









Regional Conservation Strategy List of Potential Covered Species

Species	Common Name	Scientific Name	Regulatory Status	Habitat Type and other Essential Environmental Conditions	Picture
Amphibian	California Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FE	Frequents grassland, oak savanna, and edges of mixed woodland and lower elevation coniferous forest. Breeds in vernal pools and shelters in grasslands and low (under 1500 foot) foothill regions where lowland aquatic sites are available for breeding. They prefer natural ephemeral pools or ponds that mimic them (stock ponds that are allowed to go dry).	
Crustacean	Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT	Occupies a variety of different vernal pool habitats, from small, clear, sandstone rock pools to large, turbid, alkaline, grassland valley floor pools. Although the species has been collected from large vernal pools, including one exceeding 25 acres, it tends to occur in smaller pools. It is most frequently found in pools measuring less than 0.05 acre. These are most commonly in grass or mud bottomed swales, or basalt flow depression pools in unplowed grasslands.	
Amphibian	California Red-Legged Frog	<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	FT	Require dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation closely associated with deep still or slow moving water. The largest densities of California red-legged frogs are associated with deep-water pools with dense stands of overhanging willows and an intermixed fringe of cattails. Well-vegetated terrestrial areas within the riparian corridor may provide important sheltering habitat during winter. California red-legged frogs estivate (enter a dormant state during summer or dry weather) in small mammal burrows and moist leaf litter. They have been found up to 100 feet from water in adjacent dense riparian vegetation.	
Amphibian	Western Spadefoot Toad	<i>Scaphiopus hammondii</i>	FSC	Western spadefoot toads breed from January to May in temporary pools. The species is found mostly below 3000 feet, but can occur up to 4500 feet. The average elevation of sites where the species still occurs is significantly higher than the average elevation for historical sites, suggesting that declines have been more pronounced in lowlands.	
Amphibian	Southwestern Pond Turtle	<i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i>	FSC	Found in valley locations with slow-moving waterways. Upland habitat and basking sites must be easily accessible. Mostly aquatic they move to upland areas for egg laying. They over winter in underground burrows in upland habitats. In the warmer months the pond turtle will bask on rocks and logs near slow-moving streams. Their decline is largely due to disturbance of upland nesting habitat, overharvesting (by the now banned terrapin soup industry), and by agriculture, livestock grazing, and development.	
Plant	La Graciosa Thistle	<i>Cirsium loncholepis</i>	FE	Occurs adjacent to coastal dune slack ponds, freshwater ponds and in brackish marsh habitat at the mouth of the Santa Maria River. Approximately 2,500 individuals occur on the former Guadalupe Oil Field	
Plant	Seaside Bird's-Beak	<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>littoralis</i>	SE	Grows in sandy soils of stabilized dunes covered by closed-cone pine forest, cismontane woodland, or maritime chaparral. Plants thrive in areas of recent surface soil disturbance or in areas with reduced levels of competition from shrubs and herbaceous plants.	
Bird	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	FSC	Burrowing Owls are found in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, and desert habitats often associated with burrowing animals. They commonly perch on fence posts or on top of mounds outside the burrow.	
Plant	Lompoc Yerba Santa	<i>Eriodictyon capitatum</i>	FE	The Lompoc yerba santa was first listed on March 20, 2000. It is currently designated as Endangered in the Entire Range. Within the area covered by this listing, this species is known to occur in: California.	

Key:

CNPS List 1B = Classified by California Native Plant Society as rare, threatened, or endangered in California (CNPS classification is recognized by California Department of Fish and Game and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)  
 FE = Listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
 FT = Listed as threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
 FSC = Federal Species of Concern (in most cases, also classified as a California Species of Special Concern (CSC) by the California Department of Fish and Game); specialists consider some of these species to be  
 SE = Listed as Endangered by the State of California (CDFG)  
 FP = Fully Protected by the State of California (CDFG). The CDFG is unable to authorize incidental take of "fully protected" species when activities are proposed in areas inhabited by those species