steller sea lions prefer colder temperate to sub arctic waters of the North Pacific Ocean, haul outs and rookeries consist of beaches, ledges, rocky reefs. Steller sea lions used to breed at Point Reyes Headlands but in recent years numbers have been low. There is no designated critical habitat in the seashore. Nearby Southeast Farallon Island has critical habitat.
Guadalupe fur seal <i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	T <sup>N</sup> , ST	No	HAB	Reside in tropical waters of the Southern California/Mexico region. During breeding season, they are found in coastal rocky habitats and caves.
sei whale <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	E	No	HAB	Whales are marine species that occur outside the analysis area.
blue whale <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	E	No	HAB	
finback (=fin) whale <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	E	No	HAB	
right whale <i>Eubalaena</i> (=Balaena) <i>glacialis</i>	E	No	HAB	
<b>Plants</b>				
Sonoma alopecurus <i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	E	No	HAB	The plant occurs in freshwater marshes and swamps and riparian scrub. Five of six known populations are clustered in Point Reyes National Seashore.
Tiburon paintbrush <i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>neglecta</i>	E, ST	No	ODR	Tiburon paintbrush occurs in serpentine bunchgrass communities on north to west facing slopes. Not reported in Point Reyes National Seashore.
robust spineflower <i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i>	E	No	HAB	Restricted to sandy soils along the coast and coastal areas in Santa Cruz County, and from Point Reyes National Seashore.

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Sonoma spineflower <i>Chorizanthe valida</i>	E, SE	No	HAB	The plant occurs in sandy places within coastal prairie near the south end of Abbotts Lagoon adjacent to the "Point Reyes" dune system. Found at an approximate elevation of 40 feet. Known to occur in the Lunny Pasture.
yellow larkspur <i>Delphinium luteum</i>	E,CH, SR	No	ODR	Yellow larkspur inhabits coastal prairie and coastal scrub, which typically have no overstory, at elevations up to 300 feet within northwestern Marin and southwestern Sonoma counties. Not reported in Point Reyes National Seashore. Designated critical habitat outside the seashore.
Marin dwarf-flax (=western flax) <i>Hesperolinon congestum</i>	T, ST	No	ODR	Marin dwarf-flax is restricted to serpentine soils in chaparral or bunchgrass habitats. Not reported in Point Reyes National Seashore.
<b>beach layia</b> <i>Layia carnosa</i>	E, SE	<b>Yes</b>		Openings in coastal sand dunes. Also occurs in open areas, such as along trails and roads (USFWS 1998). Collected near Kehoe Beach and Abbotts Lagoon in the Point Reyes dune system.
<b>clover lupine</b> <i>Lupinus tidestromii</i>	E, SE	<b>Yes</b>		Coastal foredunes within the Point Reyes dune system. Occurs on partially stabilized coast dunes up to 25 feet high.
Showy Indian clover <i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	E	No	HAB	Once widespread in coastal grasslands within counties around San Francisco Bay. Reintroduced to Point Reyes National Seashore in an undisturbed coastal prairie at D Ranch near Drakes Estero.
<b>Point Reyes blennosperma</b> <i>Blennosperma nanum var. robustum</i>	SR	<b>Yes</b>		Annual herb endemic to California. Found in coastal prairie, northern coastal scrub, and wetland-riparian communities.
<b>Point Reyes meadowfoam</b> <i>Limnanthes douglasii ssp. sulphurea</i>	SE	<b>Yes</b>		Found in coastal prairie, northern coastal scrub, and wetland-riparian communities. Usually occurs in wetlands, occasionally found in non-wetlands.
Mason's ceanothus <i>Ceanothus masonii</i>	SR	No	HAB	Rare shrub with evergreen leaves. Endemic to Marin County, where it is known only from an area near Bolinas in Point Reyes National Seashore.
<b>Sonoma alopecurus</b> <i>Alopecurus aequalis var. sonomensis</i>	CRPR 1.B.1	<b>Yes</b>		Occurs in wetland and riparian areas
<b>Marin checker lily</b> <i>Fritillaria lanceolata var. tristulis</i>	CRPR 1B.1	<b>Yes</b>		Occurs in coastal scrub and grassland areas.
<b>rose leptosiphon</b> <i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i>	CRPR 1B.1	<b>Yes</b>		Occurs in grassland areas.
<b>Point Reyes rein orchid</b> <i>Piperia elegans ssp. decurtata</i>	CRPR 1B.1	<b>Yes</b>		Occurs in coastal scrub areas.
<b>coastal bluff morning-glory</b> <i>Calystegia purpurata ssp. saxicola</i>	CRPR 1B.2	<b>Yes</b>		Occurs in coastal scrub and grassland areas.
<b>swamp harebell</b> <i>Campanula californica</i>	CRPR 1B.2	<b>Yes</b>		Occurs in wetlands.
<b>franciscan thistle</b> <i>Cirsium andrewsii</i>	CRPR 1B.2	<b>Yes</b>		Occurs in coastal Scrub and wetlands-riparian communities.
<b>western leatherwood</b> <i>Dirca occidentalis</i>	CRPR 1B.2	<b>Yes</b>		Occurs in coastal coniferous forest and wetland-riparian communities.
<b>Bluff wallflower</b> <i>Erysimum concinnum</i>	CRPR 1B.2	<b>Yes</b>		Occurs in coastal scrub, dunes, and grassland areas

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fragrant fritillary <i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	CRPR 1B.2	Yes		Occurs in coastal scrub and grassland areas.
perennial goldfields <i>Lasthenia californica ssp. Macrantha</i>	CRPR 1B.2	Yes		Occurs in coastal scrub and grassland areas.
north coast phacelia <i>phacelia insularis var. continentis</i>	CRPR 1B.2	Yes		Occurs in coastal scrub.
Mt. Vision ceanothus <i>Ceanothus gloriosus var. porrectus</i>	CRPR 1B.3	Yes		Occurs in coastal scrub and grassland areas
San Francisco gum plant <i>grindelia hirsutula var maritima</i>	CRPR 3.2	Yes		Occurs in coastal scrub, grassland, and wetlands-riparian communities.
shore chickweed <i>Stellaria littoralis</i>	CRPR 4.2	Yes		Occurs in coastal Scrub and wetlands-riparian communities.NPS
coast rock cress <i>Arabis blepharophylla</i>	CRPR 4.3	Yes		Occurs in coastal scrub and grassland areas
bottlebrush grass <i>Elymus californicus</i>	CRPR 4.3	Yes		Occurs in coastal coniferous and Douglas-fir forests.





As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

