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September 2, 2022

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**Subject: Preliminary Special-status Terrestrial Wildlife and Habitat Survey
Results Report, Redwood Multipurpose Marine Terminal, Samoa,
California**

Dear Shane Phillips:

Introduction

This preliminary special-status terrestrial wildlife and habitat survey results report provides the results of initial reconnaissance surveys and observations at the proposed Redwood Multipurpose Marine Terminal (RMMT) site in Samoa, California. The surveys were completed to inform conceptual planning for the proposed terminal and are intended as baseline information regarding the existing wildlife habitat availability within the study area.

This preliminary survey effort included visual observation survey of the entire study area for presence of wildlife and suitability of habitat to determine the potential occurrence of special-status wildlife species.

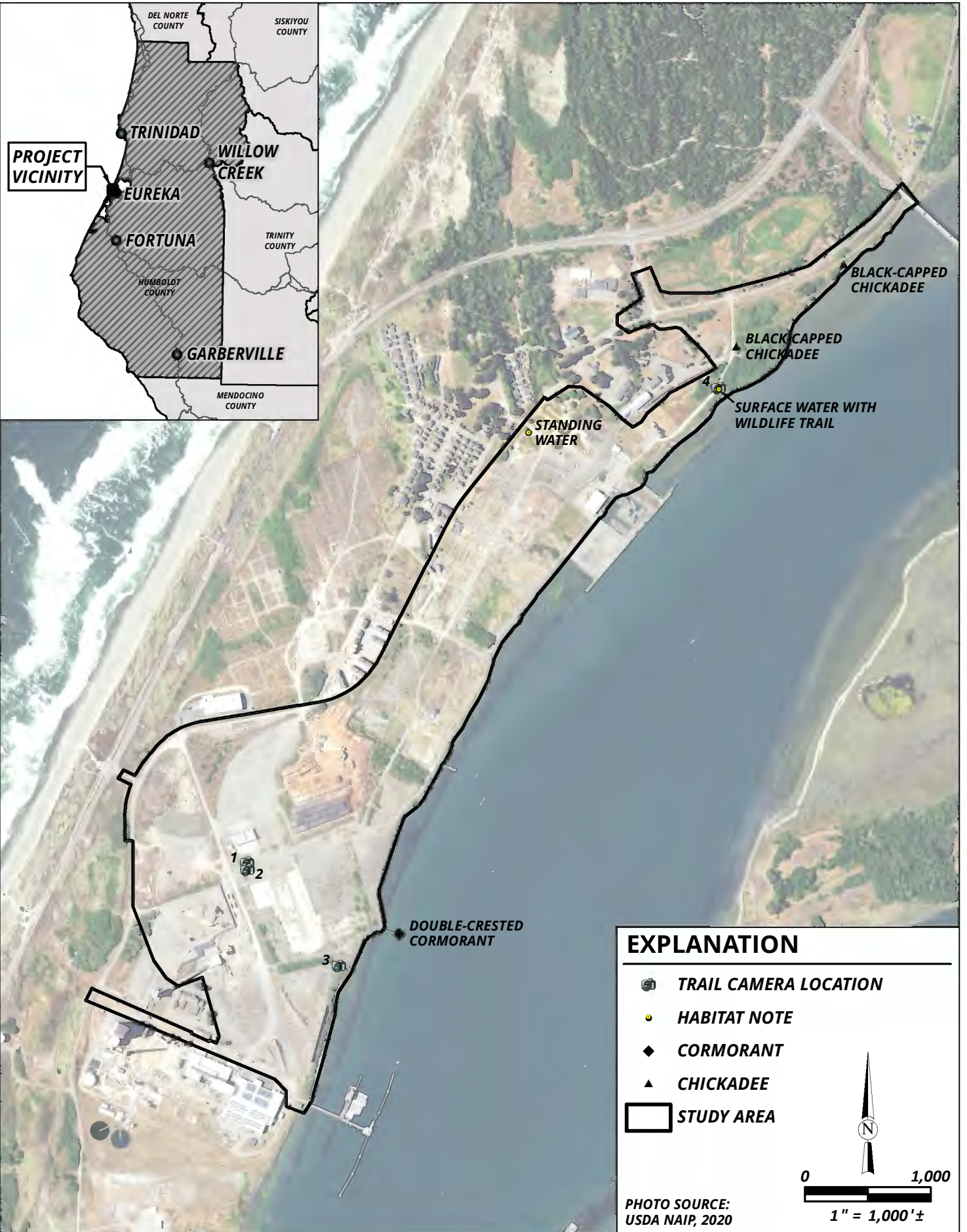
Site Description

The RMMT site is located on the Samoa Peninsula, a narrow peninsula that separates Humboldt Bay from the Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). The subject site has a long industrial history of timber production that has resulted in significant grading, infilling, and expansion over previous intertidal lands along the Humboldt Bay shoreline. A majority of the study area has been previously developed with remnant paved surfaces, abandoned buildings, and dilapidated industrial equipment. Vegetation within the study area is sparse and patchy throughout much of the area, with the exception of the intact patch of dense vegetation within the northern portion.

Survey Methods

A review of existing data and information related to special-status wildlife species that may have the potential to occur within the study area was compiled from several sources (CDFW, 2022a, 2022b; USFWS, 2022) (see Appendix 1, Table 1). A thorough reconnaissance survey of the study area was





EXPLANATION

- TRAIL CAMERA LOCATION
- HABITAT NOTE
- CORMORANT
- CHICKADEE
- STUDY AREA

PHOTO SOURCE:
USDA NAIP, 2020

0 1,000
1" = 1,000'±



conducted in April, June, and July 2022 to document presence of wildlife and determine habitat suitability onsite. Based on the list of special-status species with potential to occur onsite, suitable habitat availability for each species was determined using the following criteria:

- **None.** Species listed as having “none” are those species for which:
 - there is no suitable habitat present in the study area (that is, habitats in the study area are unsuitable for the species requirements [for example, elevation, hydrology, plant community, disturbance regime, and so on]).
- **Low.** Species listed as having a “low” potential to occur in the study area are those species for which:
 - there is no known record of occurrence in the vicinity, and
 - there is marginal or very limited suitable habitat present within the study area.
- **Moderate.** Species listed as having a “moderate” potential to occur in the study area are those species for which:
 - there are known records of occurrence in the vicinity, and
 - there is suitable habitat present in the study area.
- **High.** Species listed as having a “high” potential to occur on the study area are those species for which:
 - there are known records of occurrence in the vicinity (there are many records and/or records in close proximity), and
 - there is highly suitable habitat present in the study area.
- **Present.** Species listed as “present” in the study area are those species for which:
 - the species was observed in the study area.

In addition, trail cameras were deployed in four locations, each for approximately 4 days and nights during the April 2022 survey period (see Figure 1).

Results

Suitable habitat is available onsite for 30 out of the 49 special-status terrestrial wildlife species on the scoping list. Six special-status terrestrial wildlife species were present onsite during reconnaissance surveys. Several other birds and mammals were detected onsite. Trail cameras detected an additional four species using the study area, particularly at night. See Appendix 1, Table 1 for habitat suitability determinations and Table 2 for all wildlife species detected during reconnaissance surveys and with trail cameras.



Shane Phillips

Preliminary Special-status Terrestrial Wildlife and Habitat Survey Results, RMMT, Samoa, CA

September 2, 2022

Page 3

Respectfully,

SHN



Gretchen O'Brien
Senior Wildlife Biologist

GAO:ame

Appendix 1. Species Lists

References

California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW). (2022a). "California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)." Accessed March 2022 at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/>.

California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW). (2022b). RareFind 5 Database and the Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS). Sacramento, CA:CDFW. Accessed March 2022 at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Maps-and-Data#43018407-rarefind-5>.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). (2022). Information, Planning and Conservation System (IPAC). "List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project." Accessed April 2022 at: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>.



Species Lists **1**

Table 1
Special Status Terrestrial Animal Species List CNDDDB, IPaC: Eureka and Surrounding 7.5-minute quadrangles
RMMT Biological Assessment 2022

Scientific Name	Common Name	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	GenHab	MicroHab	Potential of Occurrence
Amphibians								
<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Pacific tailed frog	None	None, SSC	G4	S3S4	Aquatic. Flowing waters. Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, redwood, Douglas-fir & ponderosa pine habitats.	Restricted to perennial montane streams. Tadpoles require water below 15 degrees C.	None, no suitable habitat available on site or adjacent.
<i>Rana aurora</i>	northern red-legged frog	None	None, SSC	G4	S3	Flowing waters and ponds. Humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, & streamsides in NW California, usually near dense riparian cover.	Generally near permanent water, but can be found far from water, in damp woods and meadows, during non-breeding season.	Low, no suitable breeding habitat available, dispersal habitat sparse and fragmented.
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	E (excluding North Coast Clade)	None, SSC	G3	S3	Partly-shaded, shallow streams & riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Lower montane conifer forest, meadow & seep, riparian forest and woodland.	Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	None, no suitable available on site or adjacent.
<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	southern torrent salamander	None	None, SSC	G3G4	S2S3	Coastal redwood, Douglas-fir, mixed conifer, montane riparian, and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. Old growth forest.	Cold, well-shaded, permanent streams and seepages, or within splash zone or on moss-covered rock within trickling water.	None, no suitable available on site or adjacent.
Birds								
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	None	None, WL	G5	S4	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Riparian forests.	Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Present 2022. Suitable foraging habitat on site.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	None	None, WL	G5	S4	Ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer & Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas.	North-facing slopes, with plucking perches are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 ft of water.	Low, minimal suitable foraging habitat available.



Table 1
Special Status Terrestrial Animal Species List CNDDDB, IPaC: Eureka and Surrounding 7.5-minute quadrangles
RMMT Biological Assessment 2022

Scientific Name	Common Name	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	GenHab	MicroHab	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	None	None, S	G5	S4	Brackish marsh, estuary, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest, wetland. Colonial nester in large trees.	Rookery sites located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes.	High, foraging habitat available throughout the site, possible nesting habitat in north portion.
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	None	None, S	G5	S4	Brackish marsh, estuary, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest, wetland. Colonial nester in tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes.	Rookery sites in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, wet meadows.	High, foraging habitat available throughout the site, possible nesting habitat in north portion.
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	short-eared owl	None	None, SSC	G5	S3	Found in swamp lands, both fresh and salt; lowland meadows; foothill grassland, wetland, irrigated alfalfa fields.	Tule patches/tall grass needed for nesting/daytime seclusion. Nests on dry ground in depression concealed in vegetation.	Low, minimal suitable habitat available on site or adjacent.
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American bittern	None	None	G4	S3S4	Freshwater and slightly brackish marshes. Also in coastal saltmarshes.	Dense reed beds.	Low, very little suitable habitat available on site.
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	marbled murrelet	T	E	G3G4	S1	Lower montane conifer forest, Oldgrowth Redwood Feeds near-shore; nests inland along coast from Eureka to Oregon border.	Nests in old-growth redwood-dominated forests, up to 6 mi. inland, often in Douglas-fir. Uses open ocean, uncommon in Humboldt Bay.	None, no suitable habitat on site.
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vaux's swift	None	None, SSC	G5	S2S3	Redwood, Douglas-fir, & other coniferous forests. Old growth. Nests in large hollow trees & snags. Often nests in flocks.	Forages over most terrains and habitats but shows a preference for foraging over rivers and lakes.	Low, minimal foraging habitat available, no suitable nesting habitat.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	T	None, SSC	G3T3	S2S3	Sandy beaches, river bars, salt pond levees, wetlands & shores of large alkali lakes.	Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting. Forages along river gravel bars and sandy beaches.	Low, no suitable nesting habitat available, minimal foraging habitat.



Table 1
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RMMT Biological Assessment 2022

Scientific Name	Common Name	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	GenHab	MicroHab	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	mountain plover	None	None, SSC	G3	S2S3	Chenopod scrub. Valley and foothill short grasslands, freshly plowed fields, newly sprouting grain fields, & sometimes sod farms.	Short vegetation, bare ground & flat topography. Prefers grazed areas & areas with burrowing rodents.	None, no suitable habitat available, out of typical range.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	northern harrier	None	None, SSC	G5	S3	Coastal salt & fresh-water marsh, riparian scrub. Nest & forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas.	Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	Moderate, limited suitable foraging habitat available.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	T	E	G5T2T3	S1	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems.	Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, w/ lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	None, no suitable habitat available, out of typical range.
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	olive-sided fly catcher	None	None, SSC	G4	S4	Nesting habitats are mixed conifer, montane hardwood conifer, Douglas-fir, redwood, red fir & lodgepole pine.	Most numerous in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes or other open terrain.	None, no suitable habitat available.
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail	None	None, SSC	G4	S1S2	Freshwater marsh Meadow & seep. Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County.	Freshwater marshlands.	None, no suitable habitat available, out of typical range.
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	None	None	G5	S4	Marsh & swamp, meadow & seep, riparian forest, riparian woodland, wetland. Colonial nester, with nest sites situated in protected beds of dense tules.	Rookery sites situated close to foraging areas: marshes, tidal-flats, streams, wet meadows, and borders of lakes.	Moderate, minimal suitable habitat available.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	None	None, FP	G5	S3S4	Rolling foothills and valley margins w/scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland.	Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Moderate, minimal suitable habitat available.



Table 1
Special Status Terrestrial Animal Species List CNDDDB, IPaC: Eureka and Surrounding 7.5-minute quadrangles
RMMT Biological Assessment 2022

Scientific Name	Common Name	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	GenHab	MicroHab	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	willow flycatcher	None	E	G5	S1S2	Meadow & seep, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, wetland. Inhabits extensive thickets of low, dense willows on edge of wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters; 2000-8000 ft elevation.	Requires dense willow thickets for nesting/roosting. Low, exposed branches are used for singing posts/hunting perches.	Low, minimal suitable habitat, not typical ecological setting.
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	None	None, WL	G5	S3S4	Seacoast, tidal estuaries, open woodlands, savannahs, edges of grasslands & deserts, farms & ranches.	Clumps of trees or windbreaks are required for roosting in open country.	High, suitable foraging habitat available. Present 2022.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	D	D, FP	G4T4	S3S4	Many open habitats, however, more likely along coastlines, lake edges, mountain edges. Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; nests on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures.	Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	High, suitable foraging habitat. (Present adjacent 2022).
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	D	E, FP	G5	S3	Lower montane conifer forest, Old growth. Ocean shore, lake margins, & rivers for both nesting & wintering. Most nests within 1 mi of water.	Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree w/open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	Low, suitable foraging habitat adjacent, no nesting habitat on site.
<i>Numenius americanus</i>	long-billed curlew	None	None, WL	G5	S2	Great Basin grassland Meadow & seep. Breeds in upland shortgrass prairies & wet meadows in northeastern California.	Habitats on gravelly soils and gently rolling terrain are favored over others.	Low, suitable foraging habitat along shoreline, no nesting habitat on site.
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	black-crowned night heron	None	None	G5	S4	Marsh & swamp, riparian forest, riparian woodland, wetland. Colonial nester, usually in trees, occasionally in tule patches.	Rookery sites located adjacent to foraging areas: lake margins, mud-bordered bays, marshy spots.	High, suitable habitat on site in northern portion. Present 2020.



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RMMT Biological Assessment 2022

Scientific Name	Common Name	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	GenHab	MicroHab	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	None	None, WL	G5	S4	Ocean shore, riparian forest, bays, fresh-water lakes, and larger streams.	Large nests built in tree-tops or tall human-made structures within 15 miles of a good fish-producing body of water.	Present. Ongoing historical nesting on site. 6 active nests in 2022.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus</i>	Bryant's savannah sparrow	None	None, SSC	G5T2T3	S2S3	Agricultural fields, wet meadows, brackish marsh, low growing grasslands, low tidally influenced habitat and adjacent ruderal areas.	Moist grasslands within and just above the fog belt.	Moderate, suitable habitat available in portions of the site.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	California brown pelican	D	D, FP	G4T3	S3	Estuaries and coastal marine habitat. Colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line.	Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling predators. Roosts communally.	Low, suitable foraging habitat adjacent, no nesting habitat on site. Fly-over (2020).
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	double-crested cormorant	None	None, WL	G5	S4	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland. Colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, & along lake margins in the interior of the state.	Nests along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface, or in tall trees along lake margins.	High, foraging habitat adjacent and roosting habitat on site, no nesting habitat on site. Present (2020 and 2022).
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	black-capped chickadee	None	None, WL	G5	S3	Inhabits riparian woodlands in Del Norte and northern Humboldt counties.	Mainly found in deciduous tree-types, especially willows and alders, along large or small watercourses.	High, suitable nesting and foraging habitat on site. Present 2022.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	None	T	G5	S2	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert.	Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	None, no suitable habitat on site or adjacent.
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	northern spotted owl	T	SSC	G3T3	S2S3	Old-growth forests or mixed stands of old-growth & mature trees. Occasional in younger forests w/ patches of big trees.	High, multistory canopy dominated by big trees, many trees w/cavities or broken tops, woody debris & space under canopy.	None, no suitable habitat on site or adjacent.



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RMMT Biological Assessment 2022

Scientific Name	Common Name	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	GenHab	MicroHab	Potential of Occurrence
Insects								
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	None	None	G4?	S1S2	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara county to north to Washington state.	Nests underground or above ground in abandoned bird nests. Food plant genera include Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus, Grindelia and Phacelia.	Low, minimal nesting and foraging habitat.
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	western bumble bee	None	None	G2G3	S1	Once common & widespread, species has declined precipitously from central CA to southern B.C., perhaps from disease.	Nest in cavities or abandoned burrows.	Low, minimal nesting and foraging habitat.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	None	None	G3G4	S1S2	California, parts of Nevada. Warm, dry environments such as desert scrub.	Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests.	Low, not typical habitat.
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>	sandy beach tiger beetle	None	None	G5T2	S2	Coastal dunes. Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico.	Clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.	None, no suitable habitat available on site.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch butterfly	Candidate	None	n/a	n/a	Canada to Mexico. Fields, roadside areas, open areas, wet areas or urban garden.	Milkweed and other flowering plants. They only lay eggs on milkweed.	Low, minimal resting or foraging habitat, no milkweed present.
<i>Scaphinotus behrensi</i>	Behrens' snail-eating beetle	None	None	G2G4	S2S4	Coniferous forest Found in extreme NW CA along the coast.	Shaded, moist ground, occasionally tree trunks. Nocturnal, takes cover under fallen trees and leaf litter.	None, no suitable habitat available.
Mammals								
<i>Aplodontia rufa humboldtiana</i>	Humboldt mountain beaver	None	None, SSC	G5TNR	SNR	Coastal scrub, redwood forest, riparian forest. Coast Range in southwestern Del Norte County and northwestern Humboldt County.	Variety of coastal habitats, including coastal scrub, riparian forests, typically with open canopy and thickly vegetated understory.	None, no suitable habitat available.



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RMMT Biological Assessment 2022

Scientific Name	Common Name	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	GenHab	MicroHab	Potential of Occurrence
<i>Arborimus albipes</i>	white footed vole	None	None, SSC	G3G4	S2	Mature coastal forests in Humboldt & Del Norte cos. Prefers areas near small, clear streams with dense alder & shrubs.	Occupies the habitat from the ground surface to the canopy. Feeds in all layers & nests on the ground under logs or rock	None, no suitable habitat available.
<i>Arborimus pomo</i>	Sonoma tree vole	None	None, SSC	G3	S3	N. coast fog belt from Oregon border to Sonoma Co. In Douglas-fir, redwood & montane hardwood-conifer forests. Old growth.	Feeds almost exclusively on Douglas-fir needles. Will occasionally take needles of grand fir, hemlock or spruce.	None, no suitable habitat available.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None, SSC	G3G4	S2	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats including montane forest, riparian woodland, chaparral, and grasslands. Most common in mesic sites.	Roosts in the open, hanging from walls & ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Low, abandoned buildings may provide habitat, though human disturbance is near and on-going.
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine	None	None	G5	S3	Forested habitats in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Coast ranges.	Wide variety of coniferous and mixed woodland habitat.	None, no suitable habitat available.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	None	None	G5	S4	Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane and North coast conifer forests. Upland Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding.	Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	Low, minimal roosting habitat available.
<i>Martes caurina humboldtensis</i>	Humboldt marten	T	E, SSC	G5T1	S1	North coast conifer forest, old growth, Redwood forest. Occurs only in the coastal redwood zone from the Oregon border south to Sonoma County.	Associated with late-successional coniferous forests, prefer forests with low, overhead cover.	None, no suitable habitat available.
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	long-eared myotis	None	None	G5	S3	Found in all brush, woodland & forest habitats from sea level to	Nursery colonies in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark, & snags. Caves	Low, minimal suitable habitat available.



Table 1
Special Status Terrestrial Animal Species List CNDDDB, IPaC: Eureka and Surrounding 7.5-minute quadrangles
RMMT Biological Assessment 2022

Scientific Name	Common Name	FedList	CalList	GRank	SRank	GenHab	MicroHab	Potential of Occurrence
						about 9000 ft. prefers coniferous woodlands & forests.	used primarily as night roosts.	
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	fisher (west coast DPS)	None	None, SSC	G5T2-T3Q	S2S3	Intermediate to large-tree stages of conifer forests & deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure.	Uses cavities, snags, logs & rocky areas for cover & denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest. West Coast DPS refers to West Coast population excluding Southern Sierra Nevada DPS.	None, no suitable habitat available.
Reptiles								
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	None	None, SSC	G3G4	S3	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams & irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Low, minimal suitable habitat available.

1. Species indicator status as assigned by Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| C: candidate | FP: fully protected |
| CT: candidate threatened | PT: proposed threatened |
| D: delisted | SSC: species of special concern |
| DPS: distinct population segment | T: threatened |
| E: endangered | WL: watch list |
| ESU: evolutionarily significant unit | FP: fully protected |

2. Species Heritage rank as assigned by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

- G1/S1: critically imperiled
- G2/S2: imperiled
- G3/S3: vulnerable
- G4/S4: apparently secure
- G5/S5: secure



Table 2
Animal Species Observed April, June, and July 2022*
RMMT Biological Assessment, Samoa, CA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status
Birds		
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin	None
<i>Mareca americana</i>	American wigeon	None
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American goldfinch	None
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird	None
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Black-bellied plover	None
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Black-capped chickadee	Watch List (CDFW)
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's blackbird	None
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit	None
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail	None
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose	None
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	None
<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	Chestnut-backed chickadee	None
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common loon	None
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common raven	None
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	Watch List (CDFW)
Nannopterum auritum	Double-crested cormorant	Watch List (CDFW)
<i>Strptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collard-dove	None (non-native)
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	None
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	Golden-crowned sparrow	None
Ardea Herodias	Great blue heron	Sensitive (CDFW)
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch	None
Falco columbarius	Merlin	Watch List (CDFW)
<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	Orange-crowned warbler	None
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	Watch List (CDFW)
Falco peregrinus	American peregrine falcon	Delisted, Fully Protected
<i>Corthylio calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned kinglet	None
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed dowitcher	None
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song sparrow	None
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's thrush	None
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree swallow	None
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Violet-green swallow	None
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Western grebe	None
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Western gull	None
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western sandpiper	None
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	None
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned sparrow	None
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Wrentit	None
Mammals		
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote	None
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Black-tailed jack rabbit	None
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped skunk	None
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon	None
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Gray fox	None
42 Species		

*This list does not include species detected during focused bat surveys, see separate SHN memo for bat species detected.

