

# Appendix A USFWS, BLM, and USFS Lists

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## **Appendix B CNDDDB and NNHP Database Results**

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CNDDDB Summary Report for 23 project and 38 adjacent quadrangles in CA.

NNHP Summary Report for 6 project quadrangles in NV.

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# Appendix C Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

## Plant Species Observed.

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	N/I	Lassen (CA)	Plumas (CA)	Sierra (CA)	Washoe (NV)	
<b>FERNS &amp; ALLIES</b>								
<b>Dennstediaceae</b>	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	N		X			
<b>Equisetaceae</b>	<i>Equisetum</i> sp.	Horsetail	--		X			
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>								
<b>Cupressaceae</b>	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense cedar	N		X			
	<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	Utah juniper	--	X	X	X		
<b>Ephedraceae</b>	<i>Ephedra viridis</i>	Green ephedra	N	X			X	
<b>Pinaceae</b>	<i>Abies concolor</i>	White fir	N		X			
	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	N	X	X			
	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir	N		X			
<b>DICOTS</b>								
<b>Asclepiadaceae</b>	<i>Asclepias</i> sp.	Milkweed	N	X				
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	N	X	X			
	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Sagebrush	N	X	X	X	X	
	<i>Aster</i> sp.		N	X				
	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star-thistle	I		X			
	<i>Chrysothamnus</i> sp.	Rabbitbrush	N	X	X	X	X	
	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	I	X	X			
	<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistle	I	X	X			
	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i> var. <i>serrulata</i>	Gumplant	N	X	X	X	X	
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	I		X			
	<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sow thistle	--	X				
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>		I	X				
	<i>Wyethia</i> sp.	Mules ears	N	X	X		X	
	<b>Berberidaceae</b>	<i>Berberis</i> sp.	Oregon-grape	--	X	X		
	<b>Betulaceae</b>	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White alder	N		X		
<i>Alnus</i> sp.		Alder	N	X				
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Mediterranean hoary mustard	I		X			
	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Perennial pepperweed	I	X				
	<i>Lepidium</i> sp.	Peppergrass	--		X			
	<i>Rorippa</i> sp. <sup>1</sup>	Water cress	N					
<b>Chenopodiaceae</b>	<i>Salsola paulsenii</i>		I	X			X	
<b>Ericaceae</b>	<i>Arctostaphylos</i> sp.	Manzanita	N		X			
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	Turkey mullein	N		X			
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Perennial sweet pea	I		X			
	<i>Lotus</i> sp.		--	X	X			
	<i>Lupinus</i> sp.	Lupine	N	X	X			
	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	Clover	--		X			
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	Black oak	N	X	X			
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Filaree	I	X	X			
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	I		X			
	<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint	--		X			
<b>Onagraceae</b>	<i>Oenothera</i> sp.	Evening primrose	--	X				
	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	Fireweed	N		X			
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	N		X			
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	I		X			
<b>Polemoniaceae</b>	<i>Eriastrum</i> sp.		N	X				
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<i>Eriogonum</i> sp. (annual)	Wild buckwheat	N	X	X			
	<i>Eriogonum</i> sp. (perennial)	Wild buckwheat	N	X				

	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep sorrel	I		X		
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	I	X	X		
	<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Fiddle dock	I		X		
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<i>Ceanothus</i> sp.	California lilac	N		X		
	<i>Ceanothus prostratus</i>	Mahala mat	N		X		
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<i>Malus</i> sp.	Apple	I	X			
	<i>Potentilla</i> sp.		N		X		
	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (horticultural)		I		X		
	<i>Prunus</i> sp.		--	X			X
	<i>Purshia tridentata</i> var. <i>tridentata</i>	Bitter brush	N	X	X	X	X
	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Wild rose	--	X	X	X	
	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Himalayan blackberry	I		X		
	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry	N		X		
<b>Salicaceae</b>	<i>Populus</i> sp.	Cottonwood	N	X	X		
	<i>Salix</i> sp. (several species)	Willow	N	X	X	X	X
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Woolly mullein	I	X	X		
<b>MONOCOTS</b>							
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	Nutsedge	N	X	X		
	<i>Scirpus</i> sp.		--	X			
<b>Juncaceae</b>	<i>Juncus</i> sp.		N	X	X		
<b>Poaceae</b>	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheat grass	I	X	X	X	X
	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Saltgrass	N	X			X
	<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	Mediterranean barley	I	X			
	<i>Leymus</i> sp.		N	X	X		
	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous bluegrass	I	X			
	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	Medusa head	I		X		
<b>Typhaceae</b>	<i>Typha</i> sp.		N	X	X		

<sup>1</sup> Not *Rorippa subumbellata*.

**Wildlife Species Observed.**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	Lassen (CA)	Plumas (CA)	Sierra (CA)	Washoe (NV)
<b>Birds</b>					
American coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	X			
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>		X	X	
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		X		
American robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>		X		
Belted kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>		X		
Black-billed magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	X	X		X
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	X			
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		X		
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	X	X	X	X
Dark-eyed junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>		X		
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	X	X		X
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	X		X	
Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	X			
Gull	<i>Larus sp.</i>				X
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>			X	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		X		X
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	X			
Northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>		X		
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	X	X	X	
Red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>		X		
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	X	X		
Rock dove	<i>Columbia livia</i>		X		X
Western scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	X			
<b>Mammals</b>					
California ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	X			
Mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	X	X		
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>		X		
Western gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	X	X		

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# Appendix D Photographs

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## Appendix E Species and Natural Communities Evaluated Table

Special-Status Species	Federal Status			State Status <sup>d</sup>	NNHP <sup>e</sup>	CNPS/ NNPS <sup>f</sup>	Source <sup>g</sup>	Habitat and Range Description	Potential to Occur in the BSA
	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<b>Invertebrates</b>									
<i>Anodonta californiensis</i> California floater		NV-S	NV-C USFS-S				2e, 5	Freshwater mussel found in low elevation lakes and lake-like stream environments. Historically widespread in the Pacific Drainage from Canada to Mexico, including Plumas, Tahoe, and Eldorado National Forests, and the Lake Tahoe Basin. Currently extirpated from the Death Valley Basin, Los Angeles Basin, and the Sacramento River Basin in the Central Valley, CA. Extant occurrences are known from the Columbia River and Snake River systems (northernmost NV and UT, WY, ID, OR, WA into Canada); upper reaches of Eel River, CA (Humboldt, Trinity, Mendocino, Lake and Glenn cos.); Fall and Pit Rivers (Shasta Co., CA); Humboldt River drainage, Lahontan Basin in northern NV; Bonneville Basin (UT, eastern edge of NV and WY); Great Salt Lake, North Fork Humboldt and Carson Desert basins NV; and Donner Lake, Nevada Co., CA. Also known from Calaveras, Inyo, Mendocino, and Tuolumne cos. CA; Churchill, Elko (possibly extirpated), Lander, and Washoe cos. NV; AZ and WY (NatureServe 2011).	Yes. See text.
<i>Cercyonis pegala carsonensis</i> Carson Valley wood nymph		NV-S					2e, 5	Butterfly found in lush, wet meadows in Carson Valley at the base of the Carson Range, in southern Washoe Co. south through Carson Valley to east-central Alpine Co., on the CA state border. Washoe Co. population probably extirpated (NatureServe 2011; WildEarth 2010).	No, the BSA is outside the range.
<i>Euphilotes battoides fusimaculata</i> Fused battoides blue		NV-S					2e, 5	Butterfly known from NV (NatureServe 2011, NNHP 2004). Type locality from Peavine Creek Campground, Toiyabe Mts., Nye Co., NV (Warren et al. 2010). <i>E. battoides</i> has a spotty distribution in eastern and southern CA, none in NV, in a variety of habitats that varies by subspecies. Various species of wild buckwheats are host plants for the <i>E. battoides</i> caterpillar, as well as providing a nectar source for adults (Opler et al. 2010).	No, the BSA is outside the range in NV, and the subspecies is not special-status in CA.
<i>Euphilotes pallescens calneva</i> Honey Lake blue		NV-S					2e, 5	Closely associated with host plant wild buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum</i> sp.), especially Kearney's buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum nummulare</i> ), which grows in sand (Hickman, ed. 1993; Opler et al. 2010). Known from near the northern tip of the Fort Sage Mts. in CA (USDA November 2010). Type locality from southeast Honey Lake Valley, Lassen Co. (Warren et al. 2010).	No, there is no suitable habitat in NV. The subspecies is not special-status in CA.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Euphydryas editha monoensis</i> Mono checkerspot		NV-S					2e, 5	Butterfly that inhabits pinon-juniper woodland, meadows, and mountain slopes. Larval host plant may be <i>Collinsia parviflora</i> (NatureServe 2011). Ranges along the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada from Bishop, CA north to Schneider Meadow near Carson City, NV. Also occurs in Washoe Valley, Washoe Co. (16 mi south of Reno); Pine Nut Mts., Douglas Co., and Sweetwater Mts., Lyon Co., NV (NNHP 2004; NatureServe 2011). Type locality from Mono Co., CA (Warren et al. 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Pacifastacus fortis</i> Shasta crayfish	E			CA-E			1a	Lives in still and slowly to moderately flowing water of cool, clear, spring-fed lakes, rivers and streams. Usually found at or near a spring inflow source where annual fluctuation in temperature is minimal and remains cool. Presence of adequate volcanic rock rubble for cover is the most important habitat requirement. Found only in Shasta Co. in the Pit River drainage and two tributaries, Fall River and Hat Creek (USFWS 17 December 2009).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Philotiella speciosa septentrionalis</i> Great Basin small blue		NV-S					2e, 5	Type locality from Fort Churchill Road, Lyon Co., NV. Inhabits deserts, edges of dry lakes, and stream edges in the foothills. It is known from western NV and eastern and southeastern CA. Caterpillar host species are <i>Oxytheca</i> and <i>Eriogonum</i> (buckwheat family; Opler et al. 2010; Warren et al. 2010). There are no known records from near the BSA.	No. The BSA is outside the known geographic range. The subspecies is not special-status in CA.
<i>Pseudocopaeodes eunus obscurus</i> Carson wandering skipper	E						1a, 1b, 4, 5	Found in grassland habitats on alkaline substrates of eastern CA and western NV. Subspecies currently known only from four populations, two in Washoe Co., NV, one in Lassen Co., CA, and one along the Carson River south of Carson City in Douglas Co., NV. A sighting of a single individual was reported from Flanigan, Washoe Co. The population in Carson City was confirmed extirpated as of 1998. The female lays eggs on the larval host plant salt grass ( <i>Distichlis spicata</i> ), common in the saltbush-greewood community of the intermountain west. Generally, habitat is based on the overall presence of saltgrass cover located near nectar plants (USFWS 2002).	Yes. See text.
<i>Speyeria nokomis carsonensis</i> Carson Valley silverspot		NV-S					2e, 5	Butterfly found in isolated colonies in wet meadows and other mesic habitats that contains its larval host plant <i>Viola nephrophylla</i> (WildEarth 2010). Found along the eastern base of the Carson Range from southern Washoe Co., NV south through Carson City and Douglas Co. to northern Alpine Co., CA (WildEarth 2010; NatureServe 2011; NNHP 2004). Possibly extirpated from Carson City (NatureServe 2011).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.

Special-Status Species	Federal Status			State Status <sup>d</sup>	NNHP <sup>e</sup>	CNPS/ NNPS <sup>f</sup>	Source <sup>g</sup>	Habitat and Range Description	Potential to Occur in the BSA
	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<b>Fish</b>									
<i>Catostomus microps</i> Modoc sucker	E, CH			CA-E, FP			1a	A dwarf freshwater sucker known from CA and OR. In CA, historically known from the Pit River system in Modoc and Lassen cos. Currently restricted to Turner and Rush Creeks in Modoc Co. (USFWS 11 June 1985; NatureServe 2011). Inhabits small, often intermittent, streams in large shallow pools with vegetation cover, soft sediments such as mud-and-rock bottomed pools and clear water less than 25°C. Stream areas are often dominated by riffles and channelized sections, and flow through meadows and dry forests from 4,220 to 5,141 ft. Migrates upstream to spawn in spring. Spawns over fine gravel in the lower ends of pools or in riffles in creeks and tributaries that would otherwise be dry in the summer. Critical habitat for this species occurs in Modoc Co. (USFWS 11 June 1985; NatureServe 2011).	No. The BSA is outside the known geographic range. There is no critical habitat in the BSA.
<i>Catostomus warnerensis</i> Warner sucker	T, CH	NV-S		NV-Prot			1b, 5	A freshwater sucker endemic to streams and lakes of the Warner Basin in Lake Co., OR, including a portion of Twelvemile Creek in northern Washoe Co., NV (USFWS 27 September 1985; NNHP 2004; NatureServe 2011). Inhabits large natural lakes and associated marshes, ephemeral bodies of water, streams, beaver ponds, and sloughs. Spawns in the spring during high flows in the headwaters of streams tributary to lakes. Spawning occurs over silt-free sand or gravel in slow ponds of low gradient streams (USFWS 27 September 1985; NatureServe 2011). Critical habitat is in Lake Co., OR.	No. The BSA is outside the known geographic range. There is no critical habitat in the BSA.
<i>Chasmistes cujus</i> Cui-ui	E	NV-S		NV-Prot			1b, 5	An obligate lacustrine sucker, the only known population exists in Pyramid Lake and the lower Truckee River at the Pyramid Lake Paiute Reservation, Washoe Co., NV. Spawns in the Lower Truckee River in spring (USFWS 1992; USFWS 15 March 2010). Historical spawning runs likely went as far upriver as Reno. Most Cui-ui migrate only 9-13 mi upriver. Low water conditions and/or sand bars can render the delta at the mouth of the Truckee River impassable (USFWS 15 March 2010). Migrating adults must past through the Marble Bluff Fish Facility and above Marble Bluff Dam to access suitable spawning habitat. Most spawners use the 10-mile reach between Marble Bluff and Numana dams (USFWS 1992).	Yes. See text.
<i>Crenichthys nevadae</i> Railroad Valley springfish	T, CH	NV-S		NV-Prot			3b, 5	A two-inch long freshwater fish (NatureServe 2011) native to thermal springs, associated outflows, and adjacent marshy areas in Big, North, Hay Corral, and Reynolds springs near Locke's Ranch; and Big Warm and Little Warm springs and Duckwater Creek on the Duckwater Shoshone Indian Reservation; all in Railroad Valley, Nye Co., NV. Extirpated from Big Warm Springs and Duckwater Creek. Introduced outside of native range into Chimney Springs near Locke's Ranch and two private ponds in Sodaville, Mineral Co., NV; and into Hot Creek Canyon and Warm Springs in Nye Co., NV (USFWS 1986; USFWS 19 January 2011). Critical habitat for this species occurs in Nye Co., NV (USFWS 1986).	No. The BSA is outside the known geographic range. There is no critical habitat in the BSA.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Gila seminuda</i> pop. 2 Virgin River chub (Muddy River population only)		NV-S		NV-Prot			2e, 5	Extremely rare minnow known from the Virgin River system in UT, AZ and NV; and from the Moapa (Muddy) River in Clark Co., NV. Only the Virgin River population is listed as Endangered and has designated critical habitat. Prefers deep runs or pools with low to moderate velocities that contain boulders, root snags or other in-stream cover. Spawns in both artificial ponds and the mainstream rivers over sand and gravel substrates (USFWS 19 April 1995; USFWS 26 January 2000).	No. The BSA is outside the known geographic range.
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> Delta smelt	T, CH			CA-T			1a	This euryhaline (tolerant of a wide salinity range) species of smelt is restricted to the Delta region and Suisun Bay (Sacramento-San Joaquin estuary) in central CA. Currently found only from the San Pablo Bay upstream through the Delta in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo cos. Migrates upstream to spawn in freshwater dead-end sloughs and shallow edge-waters of channels in the upper Delta and in Montezuma Slough near Suisun Bay. Critical habitat occurs in the Delta and surrounding sloughs (USFWS 1994; NatureServe 2011).	No. The BSA is outside the known geographic range. Critical habitat is not in the BSA.
<i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i> Hardhead			Plumas-S	CA-SC			3b	Fish in low-to mid-elevation streams in the Sacramento-San Joaquin drainage and the Russian River of CA, from the Pit River in Modoc Co. south to Kern River, Kern Co. In the San Joaquin drainage, scattered in tributary streams and absent from Valley reaches of the San Joaquin River. In the Sacramento drainage, hardhead is present in most large tributary streams. They are typically found in undisturbed areas of larger low- to mid-elevation streams, although they are also in the mainstem Sacramento River at low elevations and its tributaries to about 4,920 ft. They prefer clear, deep (>32 in) pools and runs with sand-gravel-boulder substrates and slow velocities. Hardhead are always found in association with Sacramento pikeminnow and usually with Sacramento sucker. They tend to be absent from streams where introduced species, especially centrarchids (sunfish), predominate and from streams severely altered by human activity (Moyle 2002).	Yes. See text.
<i>Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) clarki henshawi</i> Lahontan cutthroat trout	T	NV-S	Toiyabe-S	NV-Prot			1a, 1b, 3b, 5	Found in a variety of cold-water habitats including large terminal alkaline lakes, alpine lakes, slow meandering rivers, mountain rivers, and small headwater tributary streams. In streams, occurs in areas with well-vegetated, stable banks and relatively silt free, rocky riffle-run areas where stream velocity breaks. Spawns February through July (USFWS 19 January 2011). There are three known populations: 1) Western Lahontan basin comprised of Truckee, Carson, and Walker river basins; 2) Northwestern Lahontan basin comprised of Quinn River, Black Rock Desert, and Coyote Lake basins; and 3) Humboldt River basin (USFWS 30 January 1995). Known from Lake Tahoe, and Summit, Independence, Pyramid and Walker lakes (USFWS 19 January 2011); and throughout NV except in Esmeralda, Lincoln, Pershing and White Pine cos. (USFWS 5 March 2010).	Yes. See text. The BSA does not occur in designated EFH (USFWS 15 October 2008).

Special-Status Species	Federal Status			State Status <sup>d</sup>	NNHP <sup>e</sup>	CNPS/ NNPS <sup>f</sup>	Source <sup>g</sup>	Habitat and Range Description	Potential to Occur in the BSA
	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Oncorhynchus</i> (=Salmo) <i>clarki seleniris</i> Paiute cutthroat trout	T						3b	Native to Silver King Creek and tributaries of Fly Valley, Four Mile Canyon, Coyote Valley, and Corral Valley creeks, in the East Fork Carson River drainage of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Alpine Co., CA. Four self-sustaining, pure populations also occur outside the historic range in the North Fork of Cottonwood and Cabin creeks (Inyo National Forest, Mono Co., CA), Sharktooth Creeks (Sierra National Forest, Fresno Co., CA), and Stairway Creek (Sierra National Forest, Madera Co., CA; USFWS 10 September 2004, USFWS 19 January 2011). Spawning occurs in June and July in stream pool habitat in low gradient meadows with undercut or overhanging banks and abundant riparian vegetation. Pools are important for juvenile rearing and winter refuge (USFWS 19 January 2011).	No. The BSA outside of the range. The BSA does not occur in designated EFH (USFWS 15 October 2008).
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> Central Valley steelhead	T, CH						1a	Iteroparous or semelparous anadromous fish historically in the Sacramento and San Joaquin drainages in the Central Valley. The principal remaining wild populations of steelhead are a few hundred fish that spawn annually in Deer and Mill Creeks in Tehama Co., CA and a population of unknown size in the lower Yuba River. With the possible exception of a small population in the lower Stanislaus River, steelhead appear to be extirpated from the San Joaquin basin (Moyle 2002). Spawning occurs in small tributaries on coarse gravel beds in riffle areas (Busby et al. 1996). Deep low velocity streams are important wintering habitats. Federal listing includes all runs in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries (DFG 2009). Central Valley steelhead reared at the Feather River Hatchery are included in the federal listing (NMFS 2007). Some of the fish reared at the Feather River Hatchery are planted in Lake Oroville, which is hydrologically connected to waters in the BSA in both the North Fork and Middle Fork of the Feather River (DWR 2009). Although hydrologically connected, numerous barriers prevent fish from migrating from Lake Oroville to waters in the BSA (CalFish 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the known range. Critical habitat is not located within the BSA (CalFish 2010). The BSA does not occur in designated EFH (USFWS 15 October 2008).
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon evolutionarily significant unit (ESU)	T, CH			CA-T			6	Semelparous anadromous fish that enters the Sacramento River from March to July and spawns from late August through early October. Spawning beds are prepared in streams with suitable gravel composition, water depth, and velocity. After hatching, fry and subyearlings return to the ocean and complete their development (McGinnis 1984). Extant populations of this ESU spawn in the Sacramento River and its tributaries, including the Feather River (Moyle 2002). Spring-run Chinook salmon reared at the Feather River Hatchery are included in this ESU (NMFS 2007). Some of the fish reared at the Feather River Hatchery are planted in Lake Oroville, which is hydrologically connected to waters in the BSA in both the North Fork and Middle Fork of the Feather River (DWR 2009). Although hydrologically connected, numerous barriers prevent fish from migrating from Lake Oroville to waters in the BSA (CalFish 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the known range. Critical habitat is not located within the BSA (CalFish 2010). The BSA does not occur in designated EFH (USFWS 15 October 2008).

Special-Status Species	Federal Status			State Status <sup>d</sup>	NNHP <sup>e</sup>	CNPS/ NNPS <sup>f</sup>	Source <sup>g</sup>	Habitat and Range Description	Potential to Occur in the BSA
	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss aquilarum</i> Eagle Lake rainbow trout		CA-S (ELFO)		CA-SC			2c, 2d, 4	Endemic to Eagle Lake in Lassen Co. Also planted into numerous waters throughout CA where they are maintained from hatchery stocks originating from trout captures at the Pine Creek Spawning Station and from domestic brood stock. The trout have also been exported to other states and Canada. It is unlikely that naturally reproducing populations of genetically pure Eagle Lake trout are present in any of the planted waters. Historically spawned in Pine Creek; currently are propagated in a fish hatchery (Moyle et al. 1995).	No. The BSA is outside the known range.
<i>Siphateles (=Gila) bicolor</i> ssp. 1 Eagle Lake tui chub				CA-SC			4	Confined to Eagle Lake in Lassen Co., CA (Moyle et al. 1995, NatureServe 2011). Inhabits large, clear, cool, alkaline lake. Occurs in deeper water in the winter, and moves to shallow water in the summer (NatureServe 2011). During the spawning season, schools break up and adults congregate in near-shore shallow areas with dense algal beds. Deposited eggs stick to aquatic plants. Spawns May through July (Moyle et al. 1995).	No. The BSA is outside the known range.
<i>Siphateles (=Gila) bicolor</i> ssp. 2 High Rock Spring tui chub				CA-SC			4	Dwarf form known from High Rock Spring and its outflow in eastern Lassen Co. Is also may be found in the irrigation ditches and artificial ponds fed by this spring. The entire habitat is on a privately owned ranch. Presumed extinct (Moyle et al. 1995).	No. The BSA is outside the known range.
<b>Amphibians</b>									
<i>Rana boylei</i> Foothill yellow-legged frog		CA-S	Plumas-S	CA-SC			3b, 4	Known from Pacific drainages of OR south to the upper San Gabriel River in Los Angeles Co., CA, including the coast and Sierra Nevada foothills. Common along the north coast and in decline in central and southern CA. Occurs in Plumas and Sierra cos. Inhabits chaparral, woodland and forest areas near streams and rivers, especially in partially shaded areas and near riffles where there are exposed rocks. Requires permanent streams in which to reside and breed (CWHR 2011; NatureServe 2011). Eggs are usually attached to gravel or rocks at the edge of pools or streams; also attached to cobbles and boulders at lower flow near the confluence of tributaries in wide shallow reaches in northern CA. High fidelity to breeding sites. Most active during the day; inactive in cold temperatures and hot, dry weather (NatureServe 2011).	Yes. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	T, CH						1a	Restricted mostly to CA, with a few introductions in NV (NatureServe 2011). Inhabits quiet pools of streams, marshes, and occasionally ponds. Requires permanent or nearly permanent pools for larval development (CWHR 2011). Adults require dense, shrubby, or emergent vegetation in deep pools with still or slow moving water. The range of CA red-legged frog extends from near sea level to approximately 5,200 ft, though nearly all sightings have occurred below 3,500 ft (USFWS 2002). Abundant in San Francisco Bay Area and Marin Co., and the Central Coast. Isolated populations occur in the Sierra Nevada, North Coast, and northern Transverse ranges. Believed to be extirpated from the southern Transverse and Peninsular ranges, but still present in Baja CA. No known occurrences in Plumas, Sierra, or Lassen cos., CA (USFWS 22 December 2010), or in watersheds occurring in the BSA (NatureServe 2011).	No, the BSA is outside the range.
<i>Rana luteiventris</i> Columbia spotted frog (Great Basin DPS, pop. 3)	C	NV-S	Toiyabe-S	NV-Prot			3c, 5	The range of the Great Basin DPS includes OR, ID, and the northern drainages of NV in Elko, Nye, and Eureka cos. This species is highly aquatic and rarely found far from a permanent quiet water source (NatureServe 2011). Prefers grassy/sedgy margins of streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and marshes. May disperse into forest, grassland, and brushland during wet weather, and may traverse uplands to reach wintering sites (USFWS 22 December 2010, NatureServe 2011). Stream-side small mammal burrows are used as shelter. Usually breeds in shallow water in ponds or other quiet waters (NatureServe 2011).	No. The BSA is outside the known geographic range.
<i>Rana luteiventris</i> Columbia spotted frog (Main population)			Toiyabe-S				3c	The main population occurs in the western and northwestern U.S., including all of CA and NV (USFWS 22 December 2010). Highly aquatic and rarely found far from a permanent quiet water source. Prefers grassy/sedgy margins of streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and marshes. May disperse into forest, grassland, and brushland during wet weather, and may traverse uplands to reach wintering sites (USFWS 22 December 2010; NatureServe 2011). Stream-side small mammal burrows are used as shelter. Usually breeds in shallow water in ponds or other quiet waters (NatureServe 2011).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Rana muscosa</i> Mountain yellow-legged frog (= southern CA DPS)	E						1a, 1b, 3b	Diurnal mountain frog that emerges shortly after the snow melts (USFWS 19 January 2011). Found in the southern Sierra Nevada and southern CA. Previously included the northern range now identified as <i>R. sierra</i> . <i>R. muscosa</i> federal endangered listing refers to populations in San Gabriel, San Jacinto, and San Bernardino mountains only (DFG 2009). Associated with riverbanks, streams, lakes, and ponds in montane riparian, lodgepole pine, sub-alpine conifer, and wet meadow habitat types (CWHR 2011), preferably on sloping banks with rocks or vegetation to the water's edge. In southern CA, also found in rocky stream courses on steep gradients in chaparral (USFWS 19 January 2011). Usually encountered within a few feet of water, but may cross upland areas between winter and summer habitat (CWHR 2011; USFWS 19 January 2011). Rarely occurs where predatory fishes have been introduced (USFWS 19 January 2011).	No. The BSA is outside the known range of this species.
<i>Lithobates</i> (= <i>Rana</i> ) <i>pipiens</i> Northern leopard frog		NV-S	Plumas-S	NV-Prot CA-SC			2e, 3b, 5, DFG 2009a	Broadly distributed in North America, with 98% of its geographic range outside CA. In CA, it's known historically from Modoc and Lassen counties from 3,990 to 4,935 ft, with more recent records in Siskiyou and Inyo counties. Historical evidence of northern leopard frogs near Lake Tahoe indicates that at least some of these are introduced populations (Jennings and Hayes 1994). In NV, it's known from isolated locations in eastern and extreme western parts (NDOW 4 APRIL 2003), including Washoe Co. (NatureServe 2011). Highly aquatic and occurs in or near quiet, permanent and semi-permanent water in many habitats, including freshwater and brackish waters (CWHR 2011, NDOW 4 APRIL 2003). Prefers cattail and sedge marshes and weedy ponds for reproduction (CWHR 2011). Dense, relatively tall, grass- or forb- dominated habitat with a moist substrate for foraging during the active season must occur near of the aquatic habitat. Frogs can move significant distances from natal ponds. Adults overwinter in small pits they excavate in bottom mud. Adults show a high degree of site fidelity, though will move if conditions change (Jennings and Hayes 1994). DFG is concerned about native populations (DFG 2009a).	Yes. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Rana sierrae</i> Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (= Sierra Nevada DPS)	C		Plumas-S	CA-SC			4, 5	Diurnal mountain frog that emerges shortly after the snow melts (USFWS 19 January 2011). Found in the northern and central Sierra Nevada, primarily at elevations above 5,900 ft, from Plumas Co. south to southern Tulare Co. (CWHR 2011). Formerly considered the northern range of <i>R. muscosa</i> . Federal candidate status refers to all populations in the Sierra Nevada that occur north of the Tehachapi Mts. (DFG 2009). Associated with riverbanks, streams, lakes, and ponds in montane riparian, lodgepole pine, sub-alpine conifer, and wet meadow habitat types, preferably on sloping banks with rocks or vegetation to the water's edge. Rarely occurs where predatory fishes are present. Usually encountered within a few feet of water, but may cross upland areas between winter and summer habitat (CWHR 2011; USFWS 19 January 2011). Also known from Carson City, and Douglas and Washoe cos. in NV (USFWS 5 March 2010), but probably extirpated from these areas (NatureServe 2011).	Yes. See text.
<b>Reptiles</b>									
<i>Actinemys (=Emys) marmorata</i> Western pond turtle			Plumas-S	CA-SC			3b, 5	Occurs from sea level to 6,000 ft. Prefers aquatic habitats with abundant vegetative cover and exposed basking sites such as logs and rocks or mud banks. Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitat types, normally in ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches or permanent pools along intermittent streams (CWHR 2011). Ranges from southern WA south to Baja California west of the Sierra-Cascade crest, with an isolated population in the Carson River near Carson City, NV (CWHR 2011; NatureServe 2011). Absent from desert regions except along the Mojave River in its tributaries in the Mojave Desert (CWHR 2011).	Yes. See text.
<i>Elgaria coerulea palmeri</i> Sierra alligator lizard		NV-S		NV-Prot			2e, 5	The subspecies is known from the Sierra Nevada, including the east side of the Lake Tahoe basin in NV (Stebbins 2003). Mainly found in a variety of woodland and forest habitats, but also occurs in montane chaparral, grassland, and sagebrush habitats. Surface objects are used as cover, such as rocks, logs (under bark or inside rotten logs), dense vegetation, and human debris (CWHR 2011; Stebbins 2003). Crevices, rock fissures, and mammal burrow may also be used as refuge (CWHR 2011). More common in cooler, damper environments (Stebbins 2003).	No. This subspecies is not special-status in CA. No habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i> Desert tortoise (Mojave population)	T	NV-S		CA-T NV-Prot			3c, 5	Currently known from the Mojave and Sonoran deserts of southeastern CA, southern NV, UT, AZ and Mexico. Elusive, spending 95% of its life underground. Lives in a variety of habitats with suitable soils for den construction, including sandy flats, rocky foothills, alluvial fans, washes and canyons. Depends on brush for shade and protection from predators (USFWS 19 January 2011). Mojave population known from Clark, Esmeralda, Lincoln, and Nye cos. NV (USFWS 5 March 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the known geographic range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i> Northern sagebrush lizard		CA-S (ELFO)					2c, 2d	Known from eastern CA, most of NV, and elsewhere. Mainly occurs in sagebrush, but also manzanita and ceanothus brushland, piñon-juniper woodland, pine and fir forests, and along river bottoms in coastal redwood forests. West of the Great Basin it lives chiefly in mountains. Usually found near bushes, brush heaps, logs or rocks (Stebbins 2003).	Yes. See text.
<b>Birds</b>									
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> Northern goshawk		CA-S NV-S	Plumas-S Toiyabe-S	CA-SC NV-Prot	AR		2d, 2e, 3b, 3c, 4	Breeds in the North Coast Ranges and through the Sierra Nevada, Klamath, Cascade, and Warner Mts. Possibly also breeds in Mt. Piños, San Jacinto, San Bernardino, and White Mts. (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Year-round resident in NV (NDOW 2010). Prefers middle and higher elevations, and mature, dense conifer and deciduous forests. Usually nests on north slopes, near water, in densest parts of stands, but close to openings (Zeiner et al. 1990a). In NV, a majority of the nests are found in aspen and nearly all are found near water (NDOW 2010). Typically nests in mature or old-growth forests, and generally selects large tracts of forest over small tracts. Western birds also nest in deciduous forests dominated by aspen, paper birch, or willow. Nests generally constructed in the largest trees of dense, old, or mature stands with high canopy closure and sparse groundcover, near the bottom of moderate slopes, and near water or dry openings (NatureServe 2011).	Yes. See text.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird		CA-S (ELFO) NV-S		CA-SC NV-Prot	AR		2c, 2d, 2e, 4, 5	Common locally throughout the Central Valley and coastal districts from Sonoma Co. south. A summer resident in northeastern CA, occurring regularly only at Tule Lake, also bred some years as far south as Honey Lake (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Records occur from Douglas and Washoe cos. in NV, but may now be extirpated from Washoe Co. (NatureServe 2011). Breeds near freshwater, preferably in emergent marsh of dense cattails or tules, and also in thickets of willow, blackberry, tall herbs and wild rose in northeastern CA. The nesting area is highly colonial, supporting a minimum of 50 pairs (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Nesting colonies are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Golden eagle		CA-S NV-S		CA-WL, NV-Prot	WL		2e, 4	Uncommon permanent resident and migrant throughout CA, except center of the Central Valley (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Permanent resident in NV. Generally found in open country of prairies, arctic and alpine tundra, open wooded country, and barren areas, especially in hilly or mountainous regions (NatureServe 2011). Needs open terrain for hunting, and secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges and large trees for cover. Nests on cliffs and in large trees in open areas with canyons and escarpments (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Nesting and nonbreeding/wintering sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.

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<i>Asio flammeus</i> Short-eared owl		NV-S		CA-SC	WL		2e	Formerly resident locally the length of CA, except high mountains. Widespread winter migrant, primarily in the Central Valley, western Sierra Nevada foothills, and locally in the southern deserts. Uncommon winter migrant in southern CA and the Channel Islands. Occasionally still breeds in northern CA (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Nonbreeding resident throughout much of NV; permanent resident in northwestern NV (NatureServe 2011). Usually found in open areas with few trees such as grasslands, prairies, dunes, meadows, irrigated lands, and emergent wetlands. Requires dense vegetation, such as tall grasses, brush, ditches, and wetlands for resting and roosting cover (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Suitable habitat generally includes any large area with low vegetation, dry upland for nesting, and supports suitable prey. Nearby water is a requirement for nesting habitat (NatureServe 2011). Nests on dry ground in a depression concealed in vegetation (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.
<i>Asio otus</i> Long-eared owl		NV-S		CA-SC NV-Prot	WL		2e, 4	Uncommon resident or winter visitor throughout most of northern CA, excluding the humid North Coast Range, Cascade Range, and higher elevations of the Sierra Nevada. Winter visitor in the Mojave Desert, and a very rare winter migrant along the southern coastline. Uncommon local resident of Owens Valley, Fish Lake Valley, and wooded washes and oases in southeastern CA (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Permanent resident in NV (NatureServe 2011). Requires riparian habitat or other thickets with small, densely canopied trees for roosting and nesting. Also lives in live oak thickets and other dense tree stands. Hunts in open areas, occasionally in woodlands and forests. Uses old crow, magpie, hawk, heron, and squirrel nests from the valley foothill hardwood up to the ponderosa pine habitats (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Commonly nests in same sites in successive years (NatureServe 2011). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> Burrowing owl		CA-S (ELFO)  NV-S		CA-SC NV-Prot	WL		2c, 2d, 2e, 4	Formerly common in appropriate habitats throughout CA, excluding the humid northwest coastal forest and high mountains. Present on the larger offshore islands. Found as high as 5,300 ft in Lassen Co., CA (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Breeding resident throughout NV (NatureServe 2011). Yearlong resident of open, dry grassland and desert habitat, and in grass, forb, and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Uses small mammal burrows, often ground squirrel, for roosting and nesting cover. Pipes, culverts, and nest boxes used where burrows are scarce. Perches in open sunlight in early morning and moves to shade or burrow when hot (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Burrowing sites and wintering observations with or without a burrow in San Francisco, Ventura, Sonoma, Marin, Napa, and Santa Cruz cos. are of concern to DFG (DFG 2009a).	Yes. See text.

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<i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i> (= <i>griseus</i> ) Juniper titmouse		NV-S		NV-Prot	WL		2e	A common resident in a variety of habitats, but primarily associated with pinyon-juniper, juniper, and desert riparian habitats from northeastern CA through the Great Basin to the eastern Mojave (CWHR 2011). Permanent resident throughout most of NV, excluding the north-central portion and southern tip of the state (NatureServe 2011). Roosts in tree cavities or in snags. Often breeds near water (CWHR 2011).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.
<i>Buteo regalis</i> Ferruginous hawk		CA-S NV-S		CA-WL NV-Prot	AR		2e	Uncommon winter resident and migrant at lower elevations and open grasslands in the Modoc Plateau, Central Valley, and Coast Ranges. Fairly common winter resident in grasslands and agricultural areas of southwestern CA. Casual in the northeast CA during summer. Does not breed in CA. Generally arrives in CA in September and departs by mid-April (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Nonbreeding resident in southwestern NV (NatureServe 2011). Breeds from OR into Canada (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Frequents open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills surrounding valleys, and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. Roosts in open areas, usually in a lone tree or utility pole. Nests in foothills or prairies on low cliffs, buttes, cut banks, shrubs, trees, or in other elevated structures. Nest tree often isolated or in transition zone to adjacent community (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Generally avoids areas of intensive agriculture or human activity. Avoids high elevations, forest interiors, narrow canyons, and cliff areas (NatureServe 2011). Nonbreeding/ wintering sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk		CA-S (ELFO)  NV-S	Plumas-S	CA-T NV-Prot	WL		2c, 2d, 2e, 3b, 4	Uncommon breeding resident and migrant in the Central Valley, Klamath Basin, Northeastern Plateau, Lassen Co., and Mojave Desert (CHWR 2011) and is a breeding resident in NV (NatureServe 2011). Nests in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas and in oak savannah in the Central Valley (Zeiner et al. 1990a). In the Great Basin, usually nests in junipers not near riparian zones. Often returns to area where it nested in the previous year (NatureServe 2011). Roosts in large trees, but will roost on ground if none are available. Forages in adjacent grasslands or suitable grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i> Greater sage-grouse	C	CA-S (ELFO) NV-S	Toiyabe-S	CA-SC NV-Prot	AR		1b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3c	An uncommon permanent resident in northeastern CA, ranging from the OR border along the east side of the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada to northern Inyo Co. Lassen and Mono cos. have the most stable populations in CA (Zeiner et al. 1990a). In NV, known from every county except Clark and Storey cos. (USFWS 5 March 2010). Found between 4,000 and 9,000 ft (USFWS 19 January 2011). Found in greatest abundance in a combination of sagebrush, perennial grassland or wet meadow, and water. Bitterbrush and alkali desert scrub also commonly present (Zeiner et al. 1990a). The greater sage-grouse has a nearly complete reliance on sagebrush. These birds cannot survive in areas where sagebrush does not exist (USFWS 19 January 2011). Males from several square miles gather at traditional strutting areas (leks) in late winter and early spring. Leks are located on patches of bare ground surrounded by sagebrush stands of moderate canopy (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Nest on ground under sagebrush or grass patches (USFWS 19 January 2011). Nesting site and leks are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> Snowy plover		CA-S (ELFO) NV-S		CA-SC	WL		2c, 2e	In fall and winter, common on sandy marine and estuarine shores. Inland nesting areas occur at the Salton Sea, Mono Lake, and at isolated sites on the shores of alkali lakes in northeastern CA, in the Central Valley, and southeastern CA deserts. Summer range includes Honey Lake. Requires a sandy, gravelly or friable soil substrate for nesting (CWHR 2011). Nests, feeds, and takes cover on sandy or gravelly beaches along the coast, at sand pits, dune-backed beaches at creek and river mouths, salt pans at lagoons and estuaries, and alkali lakes (USFWS 13 August 2007; CWHR 2011). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a). The inland breeding population is not considered part of the federal-threatened subspecies ( <i>C. alexandrinus nivosus</i> ) that nests adjacent to tidal waters of the Pacific Ocean (USFWS 27 September 2010).	No, there is no habitat in the BSA.

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<i>Chlidonias niger</i> Black tern		NV-S		CA-SC NV-Prot	WL		2e	Fairly common migrant and breeder on wetlands of the northeastern plateau area, but absent from historical nesting localities such as Lake Tahoe. Breeding is questionable in the Central Valley, despite apparently suitable habitat in rice farming areas (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Occurs throughout the majority of NV as a migrant, with breeding residents occurring along the northern edge of NV (NatureServe 2011). Although restricted to freshwater habitats while breeding, can be fairly common on bays, salt ponds, river mouths, and pelagic waters in spring and fall migration (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Semi-colonial nesting species, gregarious throughout the year. Breeding habitat includes marshes, along sloughs, rivers, lakeshores, and impoundments, or in wet meadows, typically in sites with a mixture of emergent vegetation and open water. Cattails, bulrushes, burreed, and/or phragmites are commonly present in nesting areas. Prefers a 50:50 ratio of open water to emergent vegetation. Nests on heap of floating vegetation, old muskrat house, old grebe or coot nests, on floating wood, mats of muck or algae, mud flats, and mounds and islands (NatureServe 2011). Nests are typically located in shallow water or close to open water or openings in emergent vegetation. Nesting colonies are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> Northern harrier				CA-SC			6	A permanent resident of the northeastern plateau and coastal areas and a less common resident of the Central Valley (CWHR 2011). Breeds from sea level to 5,700 ft in the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada, and up to 3,600 ft in northeastern California, but has been observed at up to 10,000 ft. Breeds and forages in a variety of open, generally treeless habitats that provide an abundance of suitable prey and scattered lookout perches. In California, such habitats include freshwater marshes, brackish and saltwater marshes, wet meadows, weedy borders of lakes, rivers and streams, annual and perennial grasslands, vernal pool complexes, weed fields, ungrazed or lightly grazed pastures, low-growing crop fields, sagebrush flats, and desert sinks (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Nests on the ground, mostly in emergent wetland or along rivers or lakes (CWHR 2011), and generally within patches of dense vegetation in undisturbed areas (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> Western yellow-billed cuckoo	C		Toiyabe-S	CA-E NV-Prot	AR		2d	USFWS considers cuckoos west of the Rocky Mountain crest a DPS from the eastern population (NatureServe 2011). Uncommon to rare summer resident of valley foothill and desert riparian habitats in scattered locations in CA. Breeding populations known from the Colorado River; breeding pairs known from the Sacramento and Owens valleys, along the South Fork of the Kern River, along the Santa Ana River, and along the Amargosa River. Irregular and/or highly localized nesting in NV (NatureServe 2011). Western U.S. DPS known from Clark, Elko, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, and Nye cos. in NV (USFWS 5 March 2010). Breeding habitat consists of deciduous riparian woodland, especially dense stands of cottonwood and willow, but also mesquite and salt-cedar (tamarisk). Dense riparian understory foliage is an important factor in nest site selection in CA, and cottonwood trees are important for foraging habitat. Nests are placed in dense cover of trees, shrubs, or vines, often in mature willows (NatureServe 2011). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	No. The BSA is outside the range; there are no sufficiently dense or expansive stands of riparian woodland.
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> Yellow warbler				CA-SC			6	An uncommon to common summer resident in the northern California. Elevation limits of breeding on the western and eastern flanks of the Sierra NV are 7,000 and 8,500 ft, respectively. Breeds in riparian woodlands, montane chaparral, and in open ponderosa pine and mixed conifer habitats with substantial amounts of brush. In summer, usually found in deciduous, open-canopy, riparian habitats dominated by cottonwoods, willows, alders, and/ or other small trees and shrubs. Open cup nests are built 2-16 ft above ground in deciduous saplings or shrubs (CWHR 2011). Yellow warblers are migratory and usually arrive in California in April and leave by October (CWHR 2011). Small numbers are known to overwinter in southern California lowlands. Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> White-tailed kite				CA-FP	--		2d	Known from western and southern U.S., including CA, with vagrant sightings in NV (NatureServe 2011). Common to uncommon yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands in CA. Inhabits herbaceous and open stages of most habitats in cismontane CA. Rarely found away from agricultural areas. Range and population numbers have increased in recent decades. Uses trees with dense canopies for nesting and cover near open foraging area; also uses saltgrass and Bermudagrass for cover in southern CA (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	No. The BSA occurs outside the breeding range; only occurs as a vagrant in the area of the BSA.

Special-Status Species	Federal Status			State Status <sup>d</sup>	NNHP <sup>e</sup>	CNPS/ NNPS <sup>f</sup>	Source <sup>g</sup>	Habitat and Range Description	Potential to Occur in the BSA
	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> Willow flycatcher		CA-S (ELFO)	Plumas-S	CA-E, NV-Prot	AR		2c, 3b, 3c, 4	There are five subspecies of willow flycatcher currently recognized. The BSA is within the range of CA endangered <i>E. t. brewsteri</i> and <i>E. t. adastaus</i> . The BSA is not within the range of the federal-endangered <i>E. t. extimus</i> (USGS 2011). A rare to locally uncommon summer resident in wet meadow and montane riparian habitats from 2,000 to 8,200 ft in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range. Common spring (mid-May to early June) and fall (mid-August to early September) migrant at lower elevations, primarily in riparian habitats throughout CA, exclusive of the North Coast (Zeiner et al. 1990a). A breeding resident in CA and NV (NatureServe 2011). Most often occurs in broad, open river valleys or large mountain meadows with a lush growth of shrubby willows. Most numerous where extensive thickets of low, dense willows occur on the edge of wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters. Dense willow thickets are required for nesting and roosting. Low, exposed branches are used for singing posts and hunting perches. Nest is placed in an upright fork of willow or other shrub, usually near languid stream, standing water, or seep (Zeiner et al. 1990a).	Yes. See text.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> Prairie falcon		NV-S		CA-WL NV-Prot	WL		2e, 4	Uncommon permanent resident found in most of CA except upper elevations of the Sierra Nevada and northern coastal fog belt. Ranges from annual grasslands to alpine meadows, but mainly associated with perennial grasslands, savannahs, rangeland, some agricultural areas, and desert scrub (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Habitat is primarily open situations, especially in mountainous areas, steppe, plains, or prairies. Typically nests in pothole or well-sheltered ledge on rocky cliff or steep earth embankment. Vertical cliffs with rock structure overhanging the site are preferred. Nests typically are placed on south-facing aspects with overhangs (NatureServe 2011). Nesting sites are of primary concern to DFG (2009a).	No. There are no cliffs suitable for nesting in the BSA.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	D	NV-S	Toiyabe-S	CA-E, NV-Prot	AR		2e, 3c	Found in all continents of the world except Antarctica (NDOW 2010). In CA, very uncommon breeding resident and an uncommon migrant. Active nesting sites are known along the coast north of Santa Barbara, in the Sierra Nevada, and in other mountains of northern CA. In winter, found inland throughout the Central Valley, and occasionally on the Channel Islands. Migrants occur along the coast and in the western Sierra Nevada in spring and fall (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Breeds mostly in woodland, forest, and coastal habitats near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water on high cliffs, banks, dunes, and mounds. Will nest on human-made structures and occasionally uses tree or snag cavities or old nests of other raptors. Requires protected cliffs and ledges for cover. Riparian areas and coastal and inland wetland are important habitats yearlong, especially in nonbreeding seasons (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Live mostly along mountain ranges, river valleys and coastlines. Eggs laid in hollow or depression on a cliff. Currently estimated to be 20 nesting pairs in NV (NDOW 2010).	Yes. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Grus canadensis tabida</i> Greater sandhill crane		CA-S (ELFO) NV-S	Plumas-S	CA-T, FP NV-Prot	WL		2c, 2d, 2e, 3b, 4	Historically a fairly common breeder on the northeastern plateau of CA. In CA, currently breeds in the Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra cos. and Sierra Valley. In summer, occurs in and near wet meadow, shallow lacustrine, and fresh emergent wetland habitats. In winter, found in grassland, moist croplands with rice or corn stubble, and open emergent wetlands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys from Tehama Co. south to Kings Co., CA (Zeiner et al. 1990a). The NV populations breeds in Elko Co., migrates south through eastern NV, and spends the winter in AZ and CA along the lower Colorado River (NDOW 2010). Nests in remote portions of extensive wetlands, or sometimes in shortgrass prairies. On dry sites, nests are scooped out of depressions lined with grasses. Nests are commonly large mounds of wetland plants in shallow water. Natural hummocks or muskrat houses are often used. Ideal sites are on small islands screened by tall tules, cattails, or shrubs. Avoids saline waters. Roosts at night in flocks standing in moist fields or shallow water and sometimes in expansive dry grasslands, island sites, and wide sandbars (Zeiner et al. 1990a). In NV, preferred breeding and roosting habitats are large river valley floodplains and interior basins (NDOW 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i> Pinyon jay		NV-S		NV-Prot	WL		2e	Known from western U.S. and Baja CA with vagrant sightings in Canada and Mexico (NatureServe 2011). In CA, it is a fairly common, but somewhat local, yearlong resident in coniferous habitats east of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest from the OR border south to near Walker Pass, Kern Co. Also found in most major desert mountain ranges, including the White Mts., south to San Jacinto Mts. And west to the Piute Mts. (Kern Co.) and Mt. Pinos (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Nests when and where adequate numbers of pine seeds are available. Gregarious with complex social organization. Habitat consists of Pinyon-juniper woodland, less frequently pine. Also occurs in scrub oak and sagebrush during the non-breeding season. Nests in shrubs or trees such as pine, oak, or juniper (NatureServe 2011).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> Bald eagle	D		Plumas-S Toiyabe-S	CA-E, FP NV-Prot	AR		2c, 2d, 3b, 3c, 4	Restricted to breeding mostly in Butte, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties in CA. More widespread as a winter migrant. Occurs along coasts, rivers, and large, deep lakes and reservoirs inland. Not found in the high Sierra Nevada (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Most eagles found in NV are wintering, though occasionally a nesting pair is found in the northern part of the state. In NV, wintering eagles roost in permanent communal night roosts, sometimes from 5-10 birds in a tree (NDOW 2010). Requires large, stoutly limbed trees, snags, broken topped trees, or high rock ledges for perches (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Builds nests in old, tall trees located over 0.75 mi from low-density human disturbance and 1.2 mi from medium- to high-density human disturbance (Snyder 1993). Nesting and nonbreeding/wintering sites are of primary concern to DFG (2009a).	No. There are no large deep lakes or rivers suitable for bald eagle; the BSA occurs in areas of human disturbance.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i> Harlequin duck		CA-S		CA-SC NV-Prot	--		5	The Pacific population breeds from western AK and Can., south to OR, ID, WY, and east of the Continental Divide in MT, perhaps historically in CA and CO. Absent in NV (NatureServe 2011). In CA, rare to very uncommon from October to early April in marine waters along rocky coast from San Luis Obispo Co. north. Formerly nested May to August on large, turbulent Sierran rivers from Madera to Tuolumne cos. (Zeiner et al. 1990a). High breeding and wintering site fidelity. Requires relatively undisturbed, low gradient, meandering mountain streams with dense shrubby riparian areas, and woody debris for nesting and brood rearing. Also needs mid-stream boulders or log jams and overhanging vegetation for cover and loafing. Nests in a hollow, usually under the cover of bushes within range of water. Also nests in rock crevice among boulders, in rock cavity in cliff face, in tree cavity, in puffin burrow, or similar site, occasionally on open tundra (NatureServe 2011). Islands in rivers are preferred for nesting sites (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	No. The BSA is outside the range.
<i>Icteria virens</i> Yellow-breasted chat		NV-S		CA-SC NV-Prot	WL		2e	Uncommon summer resident and migrant in coastal CA and foothills of the Sierra Nevada from 4,800 to 6,500 ft. Uncommon along coast of northern CA east to Cascades and occurs only locally south of Mendocino Co. Breeds on the coast and inland in southern CA (Zeiner et al. 1990a). In NV, occurs as a breeding resident along the northern and southwest portion of the state (NatureServe 2011). Requires riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses for cover. Nests on ground in dense shrubs along a stream or river (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Breeds in second growth, shrubby old pastures, thickets, bushy areas, scrub, woodland undergrowth, and fence rows, pond edges, or swamps; early successional stages of forest regeneration; commonly in sites close to human habitation. Non-breeding habitat in winter includes young, second-growth forest and scrub (NatureServe 2011). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> Least bittern		NV-S		CA-SC NV-Prot	AR		2e	Marsh bird that is usually solitary and secretive. Breeding range includes southern OR, interior and southern coastal CA, central Baja CA, and Mexico (NatureServe 2011). Common summer resident in southern CA at the Salton Sea and Colorado River, in dense emergent wetlands near sources of freshwater, and in desert riparian (salt cedar scrub). Probably nests only in emergent wetlands. Breeds locally in Owens Valley and Mojave Desert, but rare in other deserts and coastal lowlands. Rare to uncommon April to September in large, fresh emergent wetlands of cattails and tules in Central Valley, where it nests; and on the northeast plateau of CA, where it probably nests. Builds a nest over shallow water, usually near open water. Breeding habitat includes tall emergent vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Prefers marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	No. The BSA is outside the range; there are no marshes in the BSA suitable for breeding habitat.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> Loggerhead shrike		NV-S		CA-SC NV-Prot	WL		2e	Common resident and winter visitor in lowlands and foothills throughout CA. Prefers open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches. Highest density occurs in open-canopied valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, valley foothill riparian, pinyon-juniper, juniper, desert riparian, and Joshua tree habitats. Rare on coastal slope north of Mendocino Co., occurring only in winter. Rarely occurs in heavily urbanized areas, but often found in open cropland. Occasionally uses edges of denser habitats. Builds nest on stable branch in densely-foliaged shrub or tree (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Preferred nesting areas include shortgrass pastures and orchards. Nests often in isolated woody plants but also commonly along fencelines or hedgerows. (NatureServe 2011). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.
<i>Leucosticte atrata</i> Black rosy-finch		NV-S		NV-Prot	WL		2e	Breeds in mountains of central ID, southwestern and south-central MT, and northwestern and north-central Wyoming south to southwestern OR, northeastern and east-central NV (south to the Snake Mts.) and central Utah. Winters in central ID and western and southeastern WY south to eastern CA (casually), southern NV, northern AZ, and northern NM. Inhabits barren, rocky or grassy areas and cliffs among glaciers or beyond timberline. In migration and winter, also in open situations, fields, cultivated lands, brushy areas, and around human habitation. May roost in mine shaft or similar protected site. Nests usually in rock crevices or holes in cliffs and above snow fields. May nest in old abandoned buildings (NatureServe 2011).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i> Lewis' woodpecker		NV-S		NV-Prot	WL		2e	Locally distributed and sporadic within breeding range of northern CA and NV. Non-breeding range includes southern CA and NV. Breeds in open forest and woodland, often logged or burned, including oak, coniferous forest (primarily <i>P. ponderosa</i> ), riparian woodland and orchards, less commonly in pinyon-juniper. Distribution closely associated with open ponderosa pine forest in western N. America and strongly associated with fire-maintained old-growth <i>P. ponderosa</i> . Important habitat features include an open tree canopy, a brushy understory with ground cover, dead trees for nest cavities; dead or downed woody debris, perch sites, and abundant insects. Nests in natural cavities or abandoned holes, occasionally will excavate nest in soft snag, dead branch of living tree, or rotting utility pole (NatureServe 2011).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.

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<i>Numenius americanus</i> Long-billed curlew		NV-S		NV-Prot	WL		2e	Uncommon to fairly common breeder from April to September in wet meadow habitat in northeastern CA (Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen cos.). Uncommon to locally very common as a winter visitant from July to April along most of the CA coast, and in the Central and Imperial valleys (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Breeding resident in northern NV (NatureServe 2011). Breeds and nests on grazed, mixed-grass and shortgrass prairies, especially on gravelly soils and gently rolling terrain. The nest is usually located in relatively flat areas with grass cover 4-8 inches high. The nest is often remote from water. In CA, also nests on elevated interior grasslands and wet meadows adjacent to lakes or marshes. Preferred winter habitats include large coastal estuaries, upland herbaceous areas, and croplands. Requires high salt marsh, pastures, and salt ponds for roosting during high tide periods (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.
<i>Oreortyx pictus</i> Mountain quail		NV-S	Toiyabe-S	NV-Prot	WL		2e, 3c	Common to uncommon resident found in most montane habitats of CA from about 1,500-10,000 ft. Found seasonally in open, brushy stands of conifer and deciduous forest and woodland, and chaparral (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Local extinctions have occurred throughout the historic range in NV, but are stable in eastern Sierra Nevada. Year-round resident at lower elevations and higher elevation populations make vertical migrations. Habitat includes brushy mountainsides, coniferous forest, forest and meadow edges, dense undergrowth, and in more arid conditions in sagebrush, pinyon and juniper. Favors areas with tall dense shrubs close to water. May move to areas with suitable mast crops in fall. Nests on the ground, usually under protective cover of tree, shrubs, fallen branches, etc., near water (NatureServe 2011).	Yes. See text.
<i>Otus flammeolus</i> Flammulated owl		NV-S	Toiyabe-S	NV-Prot	WL		2e, 3c	A common summer resident locally in a variety of coniferous habitats from ponderosa pine to red fir forests. Breeds in the North Coast and Klamath Ranges, Sierra Nevada, and in suitable habitats in mountains in southern CA. Occurs in montane regions from 6,000 to 10,000 ft (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Has a patchy distribution in NV. Breeding habitat includes montane forest, usually open conifer forests containing pine, with some brush or saplings. Preference for yellow pine ( <i>P. ponderosa</i> and <i>P. jeffreyi</i> ). Prefers mature growth with open canopy; avoids dense young stands. Found in cooler, semi-arid climate, with high abundance of nocturnal arthropod prey and some dense foliage for roosting. Absent from warm and humid pine forests and mesic Ponderosa pine/ Douglas fir. Nests most often in abandoned tree cavities made by other cavity nesters. Roosts in dense vegetation, thickets, or mistletoe that provide shade and protection from predators, often close to trunks in fir or pine trees, or in cavities (NatureServe 2011).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.

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<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> Osprey				CA-WL			4	Breeds in northern CA from the Cascade Ranges south to Lake Tahoe, and along the coast south to Marin Co. (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Occurs as a migrant throughout most of NV. Breeding residents occur along the western boundary of NV (NatureServe 2011). Associated with large, fish-bearing waterbodies, primarily in ponderosa pine through mixed conifer habitats. Requires open, clear waters for foraging. Uses rivers, lakes, reservoirs, bays, estuaries, and surf zones. Nests at the top of large snags, dead-topped trees, on cliffs, or on human made structures. Nest may be 250 ft above ground; occasionally nests on ground. Nest usually within 1,312 ft of fish producing water, but may nest up to 1 mi from water (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	No. The BSA does not contain habitat.
<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i> White-headed woodpecker			Toiyabe-S	NV-Prot	WL		3c	A common, yearlong resident of montane coniferous forests up to lodgepole pine and red fir habitats. Occurs in Sierra Nevada, Cascade, Klamath, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges, and Warner Mts. Occasionally found at lower elevations along North Coast and in interior CA (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Breeding resident along the western NV border. Usually occurs at elevations of 4,000-9,200 ft during the nesting season, sometimes descends lower in winter. Habitat consists of montane coniferous forest, primarily mature pine and fir, especially pines that produce large cones with abundant seeds, relatively open canopy, and numerous snags and stumps for nest cavities. Usually associated with ponderosa pine, but uses other pines, white fir, incense cedar, and Douglas fir. Higher abundance in areas with two or more pine species, usually absent in monospecific forest or small-coned or closed-coned pines (i.e., lodgepole or knobcone). Also occurs locally on dry east-slope Jeffrey pine forests and high elevation lodgepole pine and western white pine forests. Nests in excavated cavity usually in dead trunk or stump (NatureServe 2011). Often nests near edges of roads, natural openings, or small clearings (Zeiner et al. 1990a).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.
<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i> Vesper sparrow		NV-S		CA-SC NV-Prot	WL		2e	In CA, a common summer resident east of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest, occurring in sparse or open stands of sagebrush, low sagebrush, and similar habitats. Breeds south to White and Inyo Mts. and at Baldwin Lake in San Bernardino Mts. Uncommon in Central Valley and bordering foothills, and fairly common locally in southern deserts in winter. In CA, most common in winter at the Colorado River and Salton Sea (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Occurs as a breeding resident throughout central NV (NatureServe 2011). Habitat includes plains, prairies, dry shrublands, savannas, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub, and woodland clearings. Nests are on the ground often in a small depression near a clump of grass (NatureServe 2011). DFG is concerned only about the Oregon vesper sparrow ( <i>P. g. affinis</i> ), which is generally found in the lower valleys and plains from central CA south to northwestern Baja CA (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	Yes. See text.

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<i>Riparia riparia</i> Bank swallow		CA-S (ELFO)		CA-T			2c, 2d, 4	Uncommon and very local summer resident of riparian and other lowland habitats in CA west of deserts. Approximately 75% of breeding population in CA occurs along banks of lower Sacramento and Feather rivers. Other colonies on the central coast from Monterey to San Mateo cos. and northeastern CA in Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, and Modoc cos. (CWHR 2011). Occurs as a breeding resident in northern NV and as migrant in southern NV (NatureServe 2011). In summer, restricted to riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks or bluffs with fine-textured or sandy soil for digging nesting holes. Colonial breeder, with 10 to 1,500, typically 100-200, nesting pairs. Almost always nests near water. Feeds primarily over grassland, shrubland, savannah, and open riparian areas during the breeding season (CWHR 2011). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	Yes. See text.
<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i> Red-naped sapsucker		NV-S		NV-Prot	WL		2e	Occurs in CA largely east of Sierra crest. A summer resident on the Modoc Plateau where it is common in the Warner and White Mts. Winters along lower Colorado River in the Mojave and Colorado deserts, and into coastal regions south of about 35° latitude (CWHR 2011). Occurs in northern NV as a breeding resident and in southern NV as permanent resident. From sea level to 9,500 ft (NatureServe 2011). Frequents mixed conifer, aspen, and montane riparian habitats, especially areas with aspen, willow, and cottonwood. Frequents desert riparian, orchard-vineyard, and urban habitats, and other riparian areas. Excavates cavity in snag or live tree with dead wood. Uses aspen, ponderosa pine, Jeffrey pine, lodgepole pine, white and red fir, birch, elm, cottonwood, alder, willow, and others. Prefers nesting in aspen and montane riparian habitats. Minimum dbh required for a nest tree is ± 10 in (CWHR 2011). Nests strongly associated with shelf fungus ( <i>Fomes ignarius</i> var. <i>populinus</i> ; NatureServe 2011).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.
<i>Strix nebulosa</i> Great gray owl			Plumas-S Toiyabe-S	CA-E NV-Prot			3b, 3c, 4, 5	A rarely seen resident near Quincy in Plumas Co. south to the Yosemite region at 4,500 and 7,500 ft in the Sierra Nevada. Occasionally reported in northwestern CA in winter and in Warner Mts. in summer (CWHR 2011). Not known from NV (NatureServe 2011). Forages in wet meadows. Breeds in old-growth red fir, mixed conifer, or lodgepole pine habitats, always near wet meadows. Uses trees in dense forests for roosting cover and small trees and snags in or on edge of meadows for hunting perches. Nests in large, broken-topped snags in trees usually greater than 24 dbh. Uses old-growth and second-growth forest if suitable nest sites are available (CWHR 2011). Nesting sites are of concern to DFG (2009a).	No. Suitable habitat does not occur in the BSA.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> California spotted owl		CA-S	Plumas-S Toiyabe-S	CA-SC NV-Prot	AR		2d, 3b, 3c, 5	Ranges from the southern Cascade Range of northern CA south along the west slope of the Sierra Nevada and in mountains of central and southern CA nearly to the Mexican border. A breeder in the Sierra Nevada, occurring at elevations from about 1,000 ft in Fresno Co. to 7,923 ft in Tulare Co. (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Records from Carson City, Lyon, and Washoe Co. NV, but they typically do not occur in NV (NatureServe 2011). Breeds and roosts in forests and woodlands with large old trees and snags, high basal areas of trees with snags, dense canopies ( $\geq 70\%$ canopy closure), multiple canopy layers, and downed woody debris. Large, old trees are the key component. In the Sierra Nevada, California spotted owl predominantly uses Sierran mixed-conifer forest, white fir, montane hardwood-conifer, and montane hardwood forests at mid-elevations. To a lesser extent, it inhabits CA red fir forests at high elevations (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Nests on broken tree tops, cliff ledges, natural tree cavities, or in trees on stick platforms, in the abandoned nest of hawks or mammals, sometimes in caves. Exhibits a high level of nest site fidelity (NatureServe 2011).	Yes. See text.
<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i> Columbian sharp-tailed grouse		NV-S		CA-SC NV-Prot	AR		2e	Currently occupies less than 10% of historic range. Extirpated from NV, CA, and OR, nearly extirpated in MT. Habitat consists of native bunchgrass and shrub-steppe. Requires a mosaic of dense grass and shrubs rich with forbs and insects during nesting and brooding. Favors mesic shrub-steppe and grassland, particularly in vegetative associations of fescue-wheatgrass and sagebrush-grass. Generally selects vegetation least modified by livestock. Deciduous shrubs critical for winter food and escape cover. Bunchgrasses and perennial forbs important components of nesting and brooding habitat. Requires woody plant buds or fruits in winter. Males engage in communal courtship displays at leks in the spring. Leks may be located on mowed wet meadows, cattle-trampled areas, low ridges and knolls, recent burns, forest clearcuts, shorelines, natural openings, and other areas with low sparse vegetation allowing good visibility and unrestricted movement, especially areas near dense herbaceous vegetation. Leks and their surrounding area are the principal units affecting demographics (NatureServe 2011).	No. This species has been extirpated from CA and NV.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> Yellow-headed blackbird				CA-SC	--		4	Breeds widely and abundantly across western Canada and U.S., but is patchily distributed in its southwestern range. Greatest breeding densities are in regions with large and productive marshes, particularly the eastern Prairies and Great Plains. In CA, occurs primarily as a migrant and summer resident from April to early October. Small numbers winter in the southern Central Valley, Imperial, and Colorado River valleys. In the BSA, breeding adults are known from Susanville and Honey Lake, and the Sierra Valley (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Forages in emergent wetland and moist, open areas, especially cropland and muddy shores of lakes. Breeds up to 6,600 ft in San Bernardino Mts. Nests in fresh emergent wetland with dense vegetation (such as cattails or tules, rarely willow) and deep water, often along borders of lakes or ponds. Nests always located over water (CWHR 2011).	Yes. See text.
<b>Mammals</b>									
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> Pallid bat		CA-S (ELFO) NV-S	Plumas-S	CA-SC NV-Prot			2c, 2e, 3b, 4, 5	Occurs over a wide range in western N.A. including CA and NV (NatureServe 2011). Locally common at low elevations where it occupies a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests, and arid deserts, often near water. Prefers open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting, and rock outcrops, cliffs, and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging. Day roosts in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally buildings and hollow trees that protect from high temperatures. Night roosts may be more open, such as porches and open buildings. Social, often roosting in groups of 20 or more. Known to roost with other species of bats (Zeiner et al. 1990b; NatureServe 2011). Absent in the high Sierra Nevada from Shasta to Kern cos. and northwest CA from Del Norte and western Siskiyou cos. south to northern Mendocino Co. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites (Zeiner et al. 1990b). Known throughout NV except Carson City, Douglas, Eureka, Humboldt, and Storey cos. (NNHP 2004).	Yes. See text.
<i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i> Sierra Nevada mountain beaver				CA-SC			4	Typical habitat in the Sierra Nevada is montane riparian. Frequents open and intermediate-canopy areas with a dense understory near water. Deep, friable soils are needed to facilitate burrowing, along with a cool, moist microclimate. Feeds on vegetative parts of plants, e.g., thimbleberry, salmonberry, blackberry, dogwood, ferns, lupines, willows, and grasses. Vegetation is stored near a burrow entrance or in underground chambers. Burrows are located in deep soils in dense thickets, preferably near a stream or spring (Zeiner et al. 1990b). Known from west central NV, northern CA, and elsewhere (NDOW 2010).	Yes. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i> Pygmy rabbit		CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S	CA-SC NV-Prot			2d, 2e, 3c, 5	Typically found in shrublands with dense sagebrush which provides food and cover (USFWS 19 January 2011, NDOW 2010). Considered an obligate sagebrush species. Also found in sagebrush with patches of rabbit brush ( <i>Chrysothamnus</i> spp.). Digs burrows in relatively deep, loose soils of wind-borne or water borne (e.g., alluvial fan) origin, in gentle slopes or mound or inter-mound areas of more level or dissected topography (USFWS 19 January 2011). Current range, excluding the Columbia Basin DPS, includes most of the Great Basin and some adjacent intermountain areas of the western U.S., central NV and eastern CA provide the southern and western boundaries (USFWS 19 January 2011; NatureServe 2011).	Yes. See text.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat		CA-S (ELFO) NV-S	Plumas-S	CA-SC NV-Prot			2c, 2e, 3a, 4, 5	Big eared bat found in western U.S. throughout CA and NV. Found from low desert to high mountain habitats except in subalpine and alpine areas, most often in mesic habitats (Pierson and Rainey 2002; NDOW 2010; NatureServe 2011). Obligate cavity dwelling species highly reliant on caves and abandoned mines for its maternity roosts. Roosts are also found in human-made structures with cave like spaces (e.g., dark, unused attics or, rarely, bridges with large dark cavities; Pierson and Rainey 2002). Does not use cracks or crevices (NatureServe 2011). Hibernation up to seven months (NDOW 2010) in sites that are cold but not below freezing (Zeiner et al. 1990b, NatureServe 2011). Maternity roosts are warm (Zeiner et al. 1990b). Believed to feed entirely on moths (NDOW 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i> Western big-eared bat		CA-S	Toiyabe-S				3c	A relatively sedentary, 10-cm long bat with very large ears. Most widespread subspecies of <i>C. townsendii</i> , with similar habitat. Historical distribution known through the western U.S. and elsewhere, including eastern and southern CA and all of NV. Recent DNA analysis suggests range outside of California (NatureServe 2011; WBWG 2005).	Yes. See text.
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i> Big brown bat		NV-S					2d, 5	Medium to large brown bat with a wide range from Alaska to South America. Habitat generalist, often in wooded and semi-open habitats, including cities. Commonly feeds on insect concentrations near lights and roosting in human-made structures, such as buildings, mines and bridges. Also roosts in caves, crevices in cliff faces, rock crevices, hollow trees, tunnels, cliff swallow nests, and holes in giant saguaro cactus, preferably areas that do not get hot. Migrates for most of the winter in the northern part of the range, but does not hibernate in temperate areas (NatureServe 2011; WBWG 2005).	Yes. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Euderma maculatum</i> Spotted bat		CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S	CA-SC NV-T			2e, 3c, 4, 5	Bat with very large ears and is widespread in North America, including all of NV and the eastern edge of CA (NatureServe 2011). In NV, distribution is scattered and tied to cliff roosting habitat at or near riparian areas (NDOW 2010). Generally found in a variety of habitat types, usually near water, from 187 ft below sea level to 10,600 ft above sea level (Pierson and Rainey 1998). Habitats range from desert scrub to montane coniferous forest, including open ponderosa, pinyon-juniper woodland, canyon bottoms, open pasture, and hayfields (Pierson and Rainey 1998, NatureServe 2011). Always occurs near substantial cliff features such as granite, basalt, limestone, sandstone, and other sedimentary rock, predominately in small crevices in suitable cliff faces (Pierson and Rainey 1998).	Yes. See text.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> Greater western mastiff bat		CA-S NV-S		CA-SC			2e	Occurs in North America, from northern and central CA southeastward to southern NV and elsewhere. Largest bat in North America (NatureServe 2011, WBWG 2005). In CA, uncommon resident in southeastern San Joaquin Valley and Coastal Ranges from Monterey Co. south through Southern CA (Zeiner et al. 1990b). The distribution is likely geomorphically determined, with the species being present only where there are significant rock features offering suitable roosting habitat (WBWG 2005). Primarily a cliff or crevice dwelling species that occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including deciduous woodlands, annual and perennial grasslands, urban areas, and ponderosa pine and mid-elevation conifer belts (Pierson and Rainey 1998, Zeiner et al. 1990b, WBWG 2005). Also roosts in buildings (Zeiner et al. 1990b, WBWG 2005). Detectable year-round, although may change roost sites (NatureServe 2011, WBWG 2005).	No, the BSA is outside the range and there is no suitable habitat.
<i>Gulo gulo</i> Wolverine	C		Plumas-S Toiyabe-S	CA-T, FP			3a, 3c, 4, 5	Large, holarctic bearlike mustelid that is solitary and wide ranging. Extirpated from much its range in the contiguous U.S. (NatureServe 2011). Though presence not confirmed in CA since the 1920s, remote sensor cameras confirmed wolverine sightings in Lake Tahoe in 2008 (DFG 21 March 2008). Inhabits Douglas fir, mixed conifer, red fir, subalpine conifer, alpine dwarf-shrub, barren, wet meadows, montane chaparral, and Jeffrey pine habitats from 1,600 to 10,800 ft. Habitat generally consists of open terrain above timberline (Zeiner et al. 1990b) and coniferous alpine and arctic tundra, boreal and mountain forests (NatureServe 2011). Tends to occupy higher elevations in summer and lower elevations in winter. Usually found in areas with snow on the ground in winter. Male home ranges up to 386 sq mi; female home ranges up to 161 sq mi. When inactive, occupies den in cave, rock crevice, in thicket, fallen log, or similar site, including sites under snow.	Yes. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> Silver-haired bat		NV-S					2e, 5	Relatively widespread through North America, including CA and NV. Primarily a forest bat, with summer habitat occurring in coastal and montane coniferous forests, valley foothill and pinyon-juniper woodlands, valley foothill, montane riparian, or other north temperate zone conifer and mixed conifer/hardwood forests below 9,000 ft. Often found foraging near lakes, ponds, and streams. In CA, summer distribution ranges from the OR border south along the coast to San Francisco Bay and along the Sierra Nevada and Great Basin region to Inyo Co. During spring and fall migrations and in winter, they may be found anywhere in CA. Summer roosts in hollow trees, snags, rock crevices, and under bark, and occasional in buildings, under wood piles, in leaf litter, under foundations, and in mines and caves (Zeiner et al. 1990b; WBWG 2005; NatureServe 2011). Rarely hibernates in caves. Maternity roosts appear to be almost exclusively in trees, and often multiple roosts are used, indicating clusters of large trees are needed (WBWG 2005).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i> Western red bat		NV-S		CA-SC NV-Prot			2e, 4, 5	Large range in the Americas, including CA from Shasta Co. south to Mexico, west of deserts and the Sierra Nevada/Cascade crest; and in western and southern NV. Highly migratory, traveling between winter and summer range. In CA, winters along the coast and moves inland during the summer, though seasonal dispersal in CA is limited. Typically roosts in shrub or tree foliage (Zeiner et al. 1990b; WBWG 2005; NatureServe 2011). May be found in unusual habitats during migration, but rarely found in desert habitats (Zeiner et al. 1990b; NatureServe 2011). Inhabits grasslands, shrublands, open woodlands, orchards and croplands, broad-leaved deciduous forests, riparian habitats dominated by cottonwoods, oaks, sycamores, and walnuts, and occasionally in urban areas (Zeiner et al. 1990b; WBWG 2005; NatureServe 2011). Forages and drinks, but does not roost, with other bat species (Zeiner et al. 1990b). Have been observed feeding around street and flood lights (WBWG 2005).	No, the BSA is outside the range.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> Hoary bat		NV-S					2e, 5	The most widespread of all American bats, ranging from North to South America including CA and NV, Hawaii, and the Galapagos Islands,. Highly associated with deciduous and coniferous forests in the west, including riparian habitats. Summer residents in CA are usually males with females raising young north and east of CA (Pierson and Rainey 2002; WBWG 2005; NatureServe 2011). Winters in southern CA and Mex. (NatureServe 2011). Usually roosts in tree foliage, sometimes in rock crevices, beneath a rock ledge, in a woodpecker hole, in a grey squirrel nests, under a driftwood plank, on the side of buildings, and rarely in caves. Typically solitary except during seasonal migrations (Pierson and Rainey 2002; WBWG 2005; NatureServe 2011). In north, rather than migrate, may hibernate in tree trunks or cavities, squirrel nests, or clump of Spanish-moss (NatureServe 2011).	No. There is no habitat in NV and hoary bat is not special status in CA.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i> Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare				CA-SC, NV-Prot			4, 5	Medium sized rabbit that inhabits northern and central Sierra Nevada from approximately Mt. Lassen in southeastern Shasta Co., south through Yosemite National Park to Mono and Mariposa cos. from 4,800 to 8,000 ft. Recorded in NV near Lake Tahoe (Bolster 1998) in Douglas and Washoe cos. (NatureServe 2011). Active year-round, but secretive, usually under evergreen bushes, dense thickets of willows or alders, logs, or jumbled piles of fallen trees or shrubs. Seldom in open spaces or mature closed canopy conifer forests. Feeds on green succulent plants, grasses, sedges, ferns, and forbs in summer; and bark and twigs of conifers, evergreen shrubs, and deciduous trees such as aspen, alder and willow in winter (Bolser 1998).	Yes. See text.
<i>Lepus townsendii townsendii</i> Western white-tailed jackrabbit				CA-SC			4	In CA, this is an uncommon to rare resident generally found at or above the timberline, along the crest and upper eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada from the Oregon border south to Tulare and Inyo counties. Preferred habitat consists of sagebrush, subalpine conifer, juniper, alpine dwarf-shrub, and perennial grassland, and sage-brush-grassland, but also uses low sagebrush, wet meadow to timberline and above, and early successional stages of various conifer forests (Bolster 1998; CWHR 2011). Open areas with scattered shrubs for cover are preferred. Studies showed high abundance on exposed flat-topped ridges above 8,500 ft in El Dorado Co. In the Sierra Nevada, this subspecies migrates to higher areas in the summer and to lower regions in the winter, particularly sagebrush-covered eastern slopes. May be absent from previous portions of its range, such as Lassen Co., where records are over 20 years old (CWHR 2011). There is no current information on overall distribution, though declines in population are thought to be due to loss of sagebrush-grassland habitat (Bolster 1998).	Yes. See text.
<i>Lontra (=Lutra) canadensis</i> River otter		NV-S		NV-Prot			2e, 5	Large freshwater otter that inhabits streams, lakes, ponds, swamps, marshes, some estuaries, and beaver flowages; and exposed outer coast of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. Large range in much of North America north of Mexico (including northern and central CA), except in the extreme southwestern U.S. When inactive or rearing young, occupies hollow logs, space under toots, log, or overhang, abandoned beaver lodge, dense thickets near water, or burrow of other animal. May travel long distances overland, particularly in snow. Active in winter, even in fresh deep snow (NatureServe 2011). In NV, known from Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Pershing, and Storey cos. (NNHP 2004).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.
<i>Macrotus californicus</i> California leaf-nosed bat		CA-S, NV-S		CA-SC, NV-Prot			2e, 5	Large eared bat with a range in the Lower Sonoran life zone, including the deserts of southern CA and southern NV. Neither hibernates nor migrates. Habitat consists of lowland desert scrub, with foraging almost exclusively among desert wash vegetation. Day roosting sites include caves or abandoned mine tunnels, also natural rock shelters in canyon walls. Temporary night roosts include open buildings, bridges, rocks, and mines (WBWG 2005; NatureServe 2011).	No. The BSA is outside the known range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Martes americana</i> American marten			Plumas-S	NV-Prot			3b, 5	Medium-sized, solitary, carnivorous mammal with a large range in northern North America. Ranges in northern CA and through the Sierra Nevada (NatureServe 2011). Known from Carson City, Douglas, and Washoe cos. in NV (NNHP 2004). Inhabits dense, deciduous, mixed, and especially coniferous upland and lowland forests. May also use rocky alpine areas. Occupies a hole in a dead or live tree stump, abandoned squirrel nest, conifer crown, rock pile, burrow, snow cavity or similar habitats when inactive.	Yes. See text.
<i>Martes pennanti</i> ( <i>pacifica</i> ) DPS Pacific fisher	C	CA-S	Plumas-S Toiyabe-S	CA-C, SC			1a, 3b, 3c, 4	Uncommon permanent resident of the Sierra Nevada, Cascades, and Klamath Mts. Also found in a few areas in the North Coast ranges. Inhabits intermediate to large diameter trees of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian habitats with dense canopy closure. Prefers snags with cavities and other deformities, large downed wood, and multiple canopy layers (late successional habitats). Fishers eat rabbits and hares, rodents, birds, fruits, and carrion. They den in a variety of protected cavities, brush piles, logs, or under an upturned tree. Hollow logs, trees, and snags are especially important (Zeiner et al. 1990b; USFWS 19 January 2011).	Yes. See text.
<i>Myotis californicus</i> California myotis		NV-S					2e, 5	Small bat with a range across much of western North America up to 6,000 ft in elevation. Winters in CA and elsewhere. Occurs in a wide variety of habitats, typically in deserts and interior basins in the western U.S., but also in forested and montane regions, sea coasts, oak juniper, canyons, riparian woodlands, desert scrub and grasslands. Adapted to arid environments. Roosts and hibernates in caves, mines, rocky hillsides, under tree bark, in hollow large diameter trees, and in buildings in summer (WBWG 2005; NatureServe 2011).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No roosting habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i> Western small-footed myotis		CA-S (ELFO)  NV-S					2c, 2e, 5	Small-footed small bat that is widespread in western North America. Prefers to forage over rocks instead of over water. Inhabits deserts, chaparral, riparian zones, and western coniferous forest, most commonly above pinyon-juniper forests. Individuals known to roost in cliff and rock crevices, buildings, concrete overpasses, caves, and mines. Believed to hibernate in the summer North American range (WBWG 2005; NatureServe 2011).	Yes. See text.
<i>Myotis evotis</i> Long-eared myotis		CA-S (ELFO)  NV-S					2c, 2e, 5	Small, long-eared bat widespread in western North America from sea level to 9,285 ft. Known to forage with other bats. Usually associated with coniferous forest, especially with broken rock outcrops. Also in shrublands, sage, chaparral, agricultural areas, meadows near tall trees, along wooded streams, and over reservoirs. Roosts in buildings, under bridges, hollow trees, mines, caves, fissures, under exfoliating tree bark, in hollow trees, sinkholes, and rocky outcrops (WBWG 2005; NatureServe 2011).	Yes. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i> Little brown myotis		NV-S					2c, 2e, 5	Widespread in North America, extending into southern CA (except the extreme southwest) and NV (NatureServe 2011). A common bat in mesic, typically forested, temperate areas of North America. Typically absent from hot, arid lowlands, but extends south along forested mountain ranges into southern CA, NV, and elsewhere. Mainly inhabits the northern part of NV, migrating south in the fall to hibernate. Adapted to human-made structures such as buildings, but also roosts in rock outcrops, mine tunnels, caves, and occasionally hollow trees. Often forages above or on the edge of lakes or stream. Migrates between summer and winter habitats, though believed to hibernate in the west near summer range (WBWG 2005; NDOW 2010; NatureServe 2011). High roosting site fidelity (WBWG 2005).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No roosting habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i> Fringed myotis		CA-S (ELFO) NV-S		NV-Prot			2c, 2e, 5	Widespread in western North America, with low abundance and patchy distribution from 3,937 to 6,890 ft. Commonly found in drier woodlands (oak, pinyon-juniper, and ponderosa pine; and in spruce-fir habitats along the Pacific Coast), but also in desert, desert scrub, grassland, mesic coniferous forest, and sage-grass steppe. Roosts in caves, mines, rock crevices, buildings, cliff faces, and bridges. Commonly roosts in different species of large decadent trees and snags, indicating tree size rather than species is more important. Forages within forests and along forest edges. Often found with many other bat species (WBWG 2005; NatureServe 2011).	Yes. See text.
<i>Myotis volans</i> Long-legged myotis		NV-S					2e, 5	Widespread distribution in western North America from the Pacific Coast to montane coniferous forests. Primarily found in coniferous forests, but also found in riparian and desert habitats. Hibernacula occur in caves and mines. Roosts in abandoned buildings, rock crevices, under bark, cracks in the ground, cliff crevices, and hollows within snags during summer. Nursery sites usually occur in buildings and rock crevices, but also hollow trees (NatureServe 2011, WBWG 2005).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No roosting habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis		CA-S NV-S					2d, 2e, 5	Small gray to brown bat with widespread distribution in western North America. Easily confused with <i>M. lucifugus</i> which inhabits similar areas; the two species possibly hybridize. Closely associated with permanent and open water in a variety of upland and lowland habitats, including riparian, desert scrub, moist woodlands, and forests. Roosts in buildings, caves and mines, cliff crevices, trees, and under bridges (WBWG 2005; NatureServe 2011).	Yes. See text.
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i> Nelson's bighorn sheep		CA-S NV-S		NV-Prot			2e, 5	This subspecies of bighorn sheep are from the Transverse Ranges through most of the desert mountain ranges of southeast CA, including adjacent southern NV and AZ, and into UT (Shackleton 1985; BLM 2006). Lives in regions with hot summers and little annual precipitation. Requires access to water during summer and drought years (NDOW 2010). Inhabits steep rocky terrain on or near mountains above the desert floor, which is visually open. Feed on a large variety of plant species which varies seasonally and among locations (BLM 2006).	No. The BSA is outside the known range. The BSA is not located in federally designated critical habitat.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i> Western pipistrelle bat		NV-S					2e, 5	Smallest North American bat known in the western U.S. from WA to OK into Mexico to 6,800 ft. Winters in AZ, CA, NV, and TX. Commonly inhabits arid, desert landscapes (lowlands, mountain ranges, scrub flats and rocky canyons), but also associated with rock features in lower elevation mixed conifer forest in the mountain ranges of CA and fir-spruce forest in AZ. Roosts in small crevices in rocky canyons and outcrops, mines, and caves (WBWG 2005; NatureServe 2011).	Yes. See text.
<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i> Brazilian free-tailed bat		NV-S		NV-Prot			2e, 5	Widely distributed in the Western Hemisphere, including all of CA and most of NV. Migrates in parts of its range; hibernates in the U.S. west coast areas. Associated with dry, lower elevations habitats, but occurs in a variety of other habitats up to 9,843 ft in the western mountain ranges. Primarily roosts in old buildings on the U.S. west coast, and in caves in the southwestern U.S. Also roosts in culverts, abandoned mines and tunnels, bat houses, and under bridges. Will also use rock crevices, signs, or cliff swallow nests as refuge. Roosts in tightly packed groups (WBWG 2010; NatureServe 2011).	No. This species is not special-status in CA. No roosting habitat occurs in the NV portion of the BSA.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger				CA-SC			4	Basically solitary carnivore with large range in western and central U.S., Canada and Mexico (NatureServe 2011). Uncommon, permanent resident throughout CA except in the North Coast area. Inhabits drier open stages of most shrub, forest, herbaceous, and desert habitats with friable soils. Digs burrows for cover, which are frequently reused. Young born in the burrows dug in relatively dry, often sandy soil usually with sparse overstory cover. Family members may share territory of a female, but males are generally solitary except during breeding season. Important in controlling small mammal populations. Tolerant of human activities, but predator trappings and poisons can cause extensive losses (Zeiner et al. 1990b).	Yes. See text.
<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i> Sierra Nevada red fox			Plumas-S	CA-T			3b, 4	Found in the Cascades in Siskiyou Co. and from Lassen Co. south to Tulare Co. in a variety of habitats including, alpine dwarf-shrub, wet meadow, subalpine conifer, lodgepole pine, red fir, aspen, montane chaparral, montane riparian, mixed conifer, and ponderosa pine. Prefers forests interspersed with meadows or alpine fell-fields. Open areas are used for hunting, forested habitats for cover and reproduction. Most sightings above 7,000 ft, ranging from 3,900 to 11,900 ft. They move down-slope in winter to ponderosa pine and mixed conifer, upslope in summer. Hunts small to medium-sized mammals. Den sites include rock outcrops, hollow logs and stumps (Zeiner et al. 1990b).	Yes. See text.
<b>Fungi</b>									
<i>Dendrocollybia (=Collybia) racemosa</i> Branched collybia			Plumas-S				3a	Small, gray mushroom with crowded gray gills; found on rotting or mummified remnants of agarics or seldom in nutrient-rich leaf mulch in forests. Known in CA from Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Napa, Siskiyou, and Trinity cos., and also from OR and WA. Not known from east of Sierra Nevada crest. Mushrooms visible in fall (Castellano et al. 2003).	No. The BSA is outside the known geographic range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Phaeocollybia olivacea</i> Olive phaeocollybia			Plumas-S				3a	Dark-olive mushroom with nearly free gills; generally found in mixed forests containing Fagaceae or Pinaceae in coastal lowlands. Known in CA from Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sonoma, and Yuba cos. Also known from OR and WA. Not known from east of Sierra Nevada crest. Mushrooms visible in fall (Castellano et al. 2003).	No. The BSA is outside the known geographic range.
<b>Lichens</b>									
<i>Dermatocarpon luridum</i> Stream stippleback lichen		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Aquatic lichen found on rocks, small boulders, and bedrock, submerged or seasonally emergent, adjacent to or in clear mountain streams from 1,000 to 6,500 ft. Generally found on seepy terraces, in alpine meadow streams, and in streams and rivers with adjacent vegetation of red alder, Douglas-fir, western hemlock and riparian species ranging from young stands to old-growth. Known in CA from the Klamath National Forest and Humboldt Co. Broadly distributed globally (Lesher et al. 2003).	No. The BSA is outside the known geographic range.
<i>Hydrothyria venosa</i> Veined water lichen			Plumas-S				3a	Foliose water lichen found from 1,150 to 7,000 ft in clear, cold water (USFS 2006). In CA, occurs in streams that are fed by cold water springs. Water is clear, and peak flows are not of the intensity that would lead to scouring. The streams have a rich aquatic bryophyte flora. The streams are rarely more than 8 inches in depth. Increased sedimentation would significantly impact occurrences (USFS 4 September 2008).	Yes. See text.
<b>Bryophytes</b>									
<i>Bruchia bolanderi</i> Bolander's bruchia			Plumas-S		AR	CA-2.2 NV-W	3a, 4	Moss found on damp soil of meadows and fens in lower and upper montane coniferous forest from 5,500 to 9,200 ft. Occurs in ephemeral habitats such as erosional ditches or small streamlets through wet meadows (USFS 2009; CNPS 2010). In CA, known from El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Modoc, Mariposa, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra, Tehama, Tulare, and Tuolumne cos. (CNPS 2010).	No. The highest elevation wet meadow in coniferous forest in the BSA is ± 4,900 ft.
<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i> Green bug-on-a-stick			Plumas-S				3a	Moss found on rotten stumps or logs and on mineral or organic soil in cool, shaded, humid locations from 3,500 to 5,000 ft. Floodplains and stream terraces are favorable habitats because of the large amount of decayed wood available in old growth, but can be found on almost any landform as long as microclimatic conditions are favorable. Some specimens are found on shaded cutbanks of trails and roads (BLM and USFS 1997). Not known from the Sierra Nevada or Great Basin (Norris and Shevock 2004a; Malcolm et al. 2009).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Didymodon nevadensis</i> Gold Butte moss		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Tuft-forming, wintergreen moss found from 1,300 to 2,350 ft. Found on or near gypsiferous deposits and outcrops or limestone boulders, especially on east to north-facing slopes of loose, un-compacted soil. Known from Clark Co. NV. Also in BC, TX, and Mex. (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the known geographic range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Didymodon norrisii</i> Norris' beard moss						CA-2.2	4	Moss found on sheet drainages of exposed rock slabs in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest from 1,900 to 6,500 ft. In CA, known from the northwest, central west, Cascades and Sierra Nevada (Norris and Shevock 2004a). Also in OR (Malcolm et al. 2009; CNPS 2010).	No. There is no habitat in the BSA.
<i>Fissidens aphelotaxifolius</i> Brook pocket moss			Plumas-S			CA-2.2	3a	Moss found in lower and upper montane coniferous forests on rocky substrates associated with stream channels or waterfalls, from 6,550 to 7,200 ft. Known from Madera and Siskiyou cos., CA. Also in WA and elsewhere (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the elevation and geographic range.
<i>Fissidens pauperculus</i> Minute pocket moss			Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a	Moss found on soil and humus from heavily decayed wood from 30 to 3,400 ft. Known from the northwest, central west, and Cascade regions of CA, and from OR (Norris and Shevock 2004a; Malcolm et al. 2009; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Helodium blandowii</i> Blandow's bog moss			Plumas-S				3a	Moss found on damp soil in wet meadows, seeps, fens, subalpine coniferous forest, and alpine lakes from 6,100 to 9,000 ft. In CA, known from Fresno, Mono, and Siskiyou cos. Also in NV, OR, UT, and WA. (USFS 2006; CNPS 2010). Possesses abundant, distinctive paraphyllia.	No. The BSA is outside the elevation and geographic range.
<i>Meesia triquetra</i> Three-ranked hump-moss			Plumas-S		AR	CA-4.2	3a	Moss found on saturated soil in bogs, fens, meadows, and seeps in subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest from 4,200 to 9,700 ft. In CA, known from the northwest, central west, Cascade, and Sierra Nevada regions (Norris and Shevock 2004a). Also in OR, WA, and NV (Malcolm et al. 2009; CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Meesia uliginosa</i> Broad-nerved hump moss			Plumas-S			CA-2.2	3a, 4	Moss found on wet soil in bogs, fens, meadows, and seeps in subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest from 4,200 to 9,700 ft. In CA, known from the Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and southwest regions (Norris and Shevock 2004a). Known also from OR and NV. Sporophyte evident in October (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Mielichhoferia elongata</i> Elongate copper moss			Plumas-S			CA-2.2	3a	Moss found in cismontane woodland on mesic metamorphic rock from 1,600 to 4,300 ft. In CA, known from Fresno, Humboldt, Lake, Mariposa, Marin, Nevada, Placer, Santa Cruz, Trinity, and Tulare cos. Also in OR. There are no known records east of the Sierra Nevada crest (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Trichodon cylindricus</i> Cylindrical trichodon						CA-2.2	4	Moss found on sandy, exposed soil and road or trail banks in broadleaved upland forest, meadows and seeps, and upper montane coniferous forest from 100 to 6,600 ft. In CA, known from Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, and Tulare cos. Also in OR and ID (Norris and Shevock 2004b, CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<b>Ferns and Fern Allies</b>									

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Botrychium ascendens</i> Upswept moonwort			Plumas-S Toiyabe-S		AR	CA-2.3 NV-W	3a, 4	Rhizomatous herb found in mesic lower montane coniferous forest, wet meadows, and seeps from 4,900 to over 7,500 ft. In CA, known from Butte, El Dorado, Lassen, Mono, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Tehama, and Tulare cos. Also in NV (Clark Co.), ID, OR, WA, and WY. Sporophore present July through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i> Scalloped moonwort		NV-S	Plumas-S Toiyabe-S		AR	CA-2.2 NV-W	2e, 3a, 3c, 4	Rhizomatous herb found in bogs, fens, upper and lower montane coniferous forest, wet meadows, seeps, and freshwater marshes and swamps from 4,900 ft to 10,500 ft in elevation. In CA, known from Butte, Colusa, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Mono, Modoc, Placer, Plumas, San Bernardino, Shasta, Tehama, and Tulare cos. Known also from NV (Clark Co.), ID, OR, UT, WA, WY, and elsewhere. Sporophore present June through September (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Botrychium lineare</i> Slender moonwort			Toiyabe-S		WL	CA-1B.3 NV-W	3c	Perennial herb found in disturbed upper montane coniferous forest. In CA, known from only one occurrence in Piute Pass in Fresno Co. Also in ID, NV, OR, UT, and WA. Ten occurrences range-wide (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> Common moonwort			Plumas-S			CA-2.3	3a, 4	Rhizomatous herb found in meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest from 6,500 to 11,150 ft. In CA, known from Mono, Modoc, Nevada, Tulare, Tuolumne, and possibly Sierra cos. Also in AZ, ID, NM, NV, OR, UT, and WA. Leaves appear in spring and senesce in late summer; sporophore present in August (CNPS 2010, Wagner and Wagner 2003).	Yes. See text.
<i>Botrychium minganense</i> Mingan moonwort			Plumas-S			CA-2.2	3a, 4	Rhizomatous herb found on mesic substrates in bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, and lower and upper montane coniferous forest from 4,700 to 6,800 ft. In CA, known from Butte, Fresno, Lassen, Modoc, Placer, Plumas, San Bernardino, Shasta, Tehama, Trinity, and Tulare cos. Also in AZ, ID, NV, OR, UT, and WA. Sporophore present July through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Botrychium montanum</i> Western goblin			Plumas-S			CA-2.1	3a, 4	Rhizomatous herb found on mesic substrates in meadows and seeps and lower and upper montane coniferous forest from 4,800 to 7,000 ft. In CA, known from Butte, El Dorado, Fresno, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, and Tehama cos. Also in ID, OR, and WA. Sporophore present July through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Botrychium pinnatum</i> Northwestern moonwort			Plumas-S			CA-2.3	3a	Rhizomatous herb found on mesic substrates in meadows and seeps and lower and upper montane coniferous forest from 5,800 to 6,700. In CA, known from Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, and Siskiyou cos. Also in ID, NV, OR WA, and UT. Sporophore present July through October (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<b>Flowering Plants</b>									

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Alisma gramineum</i> Grass alisma						CA-2.2	4	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in marshes and swamps from 1,200 to 6,000 ft. In CA, known from Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, and Siskiyou cos. Also in NV and elsewhere. Blooms June through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Allium atrorubens</i> var. <i>atrorubens</i> Great Basin onion						CA-2.3	4	Perennial bulbiferous herb found on rocky or sandy substrates in Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland from 3,900 to 7,600 ft. In CA, known from Lassen, Mono, and San Bernardino cos. Also in NV, AZ, and UT. Blooms May through June (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Allium jepsonii</i> Jepson's onion			Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a	Perennial bulbiferous herb found on serpentinite or volcanic substrates in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 900 to 4,400 ft. In CA, known from Butte, El Dorado, Placer, and Tuolumne cos. Blooms April through August (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Angelica scabrida</i> Charleston angelica		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-T	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found in rocky calcareous drainages, canyon bottoms, or seepy or north facing slopes over carbonate or sandstone rock in chaparral and montane coniferous forest from 4,000 to 9,350 ft. Dependant on aquatic or wetland habitat. Known only from the Spring Mts. in Clark Co., NV. Blooms July through September (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Antennaria arcuata</i> Meadow pussytoes		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Stoloniferous perennial herb found on bare, periodically disturbed soil in marginal, seasonally dry parts of moist, often hummocky, alkaline meadows, seeps, and springs, surrounded by sagebrush and grassland from 6,200 to 6,500 ft. Dependant on aquatic or wetland habitat. Known from Elko Co., NV. Also in ID and WY. Most frequent survey months are July through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Antennaria soliceps</i> Charleston pussytoes			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Mat-forming stoloniferous perennial herb found on open carbonate screes and talus in subalpine, alpine, and lower montane coniferous forest from 8,660 to 11,650 ft. NV endemic known only from the Spring Mts. in Clark Co. Blooms July through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Arabis</i> (= <i>Boechea</i> ) <i>bodiensis</i> Bodie Hills rockcress		CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	CA-1B.3 NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found on dry, open, rocky, high or north-facing slopes or exposed summits of granitic or rhylitic material on moisture-accumulating microsites in sagebrush associations within the pinyon-juniper and mountain sagebrush zones from 6,700 to 10,000 ft. Known in NV from the Wassuk Range, Brawley Peaks, and Bodie Hills in Mineral Co. Also in CA from Inyo and Mono cos. Blooms April through June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Arabis falcatoria</i> Grouse Creek rockcress		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		WL	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found in the mountain mahogany zone on gravelly ridges, often in the shelter of low shrubs at around 8,600 ft. Known only from the southern Ruby Mts. in Elko Co., NV. Also in UT. Blooms May through June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Arabis</i> (=Boechea) <i>falcifracta</i> Elko rockcress		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on dry, densely vegetated, relatively undisturbed, light-colored silty soils with a high cover of moss and other soil crust components on moderate to steep north-facing slopes in the sagebrush zone from 5,300 to 6,100 ft. NV endemic known from Elko and Lander cos. Survey months are June through July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Arabis</i> (=Boechea) <i>ophira</i> Ophir rockcress			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Perennial herb found in loamy soil pockets in dry, exposed quartzitic scree, colluvium, and outcrops on south- to west-facing ridge lines and upper slopes in mountain sagebrush and subalpine conifer zones from 9,900 to 10,600 ft. Known from Lander and Nye cos. NV. Blooms June through July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Arabis rigidissima</i> var. <i>demota</i> Galena Creek rockcress			Toiyabe-S		AR	CA-1B.2 NV-W	3c	Perennial herb found on rocky substrates in broadleaved upland forest and upper montane coniferous forest from 7,400 to 8,400 ft (to 10,000 ft in NV). In CA, known from Placer Co. In NV, known from Washoe Co. Apparently restricted to northern Carson Range. Blooms in August. Most frequent survey months are July through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Arctomecon merriamii</i> White bear poppy		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Evergreen perennial herb found on rocky substrates in chenopod scrub and Mojavean desert scrub from 1,600 to 6,300 ft. In CA, known from Inyo and San Bernardino cos. In NV, known from Clark, Lincoln, and Nye cos. Most frequent survey months are April through July (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Arenaria kingii</i> ssp. <i>rosea</i> Rosy King's sandwort			Toiyabe-S				3c	Perennial herb found on dry, shallow, gravelly to rocky carbonate soils on wooded slopes and ridges in upper pinyon-juniper montane coniferous forest and lower sub-alpine coniferous zones from 6,500 to 9,600 ft. Known only from the Spring Mts. in Clark Co., NV. Most frequent survey months are June through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Asclepias eastwoodiana</i> Eastwood milkweed		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found in open areas on a wide variety of basic (pH > 8.0) soils, including calcareous clay knolls, sand, carbonate or basaltic gravels, or shale outcrops, generally barren and lacking competition, frequently in small washes or other moisture-accumulating microsites, in shadscale, mixed-shrub, sagebrush, and lower pinyon-juniper zones from 4,600 to 7,000 ft. In NV, known from Esmeralda, Lander, Lincoln, and Nye cos. Known records are restricted to central and south-central NV. Most frequent survey months are May through June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus aequalis</i> Clokey milk-vetch		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found on calcareous gravelly flats, hillsides, and open ridges from 5,900 to 8,400 ft. Known only from the Spring Mts., Clark Co., NV. Blooms May and June; most frequent survey months are May through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus agrestis</i> Field milk-vetch		CA-S (ELFO)				CA-2.2	2a, 2b, 4	Perennial herb found on vernal mesic substrates in Great Basin scrub and in meadows and seeps from 5,100 to 5,500 ft. In CA, known from five occurrences on the Madeline Plains in Lassen Co. and one occurrence in Sierra Co. Known also from NV and elsewhere. Blooms April through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Astragalus amphioxys</i> var. <i>musimonum</i> Sheep Mountain milk-vetch		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on carbonate alluvial gravels, particularly along drainages, roadsides, and in other microsites with enhanced run-off, in mixed desert shrub communities from 4,400 to 6,000 ft. In NV, known from Clark and Lincoln cos. Also in AZ. Most frequent survey months are May to June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus anserinus</i> Goose Creek milk-vetch	C	NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Mat-forming perennial herb found on dry, open, deeply-weathered sandy rhyolitic ash derived from the Salt Lake Formation, often underlain by a thin veneer of black glassy gravel of apparent volcanic origin, in sparse <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i> woodland from 4,800 to 5,900 ft. In NV, known from the Goose Creek drainage in the Delano Mts. and Owyhee Desert in Elko Co. Also in ID and UT. Blooms May through June; most frequent survey months are June through July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus argophyllus</i> var. <i>argophyllus</i> Silverleaf milk-vetch		CA-S (ELFO)				CA-2.2	2a, 2b	Perennial herb found on alkaline or saline substrates in meadows, seeps, and playas from 4,000 to 7,800 ft. In CA, known from Inyo, Lassen, and Mono cos. Also in AZ, ID, NV, and UT. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010). Within public lands administered by the BLM Eagle Lake Field Office. Known only from buffalo berry area near Rush Creek about 1 mi west of Robber's Roost (BLM 23 December 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range. Records on ELFO land are approximately 30 mi northeast of BSA.
<i>Astragalus eurylobos</i> Needle Mountains milk-vetch		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on generally deep, barren soils derived from sandstone or siliceous volcanics, frequently in or along drainages from 4,600 to 5,750 ft. In NV, known from Lincoln and Nye cos. Also in AZ and UT. Blooms April to July; most frequent survey months are May through June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus funereus</i> Funeral milk-vetch		CA-S NV-S			AR	CA-1B.2 NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found in Mojavean desert scrub, sometimes on carbonate, gravelly, clay, or rocky substrates, from 4,200 to 6,900 ft. Known only from Inyo Co. in CA and Nye, Clark, and possibly Lincoln cos. in NV. Blooms March through May; most frequent survey months are March through June (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range. The BSA does not provide habitat.
<i>Astragalus geyeri</i> var. <i>geyeri</i> Geyer's milk-vetch		CA-S (ELFO)				CA-2.2	2b, 4	Annual herb found in chenopod scrub and sandy Great Basin scrub from 3,800 to 6,500 ft. Known from Inyo, Lassen, and Mono cos. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Astragalus gilmanii</i> Gilman milk-vetch		NV-S			AR	CA-1B.2 NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on gravelly or rocky substrate in Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland from 6,500 to 10,100 ft. Known in CA from Inyo Co. and from NV in Lincoln Co. Blooms May through August; most frequent survey month is May (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Astragalus lemmonii</i> Lemmon's milk-vetch		CA-S (ELFO)	Plumas-S		AR	CA-1B.2 NV-W	2b, 3a, 4, 5	Perennial herb found in Great Basin scrub, meadows and seeps, and on lake shores in marshes and swamps from 3,300 to 7,300 ft. In CA, known from Inyo, Lassen, Mono, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, and Sierra cos. Also in NV and OR. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2010). Habitat also reported as sandy, moist, somewhat alkaline soils in silver sagebrush communities, often associated with meadows and lakeshores (BLM 23 December 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Astragalus lentiformis</i> Lens-pod milk-vetch		CA-S (ELFO)	Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	2a, 2b, 3a, 4	Perennial herb found on volcanic, sandy substrates in Great Basin scrub and lower montane coniferous forest from 4,700 to 6,300 ft. Known only from Plumas Co., CA. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010). Within public lands administered by ELFO, records occur southwest of Portola at Clairville Flat. In Plumas NF, records occur around Red Clover Valley (BLM 23 December 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>scorpionis</i> Scorpion milk-vetch			Toiyabe-S		WL		3c	Perennial herb found on dry, open places (Spellenberg 1993). In NV, known from Churchill, Nye, Lincoln, White Pine, Elko, Eureka, and Lander cos. Also in UT (USDA 2010b). Varietal intermediates common; taxonomy may be unresolved (Spellenberg 1993).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus mohavensis</i> var. <i>hemigyris</i> Half-ring pod milk-vetch		CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S	NV-D	AR	CA-1A	2e, 3c	Annual herb found in Joshua tree woodland and Mojavean desert scrub from 3,000 to 5,600 ft. Formally thought extinct in CA, but re-discovered in 2001 in Inyo Co. Known in NV from Clark, Lincoln, and Nye cos. Blooms April through June (CNPS 2010). In NV, occurring on carbonate gravels and derivative soils on terraced hills and ledges, open slopes, and along washes in the creosote-bursage, blackbrush, and mixed-shrub zones (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus mokiensis</i> Mokiak milk-vetch		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on sandy soils, bluffs, cliff terraces, gullied badlands, and disturbed areas along streams from 2,400 to 5,100 ft. In NV, known from Clark Co. Also in AZ and UT. Blooms April through June; most frequent survey months are March and April (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus oophorus</i> var. <i>clokeyanus</i> Lee Canyon milk-vetch			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Perennial herb found on dry to slightly moist open slopes, flats or drainages on gravelly soil derived from limestone or rhyolitic volcanics, in openings or under shrubs in <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> forest, old burns with <i>Quercus gambelii</i> and in pinyon-juniper woodland from 5,400 to 9,000 ft. Known from Clark and Nye cos. NV, where most occurrences are known from the Spring Mts. Blooms May through June; most frequent survey months are May through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus oophorus</i> var. <i>lavinii</i> Lavin's egg milk-vetch		CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	CA-1B.2 NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found in Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland from 8,000 to 10,100 ft. In CA, known only from Mono Co. In NV, known from Douglas, Lyon, and perhaps Mineral cos. Blooms June; most frequent survey months are May and June (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Astragalus oophorus</i> var. <i>lonchocalyx</i> Long-calyx eggvetch		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found in eastern NV from 6,000 to 7,480 ft. Known from Lincoln Co., NV, and from UT. Most frequent survey months are April through June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus pulsiferae</i> var. <i>coronensis</i> Modoc milk-vetch			Plumas-S		AR	CA-4.2 NV-W	3a	Perennial herb found on sandy, gravelly, or volcanic substrates in Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland from 4,400 to 6,200 ft. Known in CA from Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas cos. Also in NV where critically imperiled. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Astragalus pulsiferae</i> var. <i>pulsiferae</i> Pulsifer's milk-vetch		CA-S (ELFO)	Plumas-S		AR	CA-1B.2 NV-W	2a, 2b, 3a, 4, 5	Perennial herb usually found on granitic, sandy, or rocky substrates in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland from 4,200 to 6,000 ft. Known in CA from Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra cos. and in NV from Washoe Co. Blooms May through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Astragalus pulsiferae</i> var. <i>suksdorfii</i> Suksdorf's milk-vetch		CA-S (ELFO)				CA-1B.2	2a	Perennial herb found on volcanic, gravelly, or rocky substrate in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland from 4,200 to 6,600 ft. In CA, known from Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, and Shasta cos. and in NV from Washoe Co. Also in WA. Blooms May through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010). BLM (23 December 2010) describes occurrences on land administered by the Alturas Field Office in the Infernal Caverns areas, southwest of Alturas and also near the town of Chester.	Yes. See text.
<i>Astragalus remotus</i> Spring Mountain milk-vetch		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found on rocky, gravelly, and/or sandy calcareous soils in desert shrub or desert wash communities from 3,400 to 7,050 ft. In NV, known from Clark Co. This species is endemic to the southeastern slopes of the Spring Mts. Blooms April through May (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus robbinsii</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> Lamoille Canyon milk-vetch		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on moist to seasonally dry sandy loam soils in seeps, riparian edges, near stream banks, or high-elevation meadow margins, in <i>Salix</i> , <i>Populus</i> , and/or <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> communities with <i>Carex</i> , <i>Juncus</i> , etc. from 6,050 to 10,000 ft. Dependant on aquatic or wetland habitat. Known only from the Ruby Mts., Elko Co., NV. Blooms in summer; most frequent survey months are July through October (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus solitarius</i> Lonesome milk-vetch		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found in washes and on banks of shallow soils on volcanic flat-rock with <i>Artemisia arbuscula</i> , <i>A. tridentata</i> , <i>Tetradymia glabrata</i> , <i>Poa sandbergii</i> , <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> , <i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> , etc. from 4,600 to 5,200 ft. Known from Humboldt Co., NV, and from OR. Blooms in late spring; most frequent survey month is June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Astragalus tiehmii</i> Tiehm milk-vetch		CA-S NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on whitish fluviolacustrine volcanic ash deposits weathered to deep clay soils, generally on gentle slopes of any aspect, with <i>Chrysothamnus</i> , <i>Sphaeralcea</i> , <i>Stanleya viridiflora</i> , etc. from 5,200 to 5,800 ft. Known only from Humboldt and Washoe cos. NV. Blooms June through July; most frequent survey months are June through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range. Closest records are 70 mi northeast of BSA (Morefield 2001). The BSA does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Astragalus toquimanus</i> Toquima milk-vetch		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found on dry, stiff, sandy to gravelly, generally somewhat basic or calcareous soils in <i>Pinus monophylla</i> , <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i> , and/or <i>Artemisia</i> communities, mostly on flats or gentle slopes, frequently growing with shrubs, from 6,400 to 7,600 ft. Known only from Nye Co., NV. Blooms May through June; most frequent survey months are May through July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus uncialis</i> Currant milk-vetch		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Densely-tufted perennial herb found on dry, open, sparsely-vegetated, calcareous sandy-clay soils on flats and gentle slopes of hillsides and alluvial fans from 4,800 to 6,100 ft. Known from Nye Co., NV. Also in UT. Blooms May through June; most frequent survey months are May and June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Astragalus webberi</i> Webber's milk-vetch		CA-S (ELFO)	Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	2b, 3a, 4	Perennial herb found in broadleaf upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps from 2,400 to 4,100 ft. Known from fewer than 20 occurrences in Plumas Co. and potentially Sierra Co., CA. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Atriplex argentea</i> var. <i>hillmanii</i> Hillman's silverscale						CA-2.2	4	Annual herb found on alkaline substrates in Great Basin scrub and meadows and seeps from 3,900 to 5,600 ft. In CA, known from Inyo, Lassen, Mono, and Plumas cos. Known also from NV and OR. Blooms June through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Atriplex gardneri</i> var. <i>falcata</i> Falcate saltbush						CA-2.2	4	Perennial herb usually found on alkaline substrates in chenopod scrub and Great Basin scrub from 3,900 to 5,600 ft. In CA, known from Inyo, Lassen, and Modoc cos. Also in NV, WA, OR, WY, ID, and UT. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> var. <i>macrolepis</i> Big-scale balsamroot		CA-S	Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a	Perennial herb found in chaparral, vernal moist meadows and grasslands, grasslands within oak woodland, and ponderosa pine forest. Substrates include sandstone, serpentine, or basalt outcrops (USFS 6 August 2009). Occurs from 300 to 5,100 ft. Endemic to CA; in Alameda, Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Lake, Mariposa, Napa, Placer, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Tehama, and Tuolumne cos. No records east of the Sierra Nevada crest. Blooms March through June (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.

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<i>Boechera</i> (=Arabis) <i>constancei</i> Constance's rock-cress			Plumas-S			CA-1B.1	3a, 4	Perennial herb found on rocky serpentinite substrates in chaparral and lower and upper montane coniferous forest from 3,200 to 6,700 ft. Endemic to CA; in Plumas and Sierra cos. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Calochortus striatus</i> Alkali mariposa lily		CA-S NV-S			AR	CA-1B.2 NV-W	2e	Bulbiferous herb found on alkaline mesic substrates in chaparral, chenopod scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, and meadow and seep communities from 200 to 5,300 ft. In CA from Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Tulare cos. In NV, from Clark and Nye cos. Blooms April through June; most frequent survey months are April through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Calycadenia oppositifolia</i> Butte County calycadenia			Plumas-S			CA-4.2	3a	Annual herb found in openings on volcanic, granitic, or serpentinite substrates in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and Valley and foothill grasslands from 200 to 3,100 ft. CA endemic known only from Butte Co. Blooms April through July (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Calystegia atriplicifolia</i> ssp. <i>buttensis</i> Butte County morning glory			Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a	Perennial rhizomatous herb found on rocky substrates (sometimes roadsides) in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest from 1,900 to 5,000 ft. CA endemic in Butte, Del Norte, Shasta, Tehama, and possibly Mendocino cos. No records east of the Sierra Nevada crest. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Camissonia claviformis</i> ssp. <i>cruciformis</i> Cruciform evening-primrose						CA-2.3	4	Annual herb found on clay substrates in chenopod scrub and Great Basin scrub from 1,900 to 4,600 ft. In CA, known from Lassen and Modoc cos. Also in ID, NV, and OR. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Camissonia megalantha</i> Cane Spring evening-primrose		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Annual herb found on generally dry, open, loose soils on sandy to gravelly flats, slopes, or scree derived from whitish to brownish volcanic tuff or tuffaceous sedimentary deposits, usually in places with frequent disturbance, mainly in salt desert shrub communities from 3,300 to 6,500 ft. A NV endemic in Lincoln and Nye cos. Blooms summer to early fall; most frequent survey months are May through October (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Camissonia minor</i> Nelson's evening-primrose						CA-2.3	4	Annual herb found in chenopod scrub and Great Basin scrub from 3,900 to 4,600 ft. In CA, known from Inyo, Lassen, and Modoc cos. Also in ID, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY. Blooms April through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.

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<i>Camissonia tanacetifolia</i> ssp. <i>quadriperforata</i> Sierra Valley evening-primrose						CA-4.3	4	Perennial herb found on clay or sandy substrates in Great Basin scrub and lower montane coniferous forest from 4,200 to 5,900 ft. CA endemic in Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra cos. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Carex incurviformis</i> (= <i>danaensis</i> ) Seaside sedge			Toiyabe-S			CA-4.3	3c	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in alpine boulder and rock fields from 12,100 to 13,400 ft. In CA, known from Fresno, Inyo, Mono, Tulare, and Tuolumne cos. Also in CO and WY. Blooms July through August (CNPS 2010). <i>Carex incurviformis</i> is a synonym of <i>C. danaensis</i> and <i>C. i.</i> var. <i>danaensis</i> (Ball and Reznicek 2003).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> Woolly-fruited sedge						CA-2.3	4	Rhizomatous herb found in bogs, fens, and along freshwater lake margins from 5,900 to 6,900 ft. In CA, known from El Dorado, Lassen, Placer, Plumas, and Shasta cos. Also in ID, OR, and WA. Blooms June through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Carex limosa</i> Mud sedge						CA-2.2	4	Rhizomatous herb found in bogs and fens, lower and upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and marshes and swamps from 3,900 to 8,900 ft. In CA, in Butte, El Dorado, Fresno, Lassen, Nevada, Plumas, Siskiyou, and Tuolumne cos. Also in NV. Blooms June through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Carex petasata</i> Liddon's sedge						CA-2.3	4	Perennial herb found in broadleaved upland forest, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 1,900 to 10,900 ft. In CA, in Alpine, Lassen, Mono, Modoc, Plumas, and Sierra cos. Also in OR. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Carex scoparia</i> Pointed broom sedge						CA-2.2	4	Perennial herb found on mesic substrates in Great Basin scrub from 400 to 3,300 ft. In CA, in Plumas and Shasta cos. Also in OR. Blooms in May (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Carex sheldonii</i> Sheldon's sedge						CA-2.2	4	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in freshwater marshes and swamps, riparian scrub, and on mesic substrates in lower montane coniferous forest, from 3,900 to 6,600 ft. In CA, in Lassen, Modoc, Placer, and Plumas cos. Also in OR, ID, and UT. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Chrysothamnus eremobius</i> Remote rabbitbrush		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Subshrub found in crevices or on rubble of north-facing carbonate cliffs in and just below the pinyon-juniper- <i>Artemisia</i> zone with <i>Cercocarpus intricatus</i> , <i>Hecastocleis shockleyi</i> , <i>Rhus trilobata</i> , <i>Petradoria</i> , etc., from 4,800 to 6,400 ft. NV endemic in the Sheep and Pintwater ranges in Clark and Lincoln cos. Blooms August through September; most frequent survey months are August through October (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.

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<i>Clarkia biloba</i> ssp. <i>brandegeae</i> Brandegee's clarkia			Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a	Annual herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest, often on roadcuts, from 200 to 3,000 ft. CA endemic in Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Yuba cos. No records east of the Sierra Nevada crest. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Clarkia gracilis</i> ssp. <i>albicaulis</i> White-stemmed clarkia			Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a	Annual herb found in chaparral and cismontane woodland, sometimes on serpentinite, from 800 to 3,600 ft. CA endemic in Butte, Lake, Tehama cos. No records east of the Sierra Nevada crest. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Clarkia mildrediae</i> ssp. <i>mildrediae</i> Mildred's clarkia		CA-S	Plumas-S			CA-1B.3	3a	Annual herb found on sandy, usually granitic substrates in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest from 800 to 5,700 ft. CA endemic in Butte and Plumas cos. No records east of the Sierra Nevada crest. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Clarkia mosquinii</i> Mosquin's clarkia		CA-S	Plumas-S			CA-1B.1	3a	Annual herb found on roadsides or rocky substrates in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest from 600 to 4,000 ft. CA endemic in Butte and Plumas cos. No records east of the Sierra Nevada crest. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Claytonia umbellata</i> Great Basin claytonia						CA-2.3	4	Perennial herb found on talus fans in subalpine coniferous forest from 5,500 to 11,500 ft. In CA, in Alpine, Lassen, Mono, Siskiyou, and Trinity cos. Also in NV and OR. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Cleomella hillmanii</i> Hillman's cleomella						CA-2.2	4	Annual herb found on clay substrates in chenopod scrub and Great Basin scrub. In CA, known from only 4 occurrences in Lassen Co. Also in ID, NV, and OR. Blooms April through June (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Collomia renacta</i> Barren Valley collomia		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Annual herb found on north-facing rocky slopes near drainages in the ecotone between <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> and <i>A. arbuscula</i> associations from 6,800 to 7,200 ft. In NV, only in the Pequop Range in Elko Co. Also in OR. Flowers in early spring; most frequent survey months are May and June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Cordylanthus tecopensis</i> Tecopa birdbeak		CA-S NV-S			AR	CA-1B.2 NV-T	2e	Hemiparasitic annual herb found on mesic, alkaline substrates in Mojavean desert scrub and meadows and seeps from 200 to 3,000 ft. In CA, in Inyo and San Bernardino cos. In NV, in Esmeralda and Nye cos. Blooms July through October; most frequent survey months are April through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Cryptantha schoolcraftii</i> Schoolcraft catseye		CA-S NV-S			AR	CA-2.2 NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found in Great Basin scrub from 5,300 to 5,600 ft in CA and 4,800 to 5,800 ft in NV. In CA, known from 1 occurrence in Lassen Co. In NV, in Humboldt and Washoe cos. Blooms June through July; most frequent survey months are June through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.

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<i>Cryptantha tumulosa</i> Mohave cryptantha			Toiyabe-S		WL	CA-4.3 NV-W	3c	Perennial herb found on gravelly, clay, granitic, or carbonate substrates in Mojavean desert scrub and Pinyon and juniper woodland from 3,000 to 9,900 ft. In CA, in Inyo and San Bernardino cos. In NV, in Clark and Nye cos. Blooms April through June; most frequent survey months are April through July (CNPS 2010; Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Cryptantha welshii</i> White River catseye		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Biennial or perennial herb found on dry, open, sparsely vegetated outcrops and derived sandy to silty or clay soils, of whitish calcareous or carbonate deposits, often forming knolls or gravelly hills, in <i>Juniperus-Artemisia-Chrysothamnus</i> vegetation from 4,500 to 6,700 ft. NV endemic known from Lincoln, Nye, and White Pine cos. Blooms early summer; most frequent survey months are May and June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Cusickiella quadricostata</i> Bodie Hills draba		CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c, 5	Perennial herb found on clay or rocky substrates in Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland from 6,500 to 9,200 ft. In CA in Mono Co. In NV, in Douglas, Lyon, and Mineral cos. Blooms May through July; most frequent survey months are June through September (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Cymopterus globosus</i> Globose cymopterus						CA-2.2	4	Perennial herb found on sandy, open flats in Great Basin scrub from 3,900 to 7,000 ft. In CA, in Mono and Plumas cos. Also in NV and UT. Blooms March through June (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Cymopterus goodrichii</i> Goodrich biscuitroot		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found on moderate to steep scree and talus slopes of dark angular slate or limestone in the upper subalpine and lower alpine zones from 7,300 to 11,100 ft. A NV endemic in the Toiyabe and Humboldt ranges in Lander, Nye, and Pershing cos. Blooms June through July; most frequent survey months are June and July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Cymopterus nivalis</i> Snowy spring parsley			Toiyabe-S		WL		3c	Perennial herb. In NV, in Elko, Nye, and White Pine cos. Also in OR, ID, MT, and WY (USDA 2010b).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Cymopterus ripleyi</i> var. <i>saniculoides</i> Sanicle biscuitroot		CA-S NV-S			AR	CA-1B.2 NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on gravelly, sandy, carbonate substrate in Joshua tree woodland and Mojavean desert scrub from 3,100 to 6,800 ft. In CA, in Inyo Co. In NV, in Lincoln and Nye cos. Blooms April through June (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010)	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i> Clustered lady's-slipper		CA-S	Plumas-S			CA-4.2	3a	Rhizomatous herb found in lower montane coniferous forest and north coast coniferous forest (usually on serpentinite seeps and streambanks) from 300 to 8,000 ft. In CA, in Butte, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Mendocino, Nevada, Plumas, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, San Mateo, Tehama, Trinity, and Yuba cos. Also in ID, OR, UT, WA, and WY. Blooms March through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.

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<i>Cypripedium montanum</i> Mountain lady's-slipper		CA-S	Plumas-S			CA-4.2	3a	Rhizomatous herb found in broadleaved upland forests, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and North Coast coniferous forest from 600 to 7,300 ft. In CA, in Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Madera, Mendocino, Modoc, Mariposa, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama, Trinity, and Tuolumne cos. Also in ID, OR, WA, and WY. Widely scattered. Blooms March through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Dalea ornata</i> Ornate dalea		CA-S (ELFO)				CA-2.1	2a, 2b, 4	Perennial herb found on clay and rocky substrates in pinyon and juniper woodland from 4,400 to 5,600 ft. In CA, known only from 2 occurrences northwest of Shaffer Mountain in Lassen Co. Also in ID, NV, OR, WA. Blooms June through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Downingia laeta</i> Great Basin downingia						CA-2.2	4	Annual herb found on mesic substrates in Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland, and in assorted shallow freshwater marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools from 4,000 to 7,300 ft. In CA, known from Lassen and Modoc cos. Also in ID, NV, OR, UT, and WY. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Draba arida</i> Arid draba			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Matted perennial herb found in rock crevices, scree, snow-bank areas, rocky soils, loam, or forest litter on gentle to steep slopes in subalpine conifer and lower alpine zones with <i>Pinus flexilis</i> from 7,600 to 11,100 ft. A NV endemic in Lander and Nye cos. Blooms late spring to summer; most frequent survey months are June and July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Draba asterophora</i> var. <i>asterophora</i> Star draba			Toiyabe-S		AR	CA-1B.2 NV-T	3c	Perennial herb found in alpine boulder and rock fields and subalpine coniferous forest from 8,000 to 11,500 ft. In CA, from ± 10 occurrences in Alpine, El Dorado, Mono, and Tuolumne cos. In NV, from Washoe Co. near Lake Tahoe. Blooms June through September; most frequent survey months are June through September (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Draba jaegari</i> Jaegar draba			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Matted perennial herb found on dry carbonate screes, talus, crevices, and coarse rocky soils on ridges and steep north-facing slopes in the subalpine conifer, lower alpine, and occasionally upper montane conifer zones, most often in <i>Pinus longaeva</i> forest, from 8,300 to 11,700 ft. A NV endemic, in the Spring Mts., Clark Co. Blooms June through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Draba oreibata</i> var. <i>serpentina</i> Serpentine draba			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-T	3c	Perennial herb found on dry quartzite cliffs and rocky slopes in the lower alpine and upper subalpine conifer zones from 10,000 to 12,000 ft. NV endemic in the Snake and Toiyabe ranges in Lander and White Pine cos. Blooms late-spring to summer; most frequent survey months are June through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Draba paucifructa</i> Charleston draba			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Perennial herb found on moist to wet, often sheltered soils on drainage banks, rock ledges, near seeps, in avalanche chutes, and near snowdrifts, mainly in the subalpine conifer zone from 8,700 to 11,300 ft. Dependant on wetland margin areas. A NV endemic in the Spring Mts. in Clark Co. Blooms June through July; most frequent survey months are July and August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Drosera anglica</i> English sundew						CA-2.3	4	Carnivorous perennial herb found in bogs, fens, and mesic meadows and seeps from 4,250 to 6,600 ft. In CA, in Lassen, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, and Siskiyou cos. Also in ID, OR, and WA. Blooms June through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Eleocharis torticulmis</i> California twisted spikerush			Plumas-S			CA-1B.3	3a, 4	Rhizomatous perennial herb found in bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps from 3,200 to 3,900 ft. CA endemic in the Butterfly Valley Botanical Area in Plumas Co. Blooms June through July (CNPS 2010).	Marginal. In CA only, near Quincy. See text.
<i>Enceliopsis argophylla</i> Silverleaf sunray		NV-S		NV-CE	AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on dry, open, relatively barren areas on gypsum badlands, volcanic gravels, loose sands, etc., in the creosote-bursage zone from 1,100 to 2,400 ft. In NV, in the Lake Mead area in Clark Co. Also in AZ and UT. Blooms continually; most frequent survey month is May (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Epilobium luteum</i> Yellow willowherb						CA-2.3	4	Perennial stoloniferous herb in meadows and seeps and along streams and seeps in lower montane coniferous forest from 4,900 to 5,600 ft. In CA, in Plumas and Siskiyou cos. Also in OR and WA. Blooms July through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Epilobium nevadense</i> Nevada willowherb		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found on slopes with limestone outcrops or talus generally with <i>Pinus monophylla</i> and <i>P. ponderosa</i> from 6,000 to 9,000 ft. In NV, in Clark, Eureka, and Lincoln cos. Also in UT. Blooms July through September; most frequent survey months June through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Eremogone cliftonii</i> Clifton's eremogone						CA-1B.3	4	Perennial herb found in openings, usually on granitic substrates, in chaparral, and lower and upper montane coniferous forest from 1,400 to 5,900 ft. CA endemic known only from Butte and Plumas cos. No records east of the Sierra Nevada crest. Blooms April through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Erigeron eatonii</i> var. nevadincola Nevada daisy						CA-2.3	4	Perennial herb found on rocky substrates in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland from 4,500 to 9,600 ft. In CA in Lassen, Placer, Plumas, and Sierra cos. Also in NV. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Erigeron latus</i> Broad fleabane		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on shallow, relatively barren, flats and slopes of volcanic scablands or benches in the sagebrush steppe and juniper zones with <i>Artemisia</i> spp. from 6200 to 6450 ft. In NV, in the Wildhorse Reservoir area and Independence Range in Elko Co. Also in ID and OR. Blooms June through July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Erigeron ovinus</i> Sheep fleabane		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found in crevices in carbonate cliffs and ridgeline outcrops in pinyon-juniper woodland and montane coniferous forest from 3,600 to 8,400 ft. NV endemic in the Sheep and Groom ranges and Mount Irish in Clark Co. Blooms June through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Eriogonum ampullaceum</i> Mono buckwheat			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Annual herb found in seasonally moist sandy soil around alkaline desert springs from 5,400 to 7,100 ft. Aquatic or wetland dependant in NV. In NV, in Esmeralda and Mineral cos. Also in CA, where considered and rejected by CNPS (in Inyo, Kern, and Mono cos.). Most frequent survey months are April through September (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Eriogonum anemophilum</i> Wind-loving buckwheat		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Matted perennial herb found on dry, exposed, relatively barren and undisturbed, gravelly, limestone or volcanic ridges on outcrops or shallow rocky soils over bedrock with <i>Artemisia arbuscula</i> , <i>Ericameria viscidiflora</i> , etc. from 4,700 to 9,900 ft. At lower elevations, generally found on knolls and slopes of light-colored, platy volcanic tuff weathered to form stiff clay soils with <i>Tetradymia canescens</i> , <i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> , etc. NV endemic. Blooms June through July; most frequent survey months are June and July (Morefield 2001).	Marginal. See text.
<i>Eriogonum bifurcatum</i> Pahrump Valley buckwheat		CA-S NV-S			AR	CA-1B.2 NV-T	2e	Annual herb found on sandy substrates in chenopod scrub from 2,300 to 2,700 ft. In CA in Inyo and San Bernardino cos. In NV in Clark and Nye cos. Blooms April through June (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Eriogonum corymbosum</i> var. <i>nileii</i> Las Vegas buckwheat	C	NV-S		NV-C	AR	NV-T	2e	Perennial shrub found on gypsum soils often forming low mounds or outcrops in washes and drainages, or in areas of generally low relief from 1,900 to 3,900 ft. In NV, known from Clark and Lincoln cos. May also occur in UT. Blooms August through November (Morefield 2001; USFWS 5 March 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Eriogonum crosbyae</i> Crosby buckwheat		CA-S NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Mat-forming perennial herb found on volcanic outcrops, volcanic ash deposits, or on sandy or clay soils with <i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> , <i>Tetradymia glabrata</i> , <i>Artemisia</i> spp., etc., from 4,600 to 7,000 ft. In NV, known from Humboldt and Washoe cos. Also in OR. Blooms May to August; most frequent survey months are June through October (Morefield 2001).	Marginal. See text.
<i>Eriogonum diatomaceum</i> Churchill Narrows buckwheat	C	NV-S		NV-CE	AR	NV-T	2e	Matted perennial herb found on dry, relatively barren and undisturbed white to yellowish tan, clay to silty diatomaceous deposits of the Coal Valley Formation, with volcanic cobble, on rounded knolls, and especially small drainages, with <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> , <i>Stanleya pinnata</i> , <i>Sarcobatus baileyi</i> , <i>Artemisia spinescens</i> , and other shadscale zone associates from 4,300 to 4,600 ft. NV endemic known only from the Churchill Narrows area in Lyon Co. Blooms spring through summer; most frequent survey months are July through December (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Eriogonum esmeraldense</i> var. <i>toiyabense</i> Toiyabe buckwheat			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Annual herb found on slopes derived from rhyolitic or andesitic volcanic materials, frequently on white ash deposits, in the pinyon juniper, mountain sagebrush, mountain mahogany and subalpine conifer zones from 7,200 to 9,300 ft. NV endemic known only from Eureka, Lander, and Nye cos. Blooms late-spring to summer; most frequent survey months are June and July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Eriogonum heermannii</i> var. <i>clokeyi</i> Clokey buckwheat		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial shrub found on carbonate outcrops, talus, scree slopes, and gravelly washes and banks in creosote-bursage, shadscale, and blackbrush communities from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. NV endemic known only from Clark and Nye cos. Blooms late-spring through summer; most frequent survey months are June through September (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Eriogonum lewisii</i> Lewis buckwheat		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Cushion-forming perennial found on dry, exposed, shallow, relatively barren and undisturbed soils, often on crests underlain by siliceous carbonate rocks, occasionally on clay hills derived from carbonate or other siliceous rock typically with <i>Artemisia arbuscula</i> and <i>Elymus elymoides</i> . NV endemic known from Elko and Eureka cos. Blooms late-spring to summer; most frequent survey months are July through October (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>schoolcraftii</i> Schoolcraft's wild buckwheat		CA-S			AR	CA-1B.2 NV-W	4, 5	Perennial shrub found on sandy to rocky substrates in Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland from 4,200 to 5,800 ft. In CA, known only from the Diamond and Fort Sage Mts. in Lassen Co. Also in NV. Blooms July through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Eriogonum nutans</i> var. <i>nutans</i> Dugway wild buckwheat						CA-2.3	4	Annual herb found on sandy or gravelly substrates in chenopod scrub and Great Basin scrub from 4,000 to 9,900 ft. In CA, in Lassen and Mono cos. Also in NV, OR, and UT. Blooms May through October (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Eriogonum ochrocephalum</i> var. <i>ochrocephalum</i> Ochre-flowered buckwheat						CA-2.2	4	Perennial herb found on volcanic or clay substrates in Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland from 3,900 to 8,000 ft. In CA, in Long Valley in Lassen Co. Also in NV and OR. Blooms May through June (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i> var. <i>williamsiae</i> Steamboat buckwheat	E			NV-CE	AR	NV-E	1b	Cushion-forming perennial subshrub found on young, shallow, dry soils derived from siliceous opaline sinter precipitated by past thermal spring flows, but not currently near surface water, in open areas with sparse <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> , <i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i> , and <i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> from 4,500 to 4,800 ft. Dependant on wetland margin areas. NV endemic known only from Steamboat Springs in Washoe Co. south of Reno. Blooms late-spring; most frequent survey months are May through July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the range and does not provide suitable habitat. Restricted to Steamboat Springs, approximately 10 mi southeast of the BSA.
<i>Eriogonum phoeniceum</i> Scarlet buckwheat		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Cushion-forming perennial found on white tuffaceous knolls, bluffs, and rocky flats, openings in pinyon and juniper woodland, with <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> , <i>Purshia tridactylata</i> , <i>Petradoria pumila</i> , etc., from 6,700 to 7,200 ft. In NV, known from Lincoln Co. Also in UT. Blooms late-spring to summer; most frequent survey months are June and July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Eriogonum prociduum</i> Prostrate buckwheat		CA-S NV-S			AR	CA-1B.2 NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on volcanic substrates in Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest from 4,200 to 8,900 ft. In CA in Lassen and Modoc cos. In NV in Washoe Co. Also in OR. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2010). Habitat in NV is basalt flows and barren volcanic tuff with low vegetation cover (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA does not provide suitable habitat and there are no records near the BSA; all CA records in the Consortium of CA Herbaria are north of Eagle Lake on volcanic substrate.
<i>Eriogonum robustum</i> Altered andesite buckwheat		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 5	Perennial herb found on dry, shallow, highly acidic (pH 3.3 to 5.5) gravelly clay soils mainly of the Smallcone Series derived from weathering hydrothermal sulfide deposits sometimes with <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> , <i>P. jeffreyi</i> , or <i>P. monophylla</i> , <i>Arenaria nuttallii</i> , <i>Ericameria parryi</i> , etc. from 4,400 to 7,400 ft. NV endemic known from Storey and Washoe cos. Blooms spring to late-summer; most frequent survey months are May through September (Morefield 2001).	Yes. See text.
<i>Eriogonum tiehmii</i> Tiehm buckwheat		NV-S			AR	NV-T	2e	Cushion-forming perennial found on dry, open, relatively barren, light-colored rocky clay soils sometimes with sparse cover of <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> , <i>Pleuraphis jamesii</i> , <i>Sporobolus airoides</i> , etc., from 5,900 to 6,200 ft. NV endemic known only from the Silver Peak Range in Esmeralda Co. Blooms May through July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>ahartii</i> Ahart's buckwheat			Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a	Perennial herb found on serpentinite substrates on open slopes in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 1,300 to 6,600 ft. CA endemic known only from Butte and Yuba cos. No records east of the Sierra Nevada crest. Blooms June through September (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>torreyanum</i> Donner Pass buckwheat						CA-1B.2	4	Perennial herb found on rocky, volcanic substrates in meadows and seeps and upper montane coniferous forest from 6,000 to 8,600 ft. CA endemic from approximately 20 occurrences in Nevada, Placer, and Sierra cos. Blooms July through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Eustoma exaltatum</i> Catchfly gentian		NV-S			WL	NV-M	2e	Annual or short-lived perennial herb found in wet, often alkaline or saline areas from 200 to 3,200 ft. Appears restricted to areas south of Las Vegas in CA, NV, and AZ. Blooms March through November (SEINet 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Ferocactus cylindraceus</i> var. <i>lecountei</i> Barrel cactus			Toiyabe-S	NV-CY	WL		3c	Large cactus found on sand, gravel or rock in desert habitats. In CA, in San Bernardino and Riverside cos. In NV, in Clark, Lincoln, and Nye cos. (Anderson 1993; USDA 2010b).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Forsellesia</i> (=Glossopetalon) <i>clokeyi</i> Clokey greasebush			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Matted subshrub found in crevices of high carbonate cliff faces and ledges in mountain brush, montane conifer, and subalpine conifer zones from 7,000 to 9,700 ft. NV endemic from the Spring Mts. in Clark Co. Blooms late-spring to summer; most frequent survey months are June through September (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range
<i>Frangula purshiana</i> ssp. <i>ultramafica</i> Caribou coffeeberry						CA-1B.2	4	Deciduous shrub found on serpentinite in chaparral, lower and upper montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps from 2,700 to 6,400 ft. CA endemic from Plumas Co. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA does not contain serpentinite.
<i>Fritillaria eastwoodiae</i> Butte County fritillary			Plumas-S			CA-3.2	3a	Bulbiferous herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and in open lower montane coniferous forest from 150 to 4,950 ft. Sometimes on serpentinite. CA endemic from Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Tehama, and Yuba cos. No records east of Sierra Nevada crest. Blooms March through June (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Galium hilendiae</i> ssp. <i>kingstonense</i> Kingston bedstraw		CA-S NV-S			AR	CA-1B.3 NV-T	2e	Perennial herb found on rocky substrates in lower montane coniferous forest and pinyon and juniper woodland from 3,900 to 6,900 ft. In CA only in the Kingston Mts. in San Bernardino Co. In NV only in a small portion of the Nevada Test Site in Nye Co. Blooms in June; most frequent survey months are May through September (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Geum aleppicum</i> Aleppo avens						CA-2.2	4	Perennial herb found in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps from 1,400 to 5,000 ft. In CA, in Lassen, Modoc, and Siskiyou cos. Also in OR. Blooms June through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Glossopetalon pungens</i> var. <i>glabrum</i> (=Forsellesia <i>pungens</i> var. <i>glabra</i> ) Smooth dwarf greasebush		CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Deciduous subshrub found on carbonate substrate in chaparral and pinyon and juniper woodland from 5,500 to 6,600 ft. In CA, only one occurrence in Clark Mts. in San Bernardino Co. In NV, apparently restricted to the Spring and Sheep Mts. in Clark Co. Blooms May through June; most frequent survey months are June and July (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Glossopetalon</i> (=Forsellesia) <i>pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i> Rough dwarf greasebush		CA-S NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Dwarf subshrub found in crevices on carbonate cliffs and outcrops, mainly in the lower pinyon-juniper and montane conifer zones. NV endemic only in the Spring and Sheep ranges in Clark and Nye cos. Blooms April through July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.

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<i>Glossopetalon</i> (=Forsellesia) <i>spinescens</i> var. <i>aridum</i> Nevada greasebush							5	Generally deciduous subshrub found on limestone from 2,700 to 7,300 ft. In CA, known from the southern Klamath Ranges, southern High Sierra Nevada (Piute Mtns., Kern Co.), San Bernardino Mtns. (north base), White and Inyo Mtns., and Desert Mountain regions. Also in WA, WY, TX, and Mex. Blooms April through May. Highly variable; if recognized below species-level, plants in CA are var. <i>aridum</i> (Shevock 1993).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i> Boggs Lake hedge hyssop		CA-S		CA-E		CA-1B.2	2a, 2b	Annual herb found on clay substrates in marshes and swamps (along lake margins) and vernal pools from 30 to 7,800 ft. In CA, in Fresno, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Merced, Modoc, Placer, Sacramento, Shasta, Siskiyou, San Joaquin, Solano, and Tehama cos. Also in OR. Blooms April through August (CNPS 2010). BLM (23 December 2010) reports occurring in vernal pools, lake or reservoir margins in shallow water or moist ground on adobe soil in grassland, oak woodland, sagebrush-juniper, and pine forest communities; flowering from April through June.	Yes. See text.
<i>Haplopappus</i> (=Tonestus) <i>alpinus</i> Alpine goldenweed			Toiyabe-S		AR		3c	Perennial herb found in crevices, rubble, and adjacent rocky soils of rock outcrops in the mountain mahogany, subalpine conifer, and lower alpine zones, with <i>Pinus flexilis</i> , <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> , <i>Artemisia michauxiana</i> , <i>Cymopterus petraeus</i> from 8,900 to 11,000 ft. NV endemic from Lander and Nye cos. Blooms July through September; most frequent survey months are June through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Haplopappus compactus</i> (=Ericameria <i>compacta</i> ) Spring Mountain goldenweed			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Shrub found on forested carbonate slopes and adjacent ridges, and low outcrops in the subalpine and montane conifer zones with <i>Pinus longaeva</i> , <i>P. flexilis</i> , <i>P. ponderosa</i> , etc., from 2,800 to 11,400 ft. NV endemic known only from the Spring and Sheep ranges in Clark Co. Blooms August through September (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Iliamna bakeri</i> Baker's globe mallow						CA-4.2	4	Perennial herb found on volcanic substrates, often in burned areas, in chaparral, Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest openings, and pinyon and juniper woodland from 3,200 to 8,200 ft. In CA, in Colusa, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity cos. Also in OR. Blooms June through September (CNPS 2010)	Yes. See text.
<i>Ionactis caelestis</i> Red Rock Canyon aster		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on sparsely vegetated outcrops of Aztec sandstone in pinyon-juniper and lower montane conifer zones at approximately 6,800 ft. NV endemic from the Sandstone Bluffs – Red Rock Canyon area of the Spring Mts. in Clark Co. Blooms in June; most frequent survey months are June through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Ivesia aperta</i> var. <i>aperta</i> Sierra Valley <i>ivesia</i>		CA-S (ELFO) NV-S	Plumas-S Toiyabe-S		AR	CA-1B.2 NV-T	2a, 2b, 2e, 3a, 3c, 4, 5	Perennial herb found on vernal mesic, usually volcanic soils in vernal pools, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and pinyon and juniper woodland from 4,800 to 7,900 ft. In CA in Lassen, Sierra, and Plumas cos. In NV in Storey and Washoe cos. Blooms June through September (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010). In NV, thought to be dependent on wetland margin areas, where it occurs on shallow, vernal saturated, slowly draining, sandy to rocky clay soils derived from mostly andesitic volcanic rock or alluvium on benches and flats in meadows, seeps, intermittent drainages, etc., in the yellow pine, mountain sagebrush, and mountain mahogany zones (Morefield 2001).	Yes. See text.
<i>Ivesia aperta</i> var. <i>canina</i> Dog Valley <i>ivesia</i>			Toiyabe-S			CA-1B.1	3c, 4	Perennial herb found on rocky, volcanic substrates in xeric meadows and open lower montane coniferous forest from 5,250 to 6,600 ft. CA endemic; only in Dog Valley in Sierra Co. Blooms June through August (CNPS 2010). Habitat also thought to include eastside meadows and seasonal drainages from 4,500 to 7,000 ft (USFS 2006).	Yes. See text.
<i>Ivesia arizonica</i> var. <i>saxosa</i> Rock purpusia		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on rocky substrates in pinyon and juniper woodland, subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest from 3,900 to 10,200 ft. In CA, 4 occurrences in Inyo Co. In NV, in Lincoln and Nye cos. Also in AZ and UT. Blooms May through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Ivesia baileyi</i> var. <i>baileyi</i> Bailey's <i>ivesia</i>						CA-2.3	4	Perennial herb on rocky, volcanic substrates in Great Basin scrub and lower montane coniferous forest 4,400 to 8,600 ft. In CA, in Lassen and Plumas cos. Also in ID, NV, and OR. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Ivesia cryptocaulis</i> Charleston <i>ivesia</i>			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Perennial herb found on dry carbonate scree, talus, outcrops and gravelly soils on steep slopes, ridges, and alpine flats in the alpine and subalpine conifer zones from 10,800 to 12,000 ft. NV endemic in the Spring Mts., Clark Co. Blooms June through August; most frequent survey months are May through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Ivesia jaegeri</i> Jaegar <i>ivesia</i>		CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	CA-1B.3 NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb on rocky, carbonate substrates in pinyon and juniper woodland and upper montane coniferous forest from 6,000 to 11,900 ft. In CA, 2 occurrences near Clark Mtn. in San Bernardino Co. In NV, in Clark Co. where restricted to the Spring Mts. Blooms June through July; most frequent survey months are June through September (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Ivesia pityocharis</i> Pine Nut Mountains <i>ivesia</i>		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on seasonally or periodically wet, otherwise moist to dry decomposed granite soils or sod of meadow margins with shallow underlying water table and/or bedrock, associated with springs, moist drainages, or ephemeral ponds with <i>Artemisia tridentata vaseyana</i> , <i>Juncus balticus</i> , <i>Elymus elymoides</i> , <i>Camissonia tanacetifolia</i> , <i>Muhlenbergia richardsonis</i> , <i>Poa secunda</i> , etc., from 6,900 to 8,600 ft. NV endemic from the Pine Nut Mts. in Douglas Co. Blooms July through August; most frequent survey months are July through September (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Ivesia rhypara</i> var. <i>rhypara</i> Grimy ivesia		CA-S NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Cushion-forming perennial generally found on dry, relatively barren, yellowish or light-colored outcrops or in badlands from 5,300 to 6,200 ft. In NV, known from Elko, Humboldt, and Washoe cos. Also in OR. Blooms May through June; most frequent survey months are May through October (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range; closest records are approximately 80 mi to northeast of BSA.
<i>Ivesia sericoleuca</i> Plumas ivesia		CA-S (ELFO)	Plumas-S Toiyabe-S			CA-1B.2	2b, 3a, 3c, 4	Perennial herb found on vernal mesic, usually volcanic substrates in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools from 4,800 to 7,220 ft. CA endemic in Lassen, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, and Sierra cos. Blooms May through October (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Ivesia webberi</i> Webber's ivesia	C	CA-S (ELFO) NV-S	Plumas-S Toiyabe-S	NV-CE	AR	CA-1B.1 NV-T	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4, 5	Perennial herb found on sandy or gravelly substrates in pinyon and juniper woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and Great Basin scrub, where also known to occur on volcanic ash, from 3,200 to 6,900 ft. In CA, in Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra cos. (CNPS 2010). In NV, in Douglas and Washoe cos. (Morefield 2001). Also reported as restricted to shallow, clayey soils with a rocky pavement-like surface and as restricted to elevations between 4,480 and 5,950 ft (Witham 2000). Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Jamesia tetrapetala</i> Waxflower		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Shrub found in crevices in limestone cliffs from 6,500 to 10,900 ft. In NV, in Lincoln, Nye, and White Pine cos. Also in UT. Most frequent survey months are June through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range.
<i>Juncus dudleyi</i> Dudley's rush						CA-2.3	4	Perennial herb found on mesic substrates in lower montane coniferous forest from 1,400 to 6,600 ft. In CA, known from Humboldt, Lassen, Plumas, Siskiyou, and Trinity cos. Also in AZ and OR. Often confused with <i>Juncus tenuis</i> . Blooms July through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Juncus luciensis</i> Santa Lucia dwarf rush						CA-1B.2	4	Annual herb found in chaparral, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools from 950 to 6,700 ft. CA endemic in Lassen, Monterey, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Benito, San Diego, Shasta, and San Luis Obispo cos. Blooms April through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Lathyrus grimesii</i> Grimes vetchling		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on dry, open, shallow, silty clay soils usually overlain by a thin scree of reddish to yellowish-brown gravel with <i>Purshia tridentata</i> , <i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> , <i>Artemisia tridentata vaseyana</i> , <i>Leymus cinereus</i> , <i>Bromus tectorum</i> , etc., from 6,000 to 8,400 ft. NV endemic from the northern Independence Range and Bull Run Mts., Elko Co. Blooms June and July; most frequent survey months are June through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.

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<i>Lepidium montanum</i> var. <i>nevadense</i> Pueblo Valley peppergrass		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Biennial to shrub found on sand dunes or deep sand from 4,100 to 4,400 ft. In NV, in Humboldt Co. Also in OR. Most frequent survey months are May and June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Leptodactylon glabrum</i> Bruneau River prickly phlox		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found in crevices in steep to vertical, coarse-crumbling volcanic canyon walls from 2,800 to 4,000 ft. In NV, in Elko, Humboldt, and Pershing cos. Also in ID. Blooms May through July; most frequent survey months are March through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Lewisia cantelovii</i> Cantelow's lewisia		CA-S	Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a, 4	Perennial herb found on mesic, granitic, substrates in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest from 1,000 to 4,500 ft. Sometimes associated with serpentinite seeps in these communities. CA endemic in Butte, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, and Sierra cos. Blooms May through October (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Lewisia kelloggii</i> ssp. <i>hutchinsonii</i> Hutchinson's lewisia			Plumas-S			CA-3.3	3a	Perennial herb found in openings on slate in upper montane coniferous forest from 4,800 to 7,800 ft. CA endemic in Butte, El Dorado, Plumas, Sierra, and perhaps Siskiyou cos. Blooms June through August (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Lewisia kelloggii</i> ssp. <i>kelloggii</i> Kellogg's lewisia			Plumas-S				3a	Perennial herb found on granitic and volcanic balds from about 5,000 to 8,000 ft (USFS 6 August 2009). Habitat also reported as decomposed granite, slate, volcanic rubble in conifer forest (CCH 2010).	No. The BSA does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> var. <i>artemisiarum</i> Sagebrush loeflingia		CA-S (ELFO)			WL	CA-2.2	2a, 2b, 4, 5	Annual herb found on sandy substrates in desert dunes, Great Basin scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub from 2,200 to 5,300 ft. In CA, in Inyo, Kern, Lassen, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino cos. Also in NV, OR, and WY. Blooms April through May (CNPS 2010). BLM (23 December 2010) reports occurrences near Cal-Neva Lake northeast of Herlong and north of Bonham Place at west side of Smoke Creek Desert.	Yes. See text.
<i>Lomatium foeniculaceum</i> var. <i>macdougallii</i> Macdougall's lomatium						CA-2.2	4	Perennial herb found on volcanic substrates in chenopod scrub, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland from 3,900 to 6,300 ft. In CA, in Inyo, Modoc, Plumas, and cos. Potentially in Lassen Co. where plants may be an undescribed species. Also in AZ, ID, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY. Blooms April through June (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Lomatium packardiae</i> Succor Creek parsley					AR	NV-W	5	Perennial herb found on dry, open, rocky clay soils derived from rhyolite or volcanic ash deposits in the sagebrush zone from 4,400 to 7,600 ft. In NV, in Humboldt and Washoe cos. Also in ID and OR. Blooms in spring; most frequent survey month is June (Morefield 2001).	Yes. See text.

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<i>Lomatium ravenii</i> Raven's lomatium						CA-2.3	4	Perennial herb found on alkaline, adobe substrates in Great Basin scrub from 3,200 to 9,900 ft. In CA, in Lassen and Modoc cos. Also in ID, NV, OR, and UT. Blooms April through June (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Lomatium roseanum</i> Adobe lomatium		CA-S	Plumas-S		AR	CA-1B.2 NV-W	3a, 4	Perennial herb found in openings on gravelly or rocky substrates in Great Basin scrub and lower montane coniferous forest from 4,800 to 7,400 ft. In CA in Modoc, Lassen, and Plumas cos. In NV from Washoe and possibly Humboldt cos. Blooms June through July; most frequent survey months are May through June (CNPS 2010; Morefield 2001).	Yes. See text.
<i>Lotus argyraeus</i> var. <i>multicaulis</i> Scrub lotus		NV-S			AR	CA-1B.3 NV-W	2e	Perennial herb on granitic substrates in pinyon and juniper woodland 3,900 to 4,900 ft. In CA, only 4 occurrences: the New York Mts. in San Bernardino Co. Also Clark Co., NV. Blooms April through June (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Lupinus dalesiae</i> Quincy lupine		CA-S (ELFO)	Plumas-S			CA-4.2	2b, 3a, 4	Perennial herb found in openings, often in disturbed areas, in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower and upper montane coniferous forest from 2,800 to 8,300 ft. CA endemic in Plumas, Sierra, and Yuba cos. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Lupinus holmgrenianus</i> Holmgren lupine		NV-S			AR	CA-2.3 NV-M	2e	Perennial herb found on volcanic substrates in pinyon and juniper woodland from 4,900 to 8,300 ft. In CA in Inyo Co. In Clark and Lincoln cos., NV. Blooms May through June (CNPS 2010; USDA 2010b).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Lupinus pusillus</i> var. <i>intermontanus</i> Intermontane lupine						CA-2.3	4	Annual herb found on sandy substrates in Great Basin scrub from 4,000 to 6,800 ft. In CA, in Inyo, Lassen, Modoc, and Mono cos. Also in AZ, ID, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY. Blooms May through June (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Mentzelia argillicola</i> Pioche blazingstar		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb or subshrub found in dry soft, silty clay soils on knolls and slopes with sparse vegetation consisting most notably of <i>Artemisia pygmaea</i> , <i>Eriogonum nummularae</i> , <i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i> , and <i>Salvia dorrii</i> var. <i>dorrii</i> from 4,800 to 5,700 ft. NV endemic from the north end of Meadow Valley to the south end of Lake Valley in Lincoln Co. Blooms May through August and occasionally through September (Holmgren and Holmgren 2002).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Mentzelia mollis</i> Smooth stickleaf		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Annual herb found on dry, open, nearly barren shoulders and slopes of badlands formed by hydrothermal alteration and weathering of volcanic ash deposits, generally with <i>Monolepis pusilla</i> , <i>Mentzelia albicaulis</i> , <i>Cleomella macbrideana</i> , and <i>Phacelia humilis</i> , from 4,300 to 5,300 ft. In NV, in Humboldt Co. Also in ID and OR. Blooms May through June; most frequent survey month is May (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Mentzelia tiehmii</i> Tiehm blazingstar		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Subshrub found on sparsely vegetated white calcareous knolls and bluffs with scattered perennials such as <i>Artemisia nova</i> , <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> , <i>Chrysothamnus parryi</i> var. <i>asper</i> , etc., from 4,900 to 5,200 ft. NV endemic in the White River Valley in Nye and Lincoln cos. Blooms June through September (Holmgren and Holmgren 2002).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.

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<i>Mimulus evanescens</i> Ephemeral monkeyflower		CA-S (ELFO)				CA-1B.2	2a, 2b	Annual found on gravelly or rocky, vernal mesic substrates in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest and pinyon and juniper woodland from 4,100 to 5,800 ft. In CA, in Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, and Siskiyou cos. Also in ID, NV, and OR. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Mimulus ovatus</i> Steamboat monkeyflower					AR	NV-T	5	Annual herb found on dry to somewhat moist, often barren, loose, sandy to gravelly slopes derived from siliceous sinter deposited by hot springs in the sagebrush zone, or from highly acidic hydrothermally altered andesite or rhyolite supporting sparse yellow pine woodlands within the pinyon-juniper zone, sometimes on adjacent roadsides or washes, from 4,500 to 6,200 ft. NV endemic in Storey and Washoe cos. Depending on the circumscription of the species, occurrences may extend north to Peavine Mountain, and south to Carson City. Blooms April through July; most frequent survey months are May through October (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Monardella follettii</i> Follett's monardella			Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a, 4	Shrub found in lower montane coniferous forest on rocky serpentinite substrates from 1,950 to 6,600 ft. In CA, known from fewer than twenty occurrences in Nevada and Plumas cos. Blooms June through September (CNPS 2010).	Marginal. See text.
<i>Monardella stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' monardella			Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a	Perennial rhizomatous herb found on rocky, serpentinite substrates in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, and lower montane coniferous forest from 2,500 to 3,700 ft. CA endemic known from 10 occurrences along the North Fork Feather River in Plumas Co. Blooms July through September (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i> Slender Orcutt grass	T, CH			CA-E		CA-1B.1	1a	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 100 to 5,800 ft. CA endemic in Butte, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Tehama cos. Blooms May through October (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Oreostemma elatum</i> Tall alpine-aster		CA-S (ELFO)	Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	2b, 3a, 4	Perennial herb found on mesic substrates in bogs, fens, meadows, seeps, and upper montane coniferous forest from 2,300 to 6,900 ft. CA endemic in Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, and Tehama cos. Blooms June through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Orobanche ludoviciana</i> var. <i>arenosa</i> Suksdorf's broom-rape						CA-2.3	4	Perennial herb found in Great Basin scrub. Parasitic on <i>Ericameria</i> and <i>Iva</i> spp. In CA, known from Lassen and Mono cos. Also in AZ, ID, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY. Blooms June through October (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Oryctes nevadensis</i> Nevada oryctes		NV-S			AR	CA-2.1 NV-W	2e	Annual herb found on sandy substrate in chenopod scrub and Mojavean desert scrub from 6,900 to 8,400 ft (as low as 3,900 ft in NV). In CA in Inyo Co. In NV in Churchill, Humboldt, Mineral, Pershing, Washoe, and possibly Esmeralda and Storey cos. Blooms April through June, possibly only in years of high rainfall (CNPS 2010; Morefield 2001). Habitat includes deep loose sand of stabilized dunes, washes, and valley flats (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.

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<i>Oryzopsis exigua</i> (= <i>Piptatherum exiguum</i> ) Little ricegrass		CA-S (ELFO)				CA-2.3	2a, 2b	Perennial herb found in Great Basin scrub from 7,600 to 8,000 ft. In CA, in Lassen and Siskiyou cos. Also in ID, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY. Blooms June through August (CNPS 2010). Only known occurrences on BLM land are on Mt. Dome and Observation Peak in Lassen and Modoc cos. where habitat reported as dry open ground or open woods at altitudes of 6,400 to 8,000 ft on steep slopes and adjacent talus slopes (BLM 23 December 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Packera eurycephala</i> var. <i>lewisrosei</i> Cut-leaved ragweed		CA-S	Plumas-S				3a	Perennial herb restricted to serpentinite in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 900 to 6,200 ft (CNPS 2010). CA endemic known from Butte and Plumas cos. Blooms March through September (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat
<i>Parthenium ligulatum</i> Ligulate feverfew		NV-S			WL	NV-M	2e	Perennial herb found on pale shale or sandstone outcrops in pinyon-juniper woodlands from 5,900 to 6,600 ft. Also in CO and UT. Blooms May through June (Barkley et al. 2006).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Pedicularis centranthera</i> Great Basin lousewort		CA-S (ELFO)				CA-2.3	2a, 2b, 4	Perennial herb found on alluvial substrates in Great Basin scrub from 4,200 to 5,000 ft. In CA, fewer than 10 occurrences in Lassen Co., northeast of Susanville. Also in AZ, NV, OR, and UT. Blooms April through June (CNPS 2010). Occurs northwest of Mud Flat, near Karlo and Stony Creek Road at Hwy 395 on loamy alluvial basins and flats in sagebrush (BLM 23 December 2010).	Marginal. See text.
<i>Penstemon albomarginatus</i> White-margined beardtongue		CA-S NV-S			AR	CA-1B.1 NV-T	2e	Perennial herb found in stabilized desert dunes and sandy Mojavean desert scrub from 2,100 to 5,900 ft. In CA in San Bernardino Co. In NV in Clark and Nye cos. Also in AZ. Blooms March through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Penstemon arenarius</i> Dune penstemon		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found in deep loose sandy soils of valley bottoms, aeolian deposits, and dune skirts, often in alkaline areas, sometimes on road banks and other disturbed areas with <i>Psoralea polydenius</i> , <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i> , etc., from 3,900 to 6,000 ft. Dependent on sand dunes or deep sand. NV endemic in Churchill, Mineral, and Nye cos. Blooms May through July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Penstemon bicolor</i> ssp. <i>bicolor</i> <i>Bicolored beardtongue</i>		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found on calcareous or carbonate soils in washes, roadsides, rock crevices, outcrops, or similar places receiving enhanced runoff in creosote-bursage, blackbrush, mixed-shrub, and lower juniper communities from 2,500 to 5,500 ft. NV endemic in Clark Co. Blooms in spring; most frequent survey months are April and May (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Penstemon bicolor</i> ssp. <i>roseus</i> Rose-colored beardtongue		CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found on rocky calcareous, granitic, or volcanic soils in washes, roadsides, scree at outcrop bases, rock crevices, or similar places receiving enhanced runoff in the creosote-bursage, blackbrush, mixed-shrub, Joshua tree woodland, and Mojavean desert scrub from 1,800 to 4,900 ft. In NV, in Clark and Nye cos. (Morefield 2001). In CA, in San Bernardino Co. (CNPS 2010). Blooms March through May (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Penstemon concinnus</i> Tunnel Springs beardtongue		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found from 6,200 to 6,600 ft. In NV, known from eastern edge of Lincoln and White Pine cos. Also in UT. Most frequent survey months are May and June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Penstemon floribundus</i> <i>Cordelia beardtongue</i>		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on dry, open, mostly dark-colored volcanic talus, or alluvium-derived rocky slopes, associated with <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i> , <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> , <i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i> , <i>Artemisia spinescens</i> , <i>A. tridentata</i> , <i>Grayia spinosa</i> , <i>Ephedra nevadensis</i> , etc., from 4,200 to 7,400 ft. NV endemic from the west side of Jackson Mts. in Humboldt Co. Blooms late-spring; most frequent survey months are May and June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Penstemon fruticiformis</i> var. <i>amargosae</i> Death Valley beardtongue		CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-T	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found in Mojavean desert scrub from 2,700 to 4,600 ft (to 6,400 ft in NV). In CA in Inyo and San Bernardino cos. In NV in Nye and possibly Clark cos. Blooms April through June (CNPS 2010; Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Penstemon janishiae</i> Janish's beardtongue		CA-S				CA-2.2	4	Perennial herb found on gravelly and volcanic substrates in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland from 3,400 to 7,800 ft. In CA, in Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas cos. Also in ID, NV, and OR. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Penstemon pahutensis</i> Pahute Mesa beardtongue		NV-S			AR	CA-2.3 NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on rocky, sometimes carbonate substrates in Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland from 6,200 to 7,600 ft. In CA only in the Grapevine Mts. in Inyo Co. In NV in Esmeralda and Nye cos. Blooms June through July; most frequent survey months are May through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Penstemon palmeri</i> var. <i>macranthus</i> Lahontan beardtongue		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found along washes, roadsides, and canyon floors, particularly on carbonate-containing substrates, usually where subsurface moisture is available throughout most of the summer from 3,400 to 4,600 ft. NV endemic known from Churchill, Nye, and possibly Lander cos. Blooms May through July (sometimes through August); most frequent survey months are May and June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Penstemon personatus</i> Closed-throated beardtongue		CA-S	Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a, 4	Perennial herb found on metavolcanic substrates in chaparral and lower and upper montane coniferous forest from 3,400 to 7,000 ft. CA endemic in Butte, Nevada, Plumas, and Sierra cos. Blooms June through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. Only around Quincy, CA. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Penstemon pudicus</i> Bashful beardtongue		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-T	2e	Perennial herb from crevices, soil pockets, and coarse rocky soils of felsic volcanic outcrops, boulder piles, steep protected slopes, and drainage bottoms in the subalpine sagebrush, mountain mahogany, and upper pinyon-juniper zones from 7,500 to 9,000 ft. NV endemic in Nye Co. Blooms June through July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Penstemon sudans</i> Susanville beardtongue		CA-S (ELFO)	Plumas-S		WL	CA-1B.3	2a, 2b, 3a, 4	Perennial herb found on volcanic, rocky, sometimes roadside substrates in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland from 3,900 to 8,000 ft. In CA in Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas cos. (CNPS 2010). In NV in Washoe Co. (USDA 2010b). Blooms June through July (CNPS 2010). BLM (23 December 2010) describes distribution as Modoc Plateau, southern high Cascade Range, and northern Sierra Nevada high, Diamond Mountain north to Observation Peak to Termo; habitat is described as open, rocky, igneous soils in sagebrush shrub, yellow-pine, and montane forests.	Yes. See text.
<i>Penstemon tiehmii</i> Tiehm beardtongue		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Rhizomatous perennial herb found on sandy-loam soil pockets on steep, south-facing volcanic talus and scree slopes from 7,500 to 9,600 ft. NV endemic only from one mountain peak in Lander Co. Blooms late-spring to summer; most frequent survey months are June and July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Phacelia beatleyae</i> Beatley scorpion plant		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Annual herb found on dry, open, nearly barren scree and loose gravelly soils on slopes and bases of white to brownish volcanic tuff outcrops and in adjacent drainages in the mixed-shrub, blackbrush, shadscale, and upper creosote-bursage zones from 3,500 to 5,500 ft. NV endemic from Lincoln and Nye cos. Blooms April through May; most frequent survey months are May through July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Phacelia filiae</i> Overlooked phacelia		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Annual herb found in the Mojave Desert and in desert transition zones of Great Basin scrub at around 3,000 ft. NV endemic found in the Nellis Range in Clark, Nye, and Lincoln cos. (Atwood et al. 2002; NatureServe 2011).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Phacelia gymnoclada</i> Naked-stemmed phacelia						CA-2.3	4	Annual herb found on gravelly or clay substrates in chenopod scrub, Great Basin scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland from 4,000 to 8,200 ft. In CA in Lassen and Mono cos. (CNPS 2010). In NV in Washoe, Humboldt, Pershing, Elko, Lander, Eureka, Churchill, White Pine, Nye, Esmeralda, Mineral, Lyon, and Storey cos. (USDA 2010b). Also in OR. Blooms April through August (CNPS 2010)	Yes. See text.
<i>Phacelia inundata</i> Playa phacelia		CA-S (ELFO) NV-S			AR	CA-1B.3 NV-W	2a, 2b, 2e, 4	Annual herb found on alkaline substrates in great basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest and playas from 4,400 to 6,600 ft. In CA in Lassen, Modoc, and Siskiyou cos. In NV in Humboldt and Washoe cos. Also in OR. Blooms May through September; most frequent survey months are June through August (CNPS 2010; Morefield 2001). Aquatic- or wetland-dependent in NV where it occurs on alkali playas and seasonally inundated areas with clay soils (Morefield 2001).	Yes. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Phacelia minutissima</i> Least phacelia		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Annual herb found on sparsely vegetated areas of bare soil and mud banks in meadows, at perimeters of <i>Veratrum californicum</i> , <i>Wyethia amplexicaulis</i> , and/or <i>Populus tremuloides</i> stands, in sagebrush swales, along creek edges, or around springs from 6,200 to 8,900 ft. Aquatic- or wetland-dependant. In NV, in Elko and Eureka cos. Also in ID, OR, and WA. Blooms late-spring to summer; most frequent survey months are July and August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Phacelia monoensis</i> Mono phacelia		CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-T	2e, 3c	Annual herb found on clay substrates, often on roadsides in Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland from 6,200 to 9,600 ft (CNPS 2010). In CA in Inyo and Mono cos. In NV in Esmeralda, Lyon, and Mineral cos. Habitat in NV consists of alkaline, barren or sparsely vegetated shrink-swell clays of mostly andesitic origin in pinyon-juniper and mountain sagebrush zones (Morefield 2001). Blooms May through July; most frequent survey months are May and June (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Phacelia parishii</i> Parish phacelia		CA-S NV-S			AR	CA-1B.1 NV-W	2e	Annual herb found on clay or alkaline substrates in Mojavean desert scrub and playas from 1,700 to 4,000 ft. In CA in San Bernardino Co., where rediscovered in 1989. In NV in Clark, Lincoln, Nye, and White Pine cos. Also in AZ (CNPS 2010). Aquatic- or wetland-dependent in NV. Blooms April through July; most frequent survey months are April through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range.
<i>Phlox muscoides</i> Squarestem phlox						CA-2.3	4	Perennial herb found on gravelly or rocky substrate in alpine boulder and rock fields, Great Basin scrub, and subalpine coniferous forest from 4,200 to 8,900 ft. In CA, in Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, and Siskiyou cos. Also in NV and OR. Blooms June through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Pinus washowensis</i> (= <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>washoensis</i> ) Washoe pine		NV-S		NV-CY		NV-W	2e	Evergreen tree found on mountain slopes with <i>Pinus monticola</i> , <i>P. contorta</i> , <i>P. ponderosa</i> , and <i>Abies magnifica</i> from 6,200 to 8,500 ft. In NV, in Washoe Co. Also in CA, OR, and Can.; possibly WA. Sometimes treated as a variety of ponderosa pine; known to hybridize with other varieties of ponderosa pine (Morefield 2001; Haller and Vivrette 2011).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range. CNPS rejected listing this species because it was considered too common in CA (CNPS 2010). Records in NV are restricted to Mt. Rose in the Carson Range (SEI-NET 2010).

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Plagiobothrys glomeratus</i> Altered andesite popcornflower		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e, 5	Annual herb found on dry, shallow, mostly acidic (pH 3.3-5.5) gravelly clay soils mainly of the Small cone Series, derived from weathering of hydrothermal sulfide deposits formed in andesite, or sometimes in rhyolitic or granitoid rocks forming mostly barren patches, in sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, and montane conifer zones from 4,800 to 6,700 ft. NV endemic known from Storey and Washoe cos. Blooms June through August; most frequent survey months are June and July (Morefield 2001).	Marginal. See text.
<i>Poa abbreviata</i> ssp. <i>marshii</i> Marsh's bluegrass			Toiyabe-S		AR		3c	Perennial herb found in alpine boulder and rock fields. In CA, only one occurrence above Perry Aiken Creek in the White Mts., Mono Co. (CNPS 2010). In NV, in White Pine Co. on soil pockets in alpine talus and scree at approximately 11,600 ft (Morefield 2001). Blooms in June; most frequent survey month is July (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range, and the BSA does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Polyctenium williamsiae</i> Williams' combleaf		CA-S (ELFO)		NV-CE	AR	CA-1B.2 NV-T	2a, 2b, 3c, 4	Perennial herb found on sandy, volcanic, lake margin substrates in Great Basin scrub, marshes and swamps, pinyon and juniper woodland, playas, and vernal pools from 4,400 to 8,900 ft. In CA in Lassen Co. (Mud Flat and Madeline Plains) and Mono Co. (CNPS 2010; BLM 23 December 2010). In NV in Douglas, Lyon, Mineral, Nye and Washoe cos. (Morefield 2001). Also in OR. Habitat in NV consists of relatively sandy to sandy-clay or mud margins and bottoms of non-alkaline seasonal lakes perched over volcanic bedrock in the sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, and mountain sagebrush zones, often with <i>Carex douglasii</i> , <i>Muhlenbergia richardsonis</i> , <i>Camissonia tanacetifolia</i> , <i>Iva axillaris</i> , <i>Myosurus minimus</i> , <i>Psilocarphus</i> , <i>Downingia</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> , etc. (Morefield 2001). Blooms March through July (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA does not contain sandy, volcanic, lake margin substrates or non-alkaline seasonal lakes perched over volcanic bedrock.
<i>Polygala subspinosa</i> Spiny milkwort						CA-2.2	4	Perennial herb found on gravelly or rocky substrate in Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland from 4,300 to 5,600 ft. In CA, thought to exist only from the Secret Valley area in Lassen co., but records also from Mono and Santa Cruz cos. Also in AZ, NM, NV, and UT. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range for this species.
<i>Polygonum polygaloides</i> ssp. <i>esotericum</i> Modoc County knotweed		CA-S				CA-1B.1	4	Annual herb on mesic substrates in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, seeps, and vernal pools from 2,900 to 5,600 ft. CA endemic in Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, and Sierra cos. Blooms May through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Porophyllum pygmaeum</i> Pygmy poreleaf		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Rhizomatous perennial herb found on dry, open, relatively deep, rocky carbonate soils of alluvial fans, and hillsides, often in slight depressions, low benches adjacent to minor drainages, or other moisture-enhanced microsites, in the blackbrush, mixed shrub, and lower pinyon-juniper zones from 4,200 to 6,800 ft. NV endemic in Clark and Lincoln cos. Blooms in June; most frequent survey months are April through October (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range for this species.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i> Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed						CA-2.2	4	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in assorted freshwater marshes and swamps from 1,200 to 7,200 ft. Hybridizes with <i>Potamogeton nodosus</i> . In CA, in El Dorado, Madera, Mendocino, Modoc, Mariposa, Plumas, Shasta, and Tuolumne cos. Also in OR and WA. Blooms July through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i> Eel-grass pondweed						CA-2.2	4	Annual herb found in assorted freshwater marshes and swamps from 0 to 6,100 ft. In CA in Contra Costa, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, and Shasta cos. Also in ID, OR, UT, and WA. Blooms June through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Potentilla cottamii</i> Cottam cinquefoil		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Mat-forming perennial herb found in crevices or on narrow ledges on outcrops of quartzite or other siliceous metamorphic or granitoid rocks in the upper subalpine conifer zone from 9,400 to 10,600 ft. In NV, in Elko Co. Known also from UT. Blooms late-spring to summer; most frequent survey month is July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range for this species.
<i>Psoralidium lanceolatum</i> Lance-leaved scurf-pea						CA-2.3	4	Perennial rhizomatous herb found on sandy substrates in Great Basin scrub, 4,000 to 8,200 ft. In CA, in Lassen and Mono cos. Also in AZ, ID, NM, NV, OR, TX, UT, WA, and WY. Blooms April through August (CNPS 2010).	Marginal. See text.
<i>Pyrrocoma lucida</i> Sticky pyrrocoma			Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a, 4	Perennial herb found on alkaline clay substrates in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadow and seep communities from 2,200 to 6,400 ft. CA endemic in Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, and Yuba cos. Blooms July through October (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i> Alder buckthorn						CA-2.2	4	Deciduous shrub found in lower and upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and riparian scrub from 4,400 to 7,000 ft. In CA in Alpine, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, and Sierra cos. Also in ID, OR, UT, WA, and WY. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i> White beaked-rush						CA-2.2	4	Rhizomatous herb found in bogs, fens, meadows and seeps, and freshwater marshes and swamps from 100 to 6,700 ft. In CA in Mendocino, Plumas, Sonoma, Trinity, and perhaps Inyo, Mariposa, and Nevada cos. Also in ID, OR, WA, and elsewhere. Blooms July through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i> Bronish beaked-rush						CA-2.2	4	Perennial herb found on mesic substrates in lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and marshes and swamps from 1,400 to 6,600 ft (CNPS 2010). In CA in Butte, El Dorado, Mariposa, Nevada, Plumas, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba cos.; perhaps Sonoma Co. Also in OR, TX, and elsewhere. Blooms July through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Rorippa columbiae</i> Columbia yellow cress		CA-S (ELFO)				CA-1B.2	2b	Perennial rhizomatous herb found on mesic substrates in meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, playas, and vernal pools from 3,900 to 6,000 ft. In CA, in Humboldt, Lassen, Modoc, and Siskiyou cos. Also in OR and WA. Blooms May through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Rorippa subumbellata</i> Tahoe yellowcress	C	CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S	CA-E NV-CE	AR	CA-1B.1 NV-T	1b, 3c	Rhizomatous herb found on decomposed granitic beaches of lower montane coniferous forest and meadows and seeps; 6,200 to 6,250 ft. In CA, only in Lake Tahoe area El Dorado, Nevada, and Placer cos. In NV in Carson City, Douglas, and Washoe cos. Blooms May through September; most frequent survey months are June through August (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA does not occur near Lake Tahoe and is outside the narrow geographic range for this species.
<i>Rumex venosus</i> Winged dock						CA-2.3	4	Perennial herb found on sandy substrates in Great Basin scrub from 3,900 to 6,000 ft. In CA, only in the Honey Lake Valley in Lassen Co. Known also from NM, NV, OR, WA, and WY. Blooms May through June (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Salvia dorrii</i> var. <i>clokeyi</i> Clokey Mountain sage		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Subshrub found on shallow, rocky to gravelly carbonate soils on ridges, slopes, and drainages in the pinyon-juniper, montane conifer, mountain mahogany, and subalpine conifer zones from 7,000 to 9,900 ft. NV endemic only in Spring and Sheep ranges in Clark Co. Blooms late-spring to summer; most frequent survey months are June through September (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range for this species.
<i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i> Water bulrush						CA-2.3	4	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in bogs and fens and along montane lake margins in marshes and swamps, from 2,400 to 7,400 ft. In CA, in Butte, Del Norte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Lassen, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, Tehama, Trinity, and Tuolumne cos. Also in ID, OR, and WA. Blooms June through August (CNPS 2010).	Marginal. See text.
<i>Sclerocactus blainei</i> Blaine pincushion		NV-S		NV-CY	AR	NV-W	2e	Cactus found on alkaline calcareous and volcanic gravelly-clay soils in open valley bottom areas in the shadscale and lower sagebrush zones with <i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i> , <i>Pleuraphis jamesii</i> , <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i> , <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> , <i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> , etc. from 5,100 to 5,300. Possible NV endemic in Nye Co. Blooms in late spring; most frequent survey months are May and June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range for this species.
<i>Sclerocactus nyensis</i> Nye pincushion		NV-S		NV-CY	AR	NV-W	2e	Cactus found on dry, rocky soils and low outcrops of rhyolite, tuff, and possibly other rock types, on gentle slopes in open areas or under shrubs in the upper salt desert and lower sagebrush zones from 5,700 to 5,800 ft. NV endemic in Nye Co. Blooms in late-spring; most frequent survey month is May (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range for this species.
<i>Sclerocactus schlesseri</i> Schleser pincushion		NV-S		NV-CY	AR	NV-W	2e	Cactus found on open, stabilized soils derived from ashy or gypsiferous lacustrine sediments, on mesic microsites, usually associated with biotic crusts in the shadscale zone from 4,700 to 5,200 ft. Possible NV endemic in Lincoln Co. Blooms late-spring; most frequent survey months are May and June (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range for this species.
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> Marsh skullcap						CA-2.2	4	Rhizomatous herb found in lower montane coniferous forest, mesic meadows and seeps, and marshes and swamps from 0 to 6,900 ft. In CA, in El Dorado, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, San Joaquin, and perhaps Siskiyou cos. Also in OR. Blooms June through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.

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<i>Sedum albomarginatum</i> Feather River stonecrop		CA-S	Plumas-S			CA-1B.2	3a, 4	Perennial herb found on serpentinite in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest from 800 to 6,400 ft. CA endemic; fewer than 20 occurrences in Butte and Plumas cos. on west side of the Sierra Nevada crest. Blooms May through June (CNPS 2010).	Marginal. See text.
<i>Senecio</i> (=Packera) layneae Layne's ragwort	T		Plumas-S	CA-R		CA-1B.2	3a	Perennial herb found in rocky areas with serpentine or gabbroic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland; 600 to 3,300 ft. CA endemic in Butte, El Dorado, Tuolumne, and Yuba cos. Blooms April through August (CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range for this species.
<i>Silene clokeyi</i> Clokey silene			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Perennial herb found on dry to moist carbonate scree, talus, and loose rocky soils, often near snow banks, in open areas in the lower alpine and upper subalpine conifer zones with <i>Ribes montigenum</i> , <i>Trisetum spicatum</i> , <i>Aquilegia scopulorum</i> , <i>Penstemon leiophyllus</i> var. <i>keckii</i> , etc., from 9,900 to 11,600 ft. NV endemic only in the Spring Mts. in Clark Co. Blooms in July; most frequent survey months are July and August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range for this species.
<i>Silene nachlingerae</i> Natchlinger catchfly		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on generally dry, exposed or somewhat sheltered carbonate (rarely quartzite) crevices in ridgeline outcrops, talus, or very rocky soils on or at the bases of steep slopes or cliffs, mainly in the subalpine conifer zone from 7,100 to 11,300 ft. NV endemic in Elko, Nye, and White Pine cos. Blooms August through September; most frequent survey months are July and August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range for this species.
<i>Solidago gigantea</i> Giant goldenrod						CA-2.2	4	Rhizomatous perennial herb found on mesic substrates in meadows, seeps streambanks, and lake margins in marshes and swamps from 3,200 to 5,000 ft. In CA, in Modoc and Plumas cos. Also in AZ, NV, and OR. Blooms July through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Sphaeralcea caespitosa</i> var. <i>williamsiae</i> Railroad Valley globemallow		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on dolomite or calcareous soils in mixed shrub, pinyon-juniper and grass communities from 4,700 to 5,400 ft. In Nye Co., NV. Also in UT. Most frequent survey month is May (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range for this species.
<i>Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia</i> ssp. <i>grossulariifolia</i> Currant-leaved desert mallow						CA-2.3	4	Perennial herb found on volcanic substrates in chenopod scrub and Great Basin scrub from 3,900 to 6,900 ft. In CA, known from Lassen Co. Also in ID, NV, OR, UT, and WA. Blooms May through October (CNPS 2010).	Marginal. See text.
<i>Sphaeromeria compacta</i> Low sphaeromeria			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Cushion-forming perennial found on carbonate scree, talus, outcrops, and rocky fellfields on ridges and slopes in the lower alpine and upper subalpine conifer zones with <i>Elymus elymoides</i> , <i>Petrophytum cespitosum</i> , <i>Jamesia americana</i> , etc. from 9,600 to 11,900 ft. NV endemic known only from the Spring Mts., Clark Co. Blooms July and August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range for this species.

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	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Stachys palustris</i> ssp. <i>pilosa</i> Hairy marsh hedge-nettle						CA-2.3	4	Perennial rhizomatous herb found on mesic substrates in Great Basin scrub and in meadows and seeps from 3,900 to 5,900 ft. In CA, in Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, and Siskiyou cos. Also in AZ, NM, NV, OR, UT, and WA. Blooms June through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Stanleya viridiflora</i> Green-flowered prince's plume						CA-2.3	4	Perennial herb found on white ash deposits in Great Basin scrub from 4,200 to 5,300 ft. In CA, in Lassen and possibly Plumas cos. Also in ID, NV, OR, UT, and WY. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2010).	Marginal. See text.
<i>Stellaria obtusa</i> Obtuse starwort						CA-4.3	4	Perennial rhizomatous herb found on mesic and streambank substrates in riparian forest and lower and upper montane coniferous forest from 400 to 7,100 ft. In CA, in Butte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lassen, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Tehama, and Tuolumne cos. Also in ID, OR, and WA. Blooms May through October (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Streptanthus oliganthus</i> Few-flowered streptanthus		CA-S NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	CA-1B.1 NV-W	2e, 3c	Perennial herb found on rocky volcanic or granitic substrates in pinyon and juniper woodland from 6,500 to 10,000 ft. In CA: Inyo, Mono, and Tuolumne cos. In NV: Esmeralda, Lyon, and Mineral cos. Blooms June through July (Morefield 2001; CNPS 2010).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range for this species.
<i>Stroganowia tiehmii</i> Tiehm stroganowia		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found on dry, open, very rocky clay soils or soil pockets in or near scree, talus, or boulder fields derived from basalt, other volcanic rocks, and/or fluviolacustrine sediments, on gentle to steep slopes of all aspects and topographic positions, but best developed on northeasterly aspects, in the sagebrush, upper shadscale, and lower juniper woodland zones from 4,800 to 6,200 ft. NV endemic only in the eastern Virginia Range and Table Mountain of the northern Pine Nut Range, Lyon Co. Blooms May and June; most frequent survey month is May (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range for this species and does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> Slender-leaved pondweed						CA-2.2	4	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in shallow freshwater marshes and swamps from 900 to 7,100 ft. In CA: Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Lassen, Merced, Mono, Modoc, Mariposa, Placer Shasta, Sierra, San Mateo, Solano, Sonoma, and possibly Santa Clara cos. Also in AZ, NV, OR, and WA. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Suaeda occidentalis</i> Western seablite						CA-2.3	4	Annual herb found on alkaline, mesic substrates in Great Basin scrub from 3,900 to 5,000 ft. In CA: Lassen and possibly Modoc cos. Also in ID, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY. Blooms July through September (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Suksdorfia ranunculifolia</i> Buttercup-leaf suksdorfia						CA-2	4	Perennial herb found on mesic, rocky, and granitic substrates in meadows and seeps and upper montane coniferous forest from 4,900 to 8,200 ft. In CA: Humboldt, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou, and Trinity cos. Also in ID, OR, and WA. Blooms June through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.

Special-Status Species	Federal Status			State Status <sup>d</sup>	NNHP <sup>e</sup>	CNPS/ NNPS <sup>f</sup>	Source <sup>g</sup>	Habitat and Range Description	Potential to Occur in the BSA
	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Synthyris ranunculina</i> Charleston kittentails			Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	3c	Perennial herb found on dark, organic, and/ or gravelly, permanently moist soils near snow banks, in meadows, fell fields, along creeks, on moss-covered wet rocks or moist cliff crevices, mostly over carbonate rocks in the subalpine conifer to lower alpine zones with <i>Heuchera</i> , <i>Ribes</i> , etc. from 8,700 to 12,100 ft. Aquatic- or wetland-dependent. NV endemic only in the Spring Mts., Clark Co. Blooms June through August; most frequent survey months are June through September (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range for this species.
<i>Thelypodium howellii</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i> Howell's thelypodium		CA-S (ELFO)				CA-1B.2	2a, 2b	Perennial herb found in Great Basin scrub and on alkaline substrates in meadows and seeps from 3,900 to 6,000 ft. In CA: Lassen, Modoc, and Shasta cos. Also in OR and WA. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Thelypodium milleflorum</i> Many-flowered theylpodium						CA-2.2	4	Perennial herb found in chenopod scrub and on sandy substrates in Great Basin scrub from 4,000 to 8,200 ft. In CA: Lassen, Mono, Modoc, Plumas, and possibly Sierra cos. Also in ID, NV, OR, UT, and WA. Blooms April through June (CNPS 2010).	Marginal. See text.
<i>Tonestus graniticus</i> Lone Mountain tonestus		NV-S			AR	NV-W	2e	Matted perennial herb found in crevices of granitic cliffs and outcrops on protected exposures in the pinyon-juniper zone at approximately 7,800 ft. NV endemic in Esmeralda Co. Blooms July through September; most frequent survey month is September (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range for this species.
<i>Townsendia jonesii</i> var. <i>tumulosa</i> Charleston ground daisy		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e, 3c	Matted perennial herb found in sparsely vegetated calcareous areas, on shallow gravelly carbonate soils on slopes in forest clearings mostly in the montane conifer zone with <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> , extending to the pinyon-juniper, mountain mahogany, and lower subalpine conifer zones, and on knolls of white, alkaline, calcareous, silty lacustrine deposits in the upper shadscale/ mixed-shrub and lower sagebrush zones from 5,200 to 11,100 ft. NV endemic in Clark and Nye cos. Blooms in late-spring; most frequent survey months are May through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range for this species.
<i>Trifolium andinum</i> var. <i>podocephalum</i> Currant Summit clover		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found in crevices of volcanic or carbonate rock in the pinyon-juniper zone from 6,900 to 7,000 ft. NV endemic only in the White Pine and Egan Ranges in Lincoln and Nye cos. Blooms late-spring to summer; most frequent survey month is May (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range for this species.
<i>Trifolium leibergii</i> Leiberg clover		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Rhizomatous perennial herb found mostly on dry, shallow, relatively barren gravel soils of crumbling volcanic outcrops, mostly on slopes with <i>Artemisia arbuscula</i> from 6,500 to 7,800 ft. In NV: Elko Co. Also in OR. Blooms June through July; most frequent survey months are June through August (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic range for this species.

Special-Status Species	Federal Status			State Status <sup>d</sup>	NNHP <sup>e</sup>	CNPS/ NNPS <sup>f</sup>	Source <sup>g</sup>	Habitat and Range Description	Potential to Occur in the BSA
	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Trifolium lemmonii</i> Lemmon's clover					WL	CA-4.2 NV-M	5	Perennial herb found in Great Basin scrub and lower montane coniferous forest from 4,900 to 5,950 ft. In CA: Nevada, Plumas, and Sierra cos. (CNPS 2010). In NV: Washoe Co. (USDA 2010b). Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Trifolium macilentum</i> var. <i>rollinsii</i> Rollins clover			Toiyabe-S				3c	Rhizomatous perennial herb found on dry to moist gravelly soils in moist areas on steep to moderate slopes in mountain sagebrush, subalpine conifer, and lower alpine zones between 8,800 and 10,600 ft. NV endemic in the Toiyabe Range in Nye and possibly Lander cos. Blooms late-spring to summer; most frequent survey months are June and July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range for this species.
<i>Tripterocalyx crux-maltae</i> Kellogg's sand-verbena						CA-2.2	4	Perennial herb found on partially or fully stabilized sand dunes in Great Basin scrub from 3,900 to 5,000 ft. In CA: only one occurrence in the Honey Lake Valley. Also in NV. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2010).	Marginal. See text.
<i>Utricularia intermedia</i> Flat-leaved bladderwort						CA-2.2	4	Stoloniferous aquatic carnivorous herb found in bogs and fens, mesic meadows and seeps, and along lake margins in marshes and swamps, from 3,900 to 8,900 ft. In CA: Butte, Fresno, Modoc, Plumas, and Tulare cos. Also in ID, NV, UT, and WA. Blooms July through August (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<i>Viola lithion</i> Rock violet		NV-S	Toiyabe-S		AR	NV-W	2e	Perennial herb found in seasonally wet crevices in steep carbonate or quartzite outcrops in shaded avalanche chutes and cirque headwalls in the subalpine conifer zone with <i>Symphoricarpos</i> , <i>Ribes</i> , <i>Heuchera</i> , <i>Aquilegia</i> , etc. from 7,800 to 10,500 ft. In NV, only in the White Pine and Pilot ranges in Elko, Nye, and White Pine cos. Also in UT. Blooms June through August; most frequent survey months are June and July (Morefield 2001).	No. The BSA is outside the geographic and elevation range for this species.
<i>Viola purpurea</i> ssp. <i>aurea</i> Golden violet						CA-2.2	4	Perennial herb found on sandy substrates in Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland from 3,200 to 6,700 ft. In CA: Kern, Lassen, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Sierra cos. (CNPS 2010). In NV: Carson City, Douglas, and Storey cos. (USDA 2010b). Blooms April through June (CNPS 2010).	Yes. See text.
<b>Natural Communities</b>									
<i>Darlingtonia californica</i> Seep					G4 S3.2		4	<i>Darlingtonia californica</i> is a perennial, rhizomatous, carnivorous plant that typically occurs in large clumps in nutrient-poor wetlands. This natural community has a patchy distribution in northwest CA and southwest OR. In the Sierra Nevada, stands occur in Butterfly Valley and on Pat Yore Flat. Most stands occur in serpentine fens, seeps, trickling stream margins, and open marshy meadows. Habitat is typically cold, moving water and lacks <i>Sphagnum</i> (Sawyer et al. 2009). Occurs from 300 to 4,000 ft in Klamath Ranges and from 4,000 to 6,000 ft in the Sierra Nevada (Holland 1986).	No. This natural community does not occur in the BSA.

Special-Status Species	Federal Status			State Status <sup>d</sup>	NNHP <sup>e</sup>	CNPS/NNPS <sup>f</sup>	Source <sup>g</sup>	Habitat and Range Description	Potential to Occur in the BSA
	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
Eagle Lake				GNR SNR			4	Eagle Lake, in Lassen Co., is a Pleistocene remnant the immense Lake Lahontan. It occurs approximately 15 mi north of Susanville, CA, and covers approximately 47 mi <sup>2</sup> . Eagle Lake supports five native fish species, all thriving: tui chub, Tahoe sucker, speckled dace, Lahontan redbside and rainbow trout. The surrounding landscape is dominated by fir and pine forests, mixed coniferous forests, juniper woodlands, and sagebrush and mountain mahogany scrub (UC Davis 2010).	No. This natural community does not occur in the BSA.
Montane Freshwater Marsh				G3 S3.2			4	Dominated by perennial, herbaceous, emergent monocots. Characteristic species are <i>Carex</i> spp., <i>Eriophorum</i> , <i>Scirpus acutus</i> , and <i>S. americanus</i> . May contain many of the species commonly found in bogs and fens. Widely scattered throughout montane CA, though less frequent in the Transverse and Peninsular ranges (Holland 1986).	Yes. See text.
Northern Interior Cypress Forest				G2 S2.2			4	An open, fire-maintained scrubby "forest" similar to Knobcone Pine Forest, but dominated by one of several <i>Cupressus</i> species. Stands may be up to 50 ft tall, but are usually lower. Stands typically occur on dry, rocky, sterile, often ultramafic soils, frequently associated with Serpentine Chaparral. Stands are scattered through the Siskiyou Mts., North and South Coast Ranges, Cascades and northern Sierra Nevada (Holland 1986).	No. This natural community does not occur in the BSA.
Northern Vernal Pool				G2 S2.1			4	A low, amphibious, herbaceous, wetland emergent community dominated by annual herbs and grasses. Pools may be small or quite large. Fairly old, circumneutral to alkaline, silica-cemented hardpan soils. Often more or less saline. Intergrades with Cismontane swale with Cismontane Alkali Marsh, which has water present throughout the year. Looses water primarily by evaporation. Typical species include <i>Allocarya</i> spp., <i>Boisduvalia glabella</i> , <i>Cress truxillensis vallicola</i> , <i>Downingia</i> spp., <i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> , <i>Lasthenia</i> spp., <i>Plagiobothrys leptocladus</i> , <i>P. stipitatus</i> var. <i>stipitatus</i> , <i>Spergularia marina</i> (Holland 1986).	No. This natural community does not occur in the BSA.
<i>Populus tremuloides</i> / <i>Poa pratensis</i> Forest				GNR SNR			5	Deciduous tree community with aspen ( <i>Populus tremuloides</i> ) as the sole, dominant, or important tree (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995). Often co-occurs with red or white fir. Corresponds with Holland's (1986) aspen forest type which occurs in the Klamath, Cascade, Sierra Nevada ranges, and in the Warner and White Mts. Disjunct groves are also known from the San Bernardino Mtns., and the Sierra San Pedro Mtns., Baja CA. Elevation range is ± 5,000 to 8,000 ft in northern CA and 7,000 to 10,000 ft in the south. Characteristic species include <i>Populus tremuloides</i> , <i>Prunus virginiana</i> , <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> , <i>R. woodsii</i> , and <i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i> (Holland 1986). <i>Poa pratensis</i> is a commonly associated non-native grass.	No. Though several aspen trees occur in the BSA, they are scattered and non-dominant.

Special-Status Species	Federal Status			State Status <sup>d</sup>	NNHP <sup>e</sup>	CNPS/ NNPS <sup>f</sup>	Source <sup>g</sup>	Habitat and Range Description	Potential to Occur in the BSA
	ESA <sup>a</sup>	BLM <sup>b</sup>	USFS <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Rosa woodsii</i> Shrubland				G5 SNR			5	This shrubland is dominated by <i>Rosa woodsii</i> and occurs in the foothills and plains of MT, ID, NV, and eastern CA from 2,100 to 8,200 ft. Stands occur in floodplains and on alluvial terraces along rivers and streams, on hillsides below springs, and in ravines and swales where overland flow from snowmelt and summer thunderstorms provides additional moisture. It can also occur on disturbed sites with little moisture, such as steep south-facing hill slopes. Soils range from sandy loams to silt loams. <i>Rosa woodsii</i> is often accompanied by <i>Rosa acicularis</i> , <i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i> , <i>Toxicodendron rydbergii</i> , <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> , or <i>Ribes aureum</i> (Peterson 2008).	No. This natural community does not occur in the BSA.

<sup>a</sup> **Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Status.** Federal status determined from USFWS letters. Codes used in table are: **E** = Endangered; **T** = Threatened; **P** = Proposed; **C** = Candidate; **CH** = Critical Habitat Designated; **PCH** = Critical Habitat Proposed.

<sup>b</sup> **Bureau of Land Management (BLM).** BLM status determined from BLM lists and NNHP lists. Codes include: **CA-S (ELFO)** = California BLM sensitive with potential to occur on lands administered by the Eagle Lake Field Office; **NV-S** = Nevada BLM sensitive with potential to occur on lands administered by Nevada BLM.

<sup>c</sup> **United States Forest Service (USFS).** USFS status determined from USFS lists and NNHP lists. Codes include:  
**Toiyabe-S** = USFS sensitive with potential to occur in the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest;  
**Plumas-S** = USFS sensitive with potential to occur in the Plumas National Forest.

<sup>d</sup> **State of California and Nevada.** CA status determined from DFG; NV status determined from NNHP lists.

**CA Codes:** **CA-E** = State Endangered; **CA-T** = State Threatened; **CA-CE** = State Candidate Endangered; **CA-CT** = State Candidate Threatened; **CA-FP** = State Fully Protected; **CA-R** = State Rare; **CA-SC** = State Species of Special Concern.

**NV Codes:** **NV-Prot** = Animal species protected under NRS 501; **NV-CE** = Critically endangered plants taxa threatened with extinction, survival requires assistance due to overexploitation, disease or other factors or because their habitat is threatened; **NV-C** = Plant taxa recommended for listing as critically endangered; **NV-CY** = Plants protected as a cactus, yucca, or Christmas tree; **NV-D** = Delisted.

<sup>e</sup> **Nevada Natural Heritage Program (NNHP).** NNHP status determined from NNHP lists. Codes include: **AR** = At-Risk; **W** = Watch List.

<sup>f</sup> **California Native Plant Society (CNPS) and Nevada Native Plant Society (NNPS).** CNPS status determined from CNPS (2010); NNPS status determined from NNHP.

**CNPS Codes:** **CA-1A** = Presumed Extinct in CA; **CA-1B** = Rare or Endangered in CA and elsewhere; **CA-2** = R/E in CA and more common elsewhere; **CA-3** = More information is needed about this plant species (review list); **CA-4** = Limited distribution (watch list).

**CNPS List Decimal Extensions:** **.1** = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat); **.2** = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened); **.3** = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

**NNPS Codes:** **NV-A** = Absent currently and historically from Nevada, previously with another status but not now of concern; **NV-D** = Delisted, dropped from consideration, no longer of concern to NNPS; **NV-E** = Endangered, believed to meet the ESA definition of endangered; **NV-M** = Marginal/Disjunct, rare and/or possibly distinct, and potentially vulnerable, in the Nevada portion of its range, but much more widespread and secure outside Nevada; **NV-PE** = Possibly Extirpated, historically native to Nevada, but may no longer survive in the wild; **NV-T** = Threatened, believed to meet the ESA definition of threatened; **NV-W** = Watch-list species, potentially vulnerable to becoming Threatened or Endangered.

<sup>g</sup> **Sources.** **1a-b** = From USFWS letters; **2a-c** = From BLM lists; **3a-c** = From USFS lists; **4** = From CNDDDB query; **5** = From NNHP query; **6** = Included by Sycamore Environmental.

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# Appendix F Summary of Special-Status Plants

Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur in BSA <sup>1</sup>	Survey Months <sup>2</sup>								Known Records Along BSA <sup>3</sup>
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	
<i>Cymopterus globosus</i> Globose cymopterus									
<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i> Clustered lady's-slipper									
<i>Cypripedium montanum</i> Mountain lady's-slipper									
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> var. <i>artemisiarum</i> Sagebrush loeflingia									Yes, along 395 approx 6.5 mi N of Hallelujah Jct (CNDDDB Occ #8)
<i>Cleomella hillmanii</i> Hillman's cleomella									
<i>Lomatium foeniculaceum</i> var. <i>macdougalii</i> Macdougal's lomatium									
<i>Lomatium ravenii</i> Raven's lomatium									
<i>Pedicularis centranthera</i> Great Basin lousewort									
<i>Thelypodium milleflorum</i> Many-flowered theylpodium									
<i>Viola purpurea</i> ssp. <i>aurea</i> Golden violet									Yes, along 395 northeast of CA/NV border (CNDDDB Occ #6)
<i>Astragalus agrestis</i> Field milk-vetch									
<i>Camissonia minor</i> Nelson's evening-primrose									
<i>Juncus luciensis</i> Santa Lucia dwarf rush									Yes, near Beckwourth, CA (CNDDDB Occ #16)
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i> Boggs Lake hedge hyssop									
<i>Phacelia gymnoclada</i> Naked-stemmed phacelia									
<i>Psoraleidium lanceolatum</i> Lance-leaved scurf-pea									Yes, near Herlong, CA (CNDDDB Occ #1)
<i>Eremogone cliftonii</i> Clifton's eremogone									
<i>Carex scoparia</i> Pointed broom sedge									
<i>Allium atrorubens</i> var. <i>atrorubens</i> Great Basin onion									
<i>Eriogonum ochrocephalum</i> var. <i>ochrocephal</i> Ochre-flowered buckwheat									
<i>Lupinus pusillus</i> var. <i>intermontanus</i> Intermontane lupine									
<i>Rumex venosus</i> Winged dock									Many, mostly Honey Lake Valley (CNDDDB Occ #2, 3, 4, 6, 7)
<i>Sedum albomarginatum</i> Feather River stonecrop									

Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur in BSA <sup>1</sup>	Survey Months <sup>2</sup>								Known Records Along BSA <sup>3</sup>
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	
<i>Astragalus lentiformis</i> Lens-pod milk-vetch									Yes, approx 3 mi sw of Portola, CA (CNDDDB Occ #6)
<i>Astragalus pulsiferae</i> var. <i>coronensis</i> Modoc milk-vetch									
<i>Astragalus webberi</i> Webber's milk-vetch									
<i>Boechea</i> (=Arabis) <i>constancei</i> Constance's rock-cress									
<i>Camissonia claviformis</i> ssp. <i>cruciformis</i> Cruciform evening-primrose									
<i>Camissonia tanacetifolia</i> ssp. <i>quadriperforata</i> Sierra Valley evening-primrose									Many, mostly Sierra Valley (CNDDDB Occ #2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 17)
<i>Carex petasata</i> Liddon's sedge									
<i>Downingia laeta</i> Great Basin downingia									
<i>Erigeron eatonii</i> var. <i>nevadincola</i> Nevada daisy									
<i>Ivesia webberi</i> Webber's ivesia									Yes, near Quincy, CA (CNDDDB Occ #2; See text discussion)
<i>Lomatium roseanum</i> Adobe lomatium									
<i>Penstemon janishiae</i> Janish's beardtongue									
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i> Alder buckthorn									
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> Slender-leaved pondweed									
<i>Thelypodium howellii</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i> Howell's thelypodium									
<i>Trifolium lemmonii</i> Lemmon's clover									
<i>Tripterocalyx crux-maltae</i> Kellogg's sand-verbena									
<i>Astragalus geyeri</i> var. <i>geyeri</i> Geyer's milk-vetch									
<i>Astragalus lemmonii</i> Lemmon's milk-vetch									Yes, Sierra Valley (CNDDDB Occ #5, 6)
<i>Astragalus pulsiferae</i> var. <i>pulsiferae</i> Pulsifer's milk-vetch									Yes, east of Chilcoot along 70 & 395 (CNDDDB Occ #5, 8, 11, 19, 29)
<i>Astragalus pulsiferae</i> var. <i>suksdorfii</i> Suksdorf's milk-vetch									
<i>Atriplex gardneri</i> var. <i>falcata</i> Falcate saltbush									
<i>Carex sheldonii</i> Sheldon's sedge									
<i>Clarkia mildrediae</i> ssp. <i>mildrediae</i> Mildred's clarkia									

Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur in BSA <sup>1</sup>	Survey Months <sup>2</sup>								Known Records Along BSA <sup>3</sup>
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	
<i>Ivesia baileyi</i> var. <i>baileyi</i> Bailey's ivesia									
<i>Lupinus dalesiae</i> Quincy lupine									Yes, between Quincy and Cromberg (CNDDDB Occ #84, 94, 201; USFS)
<i>Mimulus evanescens</i> Ephemeral monkeyflower									
<i>Stanleya viridiflora</i> Green-flowered prince's plume									
<i>Drosera anglica</i> English sundew									
<i>Eriogonum robustum</i> Altered andesite buckwheat									Yes, along 395 north of Reno, NV (NNHP Occ #36)
<i>Phacelia inundata</i> Playa phacelia									
<i>Polygonum polygaloides</i> ssp. <i>esotericum</i> Modoc County knotweed									
<i>Rorippa columbiae</i> Columbia yellow cress									
<i>Eriogonum crosbyae</i> Crosby buckwheat									
<i>Eriogonum nutans</i> var. <i>nutans</i> Dugway wild buckwheat									
<i>Ivesia sericoleuca</i> Plumas ivesia									Many, Sierra Valley to Portola, CA (CNDDDB Occ #8, 21, 29, 56, 57)
<i>Lewisia cantelovii</i> Cantelow's lewisia									
<i>Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia</i> ssp. <i>grossulariif</i> Currant-leaved desert mallow									
<i>Stellaria obtusa</i> Obtuse starwort									
<i>Lomatium packardiae</i> Succor Creek parsley									
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> Woolly-fruited sedge									
<i>Eleocharis torticulmis</i> California twisted spikerush									
<i>Eriogonum anemophilum</i> Wind-loving buckwheat									
<i>Penstemon sudans</i> Susanville beardtongue									
<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i> Eel-grass pondweed									
<i>Alisma gramineum</i> Grass alisma									
<i>Carex limosa</i> Mud sedge									
<i>Cryptantha schoolcraftii</i> Schoolcraft catseye									
<i>Dalea ornata</i> Ornate dalea									
<i>Geum aleppicum</i> Aleppo avens									Yes, near Susanville, CA (CNDDDB Occ #1)

Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur in BSA <sup>1</sup>	Survey Months <sup>2</sup>								Known Records Along BSA <sup>3</sup>
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	
<i>Ivesia aperta</i> var. <i>canina</i> Dog Valley ivesia									
<i>Oreostemma elatum</i> Tall alpine-aster									
<i>Phlox muscoides</i> Squarestem phlox									
<i>Plagiobothrys glomeratus</i> Altered andesite popcornflower									
<i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i> Water bulrush									
<i>Stachys palustris</i> ssp. <i>pilosa</i> Hairy marsh hedge-nettle									
<i>Suksdorfia ranunculifolia</i> Buttercup-leaf suksdorfia									
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i> Scalloped moonwort									
<i>Atriplex argentea</i> var. <i>hillmanii</i> Hillman's silverscale									
<i>Iliamna bakeri</i> Baker's globe mallow									
<i>Ivesia aperta</i> var. <i>aperta</i> Sierra Valley ivesia									Yes, Sierra Valley (CNDDDB Occ #12, 29 30, 43)
<i>Monardella follettii</i> Follett's monardella									
<i>Penstemon personatus</i> Closed-throated beardtongue									
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> Marsh skullcap									Yes, near Blairsden, CA (CNDDDB Occ #4)
<i>Orobanche ludoviciana</i> var. <i>arenosa</i> Suksdorf's broom-rape									Yes, along 395 south of Doyle, CA (CNDDDB Occ #2)
<i>Botrychium ascendens</i> Upswept moonwort									
<i>Botrychium lineare</i> <sup>4</sup> Slender moonwort									
<i>Juncus dudleyi</i> Dudley's rush									
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i> White beaked-rush									
<i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i> Bronish beaked-rush									
<i>Utricularia intermedia</i> Flat-leaved bladderwort									Yes, near Blairsden, CA (CNDDDB Occ #6)
<i>Botrychium minganense</i> Mingan moonwort									
<i>Botrychium montanum</i> Western goblin									
<i>Epilobium luteum</i> Yellow willowherb									
<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>schoolcraftii</i> Schoolcraft's wild buckwheat									Yes, south of Honey Lake along US 395 (CNDDDB Occ #2, 7)

Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur in BSA <sup>1</sup>	Survey Months <sup>2</sup>								Known Records Along BSA <sup>3</sup>
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>torreyanum</i> Donner Pass buckwheat									
<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i> Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed									
<i>Solidago gigantea</i> Giant goldenrod									
<i>Suaeda occidentalis</i> Western seablite									Yes, south end of Honey Lake Valley (CNDDDB Occ #3)
<i>Botrychium pinnatum</i> Northwestern moonwort									
<i>Pyrocoma lucida</i> Sticky pyrocoma									Many, mostly in Sierra Valley (CNDDDB Occ #2, 24, 28, 29, 32, 57, 61)
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> Common moonwort									

<sup>1</sup> Species sorted by survey window (early survey windows appearing first). Table does not include lichens and bryophytes identified as having the potential to occur in Appendix C.

<sup>2</sup> Shaded survey windows correspond with published blooming periods for each species (see Appendix C for sources).

<sup>3</sup> Known records within 200 ft of BSA in CNDDDB, NNHP, or USFS databases. Some records are very old or include only general location information and will not accurately predict which species will be found on the ground during surveys. One record of *Claytonia umbellata* is mapped on the route near Milford, CA, but this record is clearly in reference to individuals located outside the BSA.

<sup>4</sup> *Botrychium lineare* assumed to be evident and identifiable at times similar to other *Botrychium* evaluated (July & August).

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# Appendix G Weed Lists

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**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

January, 2010

All plant ratings are based upon information currently available and are subject to change as new information is developed or new weed species are discovered and evaluated. Species rated "Q" are in accordance with the Pest Rating Advisory No. 3-2009 dated May 13, 2009..

The absence of a taxon on this list does not exonerate it as a potential pest plant. Taxa submitted to the Botany Laboratory/Herbarium (CDA) for identification are evaluated and given an A, B or C rating as specified from this list, or are given a Q or H (nursery grown material) rating (based on current evidence of potentially aggressive or invasive behavior). A Z rating is a provisional rating given to weedy taxa that are of low exclusion priority due to their current widespread distribution in California or due to their low likelihood of serious impacts on California agriculture or ecosystems. Cultivated material of extremely low likelihood of weediness and most native taxa are assigned a D rating, signifying that the taxon is deemed innocuous. Taxa assigned a Q or H rating are to be reviewed in a timely manner by the Pest Rating Committee and subsequently given a permanent rating (A, B, C) which will appear on future versions of this list.

NOMENCLATRURAL NOTE:

1. Current literature sources do not always agree on synonymy and name misapplication. On the following lists every attempt has been made to apply properly both the accepted and synonymized names. However, not all botanical references follow exactly these applications. "The Jepson Manual - Higher Plants of California" (Hickman ed., 1993) is here considered the primary source of accepted names for California. Exceptions occur only where clearly convincing taxonomic or nomenclatural evidence contradicts the established name, or important information is gained by utilizing an alternative treatment. Moreover, the synonymies provided are not meant to be exhaustive, with both these and the accepted names subject to change as new information or evidence becomes available. An \* after a taxonomic synonym denotes that this may be the preferred name in the future, but that the currently accepted name is used for convenience.

Most authorship citations follow the Kew Abbreviation (Brummitt, R. K. and C. E. Powell, 1992. "Authors of Plant Names", Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew).

Explanations or taxonomic names immediately below a listed name are provided in technical format in order to communicate precisely and accurately alternative nomenclatural applications. True taxonomic or nomenclatural synonyms are supplied in brackets; later homonyms are referenced by the use of "non" between two alternative taxonomic authorities, with the first being responsible for the name applied in a given instance; misapplied non-synonyms are cited using "auct. non \_\_\_" between the epithet and taxonomic authority, meaning "in the sense used by other authors not in the sense of \_\_\_". The former cases (synonymy or homonymy) reference the taxon via a different taxonomic concept, an invalid name, or both. The latter misapplied names remain appropriately applied to a different taxon, although the validity or appropriate application of those names is not implied and must be assessed independently. The term "nec" indicates a third homonym was available; the term is equivalent to the English "also not" or "nor". The use of "sensu lato" means "in the broad taxonomic sense", while "pro parte" indicates that only a portion of the alternative taxon's variation is referable to the accepted name.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
DIVISION OF PLANT HEALTH & PEST PREVENTION SERVICES

PEST RATINGS OF NOXIOUS WEED SPECIES  
AND NOXIOUS WEED SEED

Includes synonymy, misapplications and discussion based on current literature.  
Type specimens have not been viewed.

<u>RATING</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
B	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i> DC. [ <i>A. armata</i> R. Br.]	kangaroothorn
A	<i>Acaena anserinifolia</i> (J. R. Forst. & R. Forst.) Druce	bronze piri-piri-bur
B	<i>Acaena magellanica</i> Vahl	bidi-bidi
A	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i> Kirk [ <i>A. anserinifolia</i> auct. non (J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.) Druce pro parte; <i>Acaena sanguisorbae</i> s.s. auct. non V ahl.; <i>A. s.</i> var. <i>novae-zelandiae</i> (Kirk) Bitter]	biddy-biddy
A	<i>Acaena pallida</i> (Kirk) J.W. Dawson [ <i>A. anserinifolia</i> auct. non (J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.) Druce pro parte; <i>A. nova-zelandiae</i> Kirk var. <i>pallida</i> Kirk; <i>A. pallida</i> (Kirk) Allan, nomen invalid (later homonym)]	pale biddy-biddy
A	<i>Achnatherum brachychaetum</i> (Godr.) Barkworth [ <i>Amelichloa brachychaeta</i> (Godr.) Arriaga & Barkworth*; <i>Stipa brachychaeta</i> Godr.; <i>A. clandestinum</i> auct. non (Hack.) Barkworth; <i>Nassella brachychaeta</i> (Godr.) Skuth]	punagrass
B	<i>Acroptilon repens</i> (L.) DC. [ <i>Rhaponiticum repens</i> (L.) Hidalgo*; <i>Centaurea repens</i> L.]	Russian knapweed
B	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i> Host [ <i>A. tauschii</i> auct. Non Coss.; <i>Cylindropyrum cylindricum</i> (Host) A. Löve; <i>Triticum cylindricum</i> (Host) Ces.; <i>Triticum caudatum</i> (L.) Godr. & Gren.; <i>Aegilops caudata</i> ssp. <i>cylindrica</i> L. (Host) Hegi; <i>Aegilops caudata</i> var. <i>cylindrica</i> L. (Host) Fiori]	jointed goatgrass
B	<i>Aegilops ovata</i> L. [ <i>A. geniculata</i> Roth which = <i>A. ovata</i> Nevski non L. nec Roth in Usteri; <i>A. neglecta</i> Req. ex Bertol.; Calif. plants referable to <i>A. geniculata</i> Roth <u>sensu stricto</u> ]	ovate goatgrass
B	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i> L.	barb goatgrass
A	<i>Aeschynomene rudis</i> Benth.	rough jointvetch
C	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle [ <i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i> Desf.; <i>Toxicodendron altissimum</i> Miller]	tree-of-heaven
A	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> Medik. <u>sensu lato</u> [ <i>A. pseudalhagi</i> (M. Bieb.) Desv. nomen nudum; <i>A. graecorum</i> Boiss.; <i>A. kirghisorum</i> Schrenk; <i>A. turcorum</i> Boiss.; <i>A. camelorum</i> Fisch. ex DC. nomen nudum.]	camelthorn
B	<i>Allium paniculatum</i> L. <u>sensu lato</u> [California plants referable to ssp. <i>paniculatum</i> sensu W.T. Stearn in Flora Europaea V. 5, pp. 60-61. Rating would also apply to sspp. <i>fuscum</i> (Waldst. & Kit.) Arcangeli; <i>euboicum</i> (Rech.f.) Stearn, and <i>villosulum</i> (Halacsy) Stearn should referable plants be found in the State.]	panicked onion

- B *Allium vineale* L. non Sch.-Bip. ex Regel sensu lato wild garlic  
[non *A. vineale* Sch.-Bip. ex Regel. California plants show variations referable to several intraspecific taxa sometimes recognized in the Old World. The following taxonomic synonyms refer also to at least a portion of *A. vineale sensu lato*: *A. affine*, Boiss. & Heldr. non Ledeb.; *A. assimile* Halacsy; *A. compactum* Thuill., *A. rilaense* Panov.]
- A *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. alligatorweed  
[*Bucholzia philoxeroides* Mart.; *Telanthera p.* (Mart.) Moq. in DC.; *Mogiphanes p.* (Mart.) Parodi]
- A *Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R. Br. ex DC. non Lem. (1865) sessile joyweed  
[*Achyranthes sessilis* (L.) Desf. exstend., *Alternanthera achyranthoides* Forsk., *Alternanthera glabra* Moq., *Alternanthera repens* Gmel., *Gomphrena sessilis* L.; *Illicebrum sessile* L.; *Alternanthera ficoidea* (L.) P. Beauv.]
- B *Ambrosia trifida* L. sensu lato giant ragweed  
[including material referable to *A. t.* var. *aptera* Ktze.; var. *heterophylla* Ktze; var. *integrifolia* (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr. & A. Gray; forma *integrifolia* (Muhl. ex Willd.) Fern.; var. *normalis* Ktze; var. *polyploidea* Rousseau; var. *texana* Scheele]
- B *Araujia sericifera* Brot. bladderflower  
[*A. sericifera* (orthographic variant, see Forster & Bruyns, 1992, Taxon 41:746-749); sometimes sold as *Schubertia albens sensu auct. (nomen nudum)*]
- A *Arctotheca calendula* (L.) Levyns capeweed  
[*Arctotis calendula* L.; *Cryptostemma calendulaceum* (L.) R.Br.; not *A. prostrata* (Salis.) Britten=*A. calendula hort.*]
- B *Arundo donax* L. giant reed  
[*A. aegyptia* Delile; *A. bambusifolia* Hook. f.; *A. bifaria* Retz.]
- Q *Asphodelus fistulosus* L. onionweed  
[*A. tenuifolius* Cav.]
- B *Atriplex amnicola* P. G. Wilson river saltbush  
[*A. cephalantha* Aellen]
- C *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Pennell water-hyssop  
[*Bramia monnieri* (L.) Drake; *Lysimachia monnieri* L.]
- B *Berteroa incana* (L.) DC. hoary alyssum  
[*Alyssum incanum* L.]
- A *Brachypodium sylvaticum* (Huds.) P. Beauv. slender false- brome  
[*Brevipodium sylvaticum* (Huds.) Á. & D.Löve; *Festuca sylvatica* Hudson non Villars; *Triticum sylvaticum* Moench non Salisbury; *Bromus sylvaticus* Pollich]
- B *Cabomba caroliniana* A. Gray Carolina fanwort
- B *Cardaria chalepensis* (L.) Hand.-Mazz. lens-podded hoarycress  
[*Lepidium chalepense* L. non Fisch ex DC. nec Ledeb.\*]
- B *Cardaria draba* (L.) Desv. heart-podded hoarycress  
[*Lepidium draba* L.\*; *Cochlearia d.* (L.) L.; *Nasturtium d.* (L.) Crantz; *Jundzillia d.* (L.) Andrz.]
- B *Cardaria pubescens* (C.A. Mey.) Jarmol. globe-podded hoarycress  
[*Lepidium appelianum* Al-Shehbaz\*; *Hymenophysa pubescens* C.A. Mey.; *Cardaria p.* (C.A. Mey.) Rollins, nomen invalid, later homonym; *Cardaria p.* var. *elongata* Rollins]
- A *Carduus acanthoides* L. sensu lato plumeless thistle  
[non *C. acanthoides* Gren. & Godr.; non Hornem. nec Huds. nec Urv.; *C. a.* forma *albiflora* (L.) Gross; *C. a.* forma *mulligamii* B. Boivin; *C. a.* forma *ochranthus* Wallr.; *C. fortior* Klokov; *C. camporum* Boiss.; *C. velebiticus* Borbás; *Carduus murfatlari* Nyár. & Prodán; *Carduus crispus* auct. non L.]

A	<i>Carduus crispus</i> L.	welted thistle
A	<i>Carduus nutans</i> L. <u>sensu lato</u> [ <i>C. leiophyllus</i> Petrovic; <i>C. n.</i> var. <i>leiophyllus</i> (Petrovic) auct. (a nomen nudum mistakenly attributed to Arenes); <i>C. n.</i> subsp. <i>leiophyllus</i> (Petrovic) Stoj. & Stef.; <i>C. thoermeri</i> Weinm.; <i>C. n.</i> var. <i>vestitus</i> (Hallier) Boivin; <i>C. n.</i> var. <i>macrocephalus</i> (Desf.) Boivin; <i>C. n.</i> ssp. <i>macrocephalus</i> (Desf.) Nyman; <i>C. macrocephalus</i> Desf.; <i>C. n.</i> ssp. <i>macrolepis</i> (Peterm.) Kazmi; <i>C. macrolepis</i> Peterm.; <i>C. n.</i> var. <i>armenus</i> Boiss.; <i>C. n.</i> var. <i>songaricus</i> Winkl. ex O. Fedtsch. & B. Fedtsch.; <i>C. songaricus</i> (Winkl. ex O. Fedtsch. & B. Fedtsch.) Tamamsch.]	musk thistle
C	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> L. [ <i>C. pycnocephalus</i> subsp. <i>albidus</i> (Bieb.) Kazmi; <i>C. albidus</i> M.Bieb.; <i>C. p.</i> subsp. <i>cinereus</i> (Bieb.) P.H. Davis; <i>C. cinereus</i> sensu M.Bieb.]	Italian thistle
C	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> Curtis [ <i>C. pycnocephalus</i> L. var. <i>tenuiflorus</i> (Curtis) Fiori; <i>C. malacitanus</i> Boiss. & Reut.; <i>C. sardous</i> DC.]	slenderflowered thistle
B	<i>Carthamus baeticus</i> (Boiss. & Reut.) Nyman [ <i>Carduus baeticus</i> Boiss. & Reut.; <i>Kentrophyllum baeticum</i> (Boiss. & Reut) Boiss. & Reut.; <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> ssp. <i>baeticus</i> (Boiss. & Reuter) Nyman]	smooth distaff thistle
B	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> L. [ <i>C. lanatus</i> ssp. <i>creticus</i> (L.) Holmboe; <i>C. creticus</i> L.]	woolly distaff thistle
A	<i>Carthamus leucocaulos</i> Sibth. & Sm.	whitestem distaff thistle
C	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> L.	southern sandbur
C	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i> M.A. Curtis [ <i>C. pauciflorus</i> Benth.; <i>C. spinifex</i> auct. N. Am. non Cav., <i>C. parviceps</i> Shinn.]	coast sandbur
C	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i> (Hackel) Fernald [ <i>C. pauciflorus</i> auct. non Benth.; <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> L. forma <i>longispinus</i> Hackel]	mat sandbur
B	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> L.	purple starthistle
A	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i> Lam.	diffuse knapweed
A	<i>Centaurea iberica</i> Trev. ex Spreng. <u>sensu lato</u> [includes <i>C. i.</i> ssp. <i>holzmanniana</i> (Boiss.) Dostal]	Iberian starthistle
A	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i> auct. non Lam. [The proper scientific name for the form of “spotted knapweed” in North America is apparently <i>C. stoebe</i> L. ssp. <i>micranthos</i> (Gugler) Hayek]	spotted knapweed
C	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> L.	toçalote; Malta starthistle
A	<i>Centaurea X moncktonii</i> C. E. Britton [ <i>C. pratensis</i> Thuill. Non Salisb. nec Hornem.; <i>C. debeauxii</i> Godr. & Gren. var. <i>thuilleri</i> (Dostál) P.D. Sell]	meadow knapweed
C	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> L. <u>sensu lato</u> [including individuals referable to <i>C. s.</i> ssp. <i>schouwii</i> (DC.) Dostal; <i>C. s.</i> ssp. <i>erythracantha</i> (Halacsy) Dostal.; <i>C. s.</i> ssp. <i>solstitialis</i> sensu Vol. V, Flora Europaea, Heywood et al. eds. 1976; <i>C. s.</i> ssp. <i>adamii</i> (Willd.) Nyman (this variant possibly not in California). All but the latter variant appear randomly throughout the State.	yellow starthistle
A	<i>Centaurea squarrosa</i> Willd. non Roth [ <i>C. virgata</i> Lam. var. <i>squarrosa</i> (Willd.) Boiss.; <i>C. v.</i> ssp. <i>squarrosa</i> (Willd.) Gugler non <i>C. squarrosa</i> Roth ( <i>Catalecta fasc. ii., p.118. 1800</i> ) (= <i>C. virgata</i> Lam.); <i>C. triumfettii</i> auct. N.Am. non All.]	squarrose knapweed

B	<i>Centaurea sulphurea</i> Willd. [ <i>C. sicula</i> sensu auct. Ca., non L.]	Sicilian starthistle
B	<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> (L.) Brogn. [ <i>Ceratopteris deltoidea</i> Benedict; <i>Ceratopteris siliquosa</i> (L.) Copeland]	watersprite.
A	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> L. [ <i>C. intybacea</i> Friv.; <i>C. laciniata</i> Stev.; <i>C. latifolia</i> M. Bieb.; <i>C. lutea</i> Dulac; <i>C. rigens</i> Rchb.; <i>C. viminea</i> Bubani; <i>C. virgata</i> J.&C. Presl.; <i>C. viscosa</i> Gilib.]	skeletonweed
B	<i>Chorispora tenella</i> (Pall.) DC. [ <i>Raphanus tenellus</i> Pall.]	purple mustard
B	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop. [ <i>Serratula arvensis</i> L.; <i>Breea arvensis</i> (L.) Less.; <i>Carduus arvensis</i> (L.) Robson; <i>Cephalonoplos arvensis</i> (L.) Fourr.; <i>Cnicus arvensis</i> (L.) Hoffm.; <i>Cirsium arvense</i> var. <i>setosum</i> Ledeb., and all other proposed infraspecific taxa not listed here.; <i>Cephalonoplos setosus</i> (Ledeb.) Kitamura; <i>Cirsium ochrolepideum</i> Juz.; <i>Cephalonoplos ochrolepideum</i> (Juz.) Juz.]	Canada thistle
B	<i>Cirsium japonicum</i> DC. [ <i>Cnicus japonicus</i> (DC.) Maxim.; <i>Cnicus j.</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> Maxim; <i>Cirsium lacinulatum</i> Nakai; <i>Cirsium senile</i> Nakai; <i>Cirsium maackii</i> var. <i>kiusianum</i> Nakai; rating includes the following intraspecific taxa: <i>Cirsium japonicum</i> var. <i>horridum</i> Nakai; <i>C. j.</i> var. <i>ussuriense</i> (Regel) Kitam.; <i>C. j.</i> var. <i>ibukiense</i> Nakai; <i>C. j.</i> var. <i>vestitum</i> Kitam.; <i>C. j.</i> var. <i>diabolicum</i> (Kitam.) Kitam.]	Japanese thistle
A	<i>Cirsium ochrocentrum</i> A. Gray [ <i>Cnicus ochrocentrus</i> (A. Gray) A. Gray]	yellowspine thistle
B*	<i>Cirsium undulatum</i> (Nutt.) Spreng. [ <i>Carduus undulatus</i> Nutt.; includes <i>C. undulatum</i> var. <i>albescens</i> D.C. Eat.; <i>C. u.</i> var. <i>ciliolatum</i> Hend.; <i>C. u.</i> var. <i>megacephalum</i> (A. Gray) Fern.; <i>C. u.</i> var. <i>tracyi</i> (Rydb.) Welsh] * It is a weed in coastal counties where it is not native.	wavyleaf thistle
C	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (Savi) Ten. [ <i>Carduus lanceolatus</i> L., <i>Cirsium lanceolatum</i> (L.) Scop. non Hill, <i>Cnicus lanceolatus</i> Willd.]	bull thistle
C	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	field bindweed
B	<i>Coronopus squamatus</i> (Forskall) Asch. [ <i>Lepidium coronopus</i> (L.) Al-Shehbaz*; <i>Lepidium squamatum</i> Forskall; <i>Coronopus procumbens</i> Gilib.; <i>Senebiera coronopus</i> (L.) Poir. <i>Carara coronopus</i> (L.) Medic.; <i>Myagrum coronopus</i> (L.) Crantz; <i>Coronopus coronopus</i> (L.) Karst., nomen invalid (tautonym); <i>Coronopus coronopus</i> (L.) Britt., nomen invalid (tautonym, later homonym)]	swinecress
B	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> (Lemoine ex Carrière) Stapf [ <i>Gynerium jubatum</i> Lemoine ex Carrière]	jubata grass
C	<i>Cotula mexicana</i> (DC.) Cabrera [ <i>Soliva mexicana</i> DC.; <i>Cotula pygmaea</i> (Kunth) Benth. & Hook.f. ex Hemsl.; <i>Soliva pygmaea</i> Kunth; <i>Cotula minuta</i> (L. f.) Schinz; <i>Hippia minuta</i> L. f.; <i>Gymnostyles minuta</i> (L. f.) Spreng.; <i>Lancisia minuta</i> (L. f.) Rydb.; <i>Soliva minuta</i> (L. f.) Sweet]	pygmy brass buttons
A	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i> Pers. ex Cass. [ <i>C. alpestris</i> Arvet.; <i>C. brachypappa</i> Jord. & Fourr.; <i>C. pauciflora</i> Kar & Kir.; <i>Centaurea crupina</i> L.]	bearded creeper
A	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L. var. <i>dudaim</i> (L.) Naudin [ <i>Cucumis dudaim</i> L.]	dudaim melon
B	<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i> Naudin	paddy melon

A	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp. [non-native] [There currently are 2 introduced <i>Cuscuta</i> spp. in California, <i>C. approximata</i> Bab. and <i>C. japonica</i> Choisy (giant dodder). This rating applies to any non-native species. <i>C. reflexa</i> should be looked for.]	giant dodder
C	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp. [native] [There are 14 native <i>Cuscuta</i> spp. in California, of which only <i>C. indecora</i> Choisy and <i>C. pentagona</i> Engelm. consistently parasitize cultivated material.]	dodder
B	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> L. [ <i>C. horrida</i> Ait.]	artichoke thistle
B	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> L. [ <i>Pycneus esculentus</i> (L.) Hayek; <i>Cyperus melanorhizus</i> Delile, <i>Cyperus aureus</i> Ten., non Georgi; includes <i>C. esculentus</i> var. <i>sativus</i> Boeckeler - cultivated form with larger, more elongate tubers; <i>C. e.</i> var. <i>heermannii</i> (Buckl.) Britt.; var. <i>leptostachyus</i> Boeckeler; var. <i>macrostachyus</i> Boeckeler]	yellow nutsedge
B	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L. [ <i>Pycneus rotundus</i> (L.) Hayek]	purple nutsedge
C	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link [ <i>Spartium scoparium</i> L.; <i>Genista scoparia</i> (L.) Lam., non Vill. <u>sensu lato</u> ; <i>Genista scoparia</i> Vill. (invalid); <i>Sarothamnus scoparius</i> (L.) Wimmer & Koch; <i>C. scoparius</i> ssp. <i>cantabricus</i> (Willk.) M. Lainz ex Rivas -Martinez, Izco & M. Coste; <i>Sorothamnus cantabricus</i> Willk.; <i>C. scoparius</i> ssp. <i>reverchonii</i> (Degen & Hervier) Rivas-Goday & Rivas-Martinez; <i>Sorothamnus riverchonii</i> Degen & Hervier; <i>C. scoparius</i> var. <i>andreamus</i> (Puiss.) Dippel, and ssp. <i>maritimus</i> (Rouy) Heywood, <i>Genista scoparia</i> (L.) Lam. var. <i>maritima</i> Rouy]	Scotch broom
B	<i>Delairea odorata</i> Lem. [ <i>Senecio mikanioides</i> Otto ex Walp.]	cape-ivy
B	<i>Diodia virginiana</i> L. [ <i>Diodia hirsuta</i> Pursh, <i>Diodia tetragona</i> Walt.]	buttonweed
B	<i>Drymaria cordata</i> (L.) Willd. ex Schult [ <i>Holosteum cordata</i> L.]	whitesnow
C	<i>Egeria densa</i> Planch. [ <i>Anacharis densa</i> (Planch.) Victorin; <i>Elodea densa</i> (Planch.) Caspary; <i>Philotria densa</i> (Planch.) Small & St. John]	Brazilian waterweed
Q	<i>Egeria najas</i> Planch.	narrow-leaf elodea
C	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms [ <i>Pontederia crassipes</i> Mart.; <i>P. crassipes</i> R. & S.; <i>Piaropus crassipes</i> (Mart.) Raf.; <i>Piaropus crassipes</i> Britt.]	water hyacinth
B	<i>Elytrigia repens</i> (L.) Desv. ex Nevski [ <i>Agropyron repens</i> (L.) P. Beauv.; <i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould; <i>Triticum repens</i> L.]	quackgrass
A	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> L. [ <i>E. e.</i> var. <i>orientalis</i> Boiss.; var. <i>uralensis</i> (Fisch. ex Link) Dorn]	leafy spurge
B	<i>Euphorbia graminea</i> Jacq. [ <i>Agaloma graminea</i> (Jacq.) D. B. Ward]	grassleaf spurge
B	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i> Griseb. [ <i>E. platyphylla</i> sensu auct. CA., non L.]	oblong spurge
A	<i>Euphorbia serrata</i> L.	serrate spurge
B	<i>Euphorbia terracina</i> L.	Geraldton carnation spurge

B	<i>Fatoua villosa</i> (Thunberg) Nakai [ <i>Urtica villosa</i> Thunb. non Salzm. Ex Miq.]	hairy crabweed
	<i>Gaura</i> see <i>Oenothera</i>	
C	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> (L.) L.A.S. Johnson [ <i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i> L.]	French broom
A	<i>Halimodendron halodendron</i> (Pall.) Voss [including <i>H. halodendron</i> var. <i>albiflorum</i> (Kar. & Kir.) Prjech.; <i>Robinia halodendrum</i> Pall.; <i>H. halodendron</i> Druce (nomen invalid); <i>Caragana argenteum</i> Lam. <i>H. argenteum</i> (Lam.) DC., including <i>H. argenteum</i> var. <i>albiflorum</i> Kar. & Kir.; <i>H. triflorum</i> Willd. ex Link; <i>H. subvirescens</i> G. Don; <i>H. cuspidatum</i> Jaub. et Spach; <i>H. marginatum</i> Jaub. et Spach]	Russian salt tree
A	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i> (M. Bieb.) C.A. Mey. [ <i>Anabasis glomerata</i> M. Bieb.; <i>Salsola glomerata</i> (M. Bieb.) Steph. ex Ldb.]	halogeton
A	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> DC.	blueweed
A	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (L.f.) Royle [ <i>Serpicula verticillata</i> L.f.]	hydrilla
A	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> L. [ <i>H. asarifolia</i> Gray; <i>H. asiatica</i> Miq.; <i>H. batrachyodegma</i> St.-Lag.; <i>H. cellulosa</i> Buch.-Ham.; <i>H. cordifolia</i> St.-Lag.; <i>H. rotundifolia</i> Gilib.]	frogbit
A	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i> (Roxb.) T. Anders. [ <i>Justicia polysperma</i> Roxb., Fl. Ind. 1:120. 1820; <i>Hemidelfhis polysperma</i> (Roxb.) Nees in Wall., Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3:30. 1832]	swampweed
C	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	black henbane
B	<i>Hypericum canariense</i> L.	Canary Island St. Johnswort
C	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	Klamathweed
Q	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L.	yellow flag
B	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i> L.	dyer's woad
C	<i>Iva axillaris</i> Pursh <u>sensu lato</u> [includes <i>I. a.</i> var. <i>robustior</i> Hook.; <i>I. a.</i> subsp. <i>robustior</i> (Hook.) Bassett]	povertyweed
A	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i> (Ridl.) Moss [“ <i>Elodea crispa</i> ” Hort.]	curly water-weed
B	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L. [numerous infraspecific taxa described in the Old World, including <i>L. l.</i> var. <i>velutinum</i> Hayek ex Thell., of which to date only the typical variety has been found in California]	perennial peppergrass
A	<i>Limnobium laevigatum</i> (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Heine [ <i>Hydromystria laevigata</i> (Humb. & Bonpl. Ex Willd.) Lowden; <i>Limnobium spongia</i> (Bosc) Steud. subsp. <i>laevigatum</i> (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Heine]	South American spongeplant
A	<i>Limnobium spongia</i> (Bosc) Steud. <u>sensu stricto</u> [often sold as <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> L.; <i>L. spongia</i> subsp. <i>spongia</i> ; <i>Limnobium bosci</i> Rich.]	spongeplant
A	<i>Limnophila indica</i> (L.) Druce [ <i>Hottonia indica</i> L.; <i>Ambulia indica</i> (L.) W.F. Wight; <i>Terebinthina indica</i> (L.) Kuntze; <i>L. gratiolooides</i> R. Br.; <i>Ambulia gratiolooides</i> (R. Br.) Baill.; also including <i>L. ludoviciana</i> Thieret (= <i>L. indica</i> X <i>L. sessiliflora</i> (Vahl) Blume)]	ambulia

A	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i> (Vahl) Blume	dwarf ambulia
A	<i>Linaria genistifolia</i> (L.) Mill. subsp. <i>dalmatica</i> (L.) Maire & Petitm. [ <i>Antirrhinum dalmaticum</i> L.; <i>Linaria dalmatica</i> (L.) Mill. <u>sensu lato</u> ]	Dalmatian toadflax
A	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i> (L.) H.Hara [ <i>Jussiaea grandiflora</i> L.; <i>Jussiaea peruviana</i> L.]	water primrose
B	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.	purple loosestrife
B	<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i> J.F. Gmelin	nimblewill
B	<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i> (L.) Moench [ <i>Stellaria aquatica</i> L.; <i>Cerastium aquaticum</i> L.]	giant chickweed
C	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> L. non Gmel. [no <i>M. spicatum</i> auct. non Gmel.]	Eurasian watermilfoil
C	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> (Trin.) Barkworth [ <i>Stipa tenuissima</i> Trin.; <i>Stipa cirrosa</i> E.Fourn. ex Hemsl.; <i>Stipa geniculata</i> Phil.; <i>Stipa mendocina</i> Phil.; <i>Stipa oreophila</i> Speg.; <i>Stipa subulata</i> E.Fourn. ex Hemsl.]	feather needlegrass
B	<i>Nothoscordum gracile</i> (Ait.) Stearn <u>sensu lato</u> [includes <i>N. borbonicum</i> Kunth (false-garlic); <i>Allium gracile</i> Ait.; <i>Nothoscordum gracile</i> (Ait.) Stearn; <i>N. fragrans</i> (Vent.) Kunth; <i>Allium fragrans</i> Vent., <i>Nothoscordum inodorum</i> auct. non (Ait.) Nicholson (misapplied, = <i>Allium neapolitanum</i> )]	fragrant false garlic
B	<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i> Zucc.	banana waterlily
C	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> Aiton [ <i>Castalia odorata</i> (Aiton) Wood]	fragrant waterlily
B	<i>Oenothera xenogaura</i> W. L. Wagner & Hoch [ <i>Gaura drummondii</i> (Spach) Torr. & A. Gray; <i>G. odorata</i> auct. non Sesse ex Lag.]	Drummond's gaura
B	<i>Oenothera sinuosa</i> W. L. Wagner & Hoch [ <i>Gaura sinuata</i> Ser.]	wavy-leaved gaura
A	<i>Ononis alopecuroides</i> L. [ <i>O. salzmanniana</i> Boiss. & Reut. non sensu Ivimey-Cook in Flora Europaea V. 2, 1968]	foxtail restharrow
A	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> L. <u>sensu lato</u> [including the numerous infraspecific taxa recognized in the Old World, of which to date only the typical has been found in N. America]	Scotch thistle
A	<i>Onopordum illyricum</i> L.	Illyrian thistle
A	<i>Onopordum tauricum</i> Willd.	Taurian thistle
A	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i> L.	branched broomrape
B	<i>Oryza rufipogon</i> Griff. [provisionally non <i>Oryza sativa</i> L. forma <i>spontanea</i> Roshev 1931, non Backer, 1928. Roshev's type not seen by Duistermaat (Blumea 32: 157-193, 1987)]	perennial wild red rice
B	<i>Panicum antidotale</i> Retz.	blue panicgrass
A	<i>Peganum harmala</i> L. [including <i>P. h.</i> var. <i>stenophyllum</i> Boiss. and <i>P. h.</i> var. <i>multisecta</i> Maxim. described from the Old World, but not (yet) recorded for North America]	harmel

C	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> Chiov.	Kikuyugrass
A	<i>Physalis longifolia</i> Nutt. [ <i>Physalis virginiana</i> Mill. var. <i>sonorae</i> (Torr.) Waterf.; <i>P. pumila</i> Nutt. var. <i>sonorae</i> Torr.; <i>P. rigida</i> Pollard & Ball]	long-leaf groundcherry
B	<i>Physalis viscosa</i> L.	grape groundcherry
B	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L. [ <i>Apiospermum occidentale</i> Blume, <i>Limonesis commutata</i> Klotzsch, <i>L. friedrichsthaliana</i> Klotzsch, <i>Pistia aethiopica</i> Fenzl ex Klotzsch, <i>P. africana</i> C. Presl., <i>P. commutata</i> Schleid., <i>P. crispata</i> Blume., <i>P. occidentale</i> Blume]	water lettuce
B	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> Siebold & Zucc. [ <i>Fallopia japonica</i> (Houtt.) Ronse Decr.*; <i>Polygonum zuccarinii</i> Small; <i>Reynoutria japonica</i> Houtt.]	Japanese knotweed
B	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i> Meissn. [ <i>Persicaria wallichii</i> Greuter & Burdet*]	Himalayan knotweed
B	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> Maxim. [ <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> (F. Schmidt ex Maxim.) Ronse Decr.*; <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> (F. Schmidt ex Maxim.) Nakai]	giant knotweed
Q	<i>Pontederia cordata</i> L.	pickerelweed
A	<i>Potentilla recta</i> L.	sulfur cinquefoil
A	<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i> (Lam.) Benth. [ <i>Mimosa strombulifera</i> Lam.]	creeping mesquite
B	<i>Retama monosperma</i> (L.) Boiss. [ <i>Genista monosperma</i> (L.) Lam.; <i>Spartium monospermum</i> L.]	bridal broom
B	<i>Rorippa austriaca</i> (Crantz) Besser [ <i>Nasturtium austriacum</i> Crantz]	Austrian field cress
B	<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i> (L.) Besser [ <i>Sisymbrium sylvestre</i> L.]	creeping yellow field cress
C	<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Koehne ( <i>Ammannia rotundifolia</i> Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb. )	roundleaf rotala
A	<i>Salsola collina</i> Pall.	spineless Russianthistle
C	<i>Salsola paulsenii</i> Litv. [ <i>S. pellucida</i> D.I. Litvinov]	barbwire Russianthistle
C	<i>Salsola tragus</i> L. [ <i>S. australis</i> auct non R. Br.; <i>S. iberica</i> (Sennen & Pau) Botsch.; <i>S. kali</i> auct. non L.; <i>S. ruthenica</i> Iljin in B. Keller et al. as used in numerous references; <i>S. pestifer</i> A. Nelson; all cf. Mosyakin, S.L., 1996, Hrusa, G.F. & J.F. Gaskin, 2008]	common Russianthistle
A	<i>Salsola vermiculata</i> L. [California material may be the segregate species <i>S. damascena</i> Botsch <u>sensu stricto</u> cf. Mosyakin, S.L., Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 83: 387-395. 1996. Synonymy for <i>S. damascena</i> follows Mosyakin 1996: = <i>S. rigida</i> Pall. var. <i>tenuifolia</i> Boiss. pro parte; <i>S. rigida</i> Pall. subsp. <i>tenuifolia</i> (Boiss.) Botsch. pro parte auct. non Delile pro parte, <i>S. vermiculata</i> L. subsp. <i>villosa</i> auct. non (Delile) Eig pro parte].	wormleaf saltwort
B	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i> L.	Mediterranean sage
A	<i>Salvia virgata</i> Jacq.	southern meadow sage

[*S. pratensis* L. pro parte; some specimens appear referable to *Salvia superba* Stapf non Hort. ex Vilm., a hybrid between *S. nemorosa* L. and *S. pratensis* L. s.s., our material fide Ian Hedge, RBG Edinburgh as *S. virgata* Jacq.]

A	<i>Salvinia auriculata</i> Aubl. <u>sensu lato</u> [includes <i>S. auriculata</i> Aubl. s.s.; <i>S. biloba</i> Raddi; <i>S. herzogii</i> de la Sota; and <i>S. molesta</i> D.S. Mitch.]	giant salvinia
A	<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i> L. [ <i>Scolymus grandiflorus</i> Desf.]	golden thistle
B	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i> L. [ <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> Gaertn.*; <i>S. j.</i> var. <i>flosculosum</i> DC.; <i>S. j.</i> var. <i>grandiflorus</i> Korsh, non Turz. ex DC.; <i>S. j.</i> var. <i>g.</i> Turz ex DC. non Korsh.; <i>S. jacobaeoides</i> Willk.]	tansy ragwort
Q	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> A. Rich.	narrowleaf ragwort
B	<i>Senecio squalidus</i> L. [ <i>S. laciniatus</i> S.F. Gray; <i>S. nebrodensis</i> auct. non L.]	Oxford ragwort
Q	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> (L.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby [ <i>Cassia humilis</i> Collad.; <i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> L.; <i>Cassia tora</i> auct. non L.; <i>Cassia tora</i> L. var. <i>humilis</i> (Collad.) Collad. <i>Cassia tora</i> L. var. <i>obtusifolia</i> (L.) Haines; <i>Cassia toroides</i> Raf.; <i>Cassia toroides</i> Roxb.; <i>Diallobus falcatus</i> Raf. <i>Diallobus uniflorus</i> Raf.; <i>Senna toroides</i> Roxb.]	sicklepod
B	<i>Sesbania punicea</i> (Cav.) Benth. [ <i>Piscidia punicea</i> Cav. ; <i>Emerus puniceus</i> (Cav.) Kuntze; <i>Daubentonia punicea</i> (Cav.) DC.; <i>Sesbania tripetii</i> Hort. ex F. T. Hubbard]	scarlet wisteria
B	<i>Setaria faberi</i> R.A.W. Herrm. [ <i>S. macrocarpa</i> Luchnik]	giant foxtail
A	<i>Solanum cardiophyllum</i> Lindl. [may = <i>S. boldoense</i> Dunal]	heartleaf nightshade
B	<i>Solanum carolinense</i> L. [including <i>S. c.</i> var. <i>floridanum</i> (Shuttlw. ex Dunal) Chapman; <i>S. c.</i> var. <i>hirsutum</i> (Nutt.) A. Gray]	Carolina horsenettle
A	<i>Solanum dimidiatum</i> Raf.	Torrey's nightshade
B	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> Cav. [ <i>S. dealbatum</i> Lindl.; <i>S. obtusifolium</i> Dunal; <i>S. elaeagnifolium</i> var. <i>obtusifolium</i> (Dunal) Dunal; <i>S. flavidum</i> Torr.; <i>S. saponaceum</i> Dunal; <i>S. texense</i> Engelm. & A. Gray; <i>S. elaeagnifolium</i> forma <i>benkei</i> Standl.; <i>S. e.</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> Kuntze; <i>S. leprosum</i> Ortega <i>S. e.</i> var. <i>argyrocroton</i> Griseb.; <i>S. e.</i> var. <i>grandiflorum</i> Griseb.; <i>S. e.</i> var. <i>ovalifolium</i> Kuntze]	white horsenettle
B	<i>Solanum lanceolatum</i> Cav., non Ruiz & Pavon, 1799 [ <i>S. densiflorum</i> M. Martens & Galeottii; <i>S. floccosum</i> M. Martens & Galeottii; <i>S. hartwegii</i> Benth.]	lanceleaf nightshade
B	<i>Solanum marginatum</i> L.f.	white-margined nightshade
A	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L. [ <i>Hieracium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.; including <i>S. brachyotus</i> DC; <i>S. arvensis</i> forma <i>brachyotus</i> (DC.) Kirp.; <i>S. a.</i> ssp. <i>brachyotus</i> (DC.) Kitam.; <i>S. uliginosus</i> M. Bieb.; <i>S. arvensis</i> ssp. <i>uliginosus</i> (M. Bieb.) H. Neumayer; <i>S. a.</i> var. <i>uliginosus</i> (M. Bieb.) Trautv.; <i>S. a.</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i> Gunth., Grab. & Wimm.; <i>S. a.</i> var. <i>laevipes</i> Boiss., non Koch, 1837]	perennial sowthistle
C	<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers. [ <i>Holcus halepensis</i> L.; applies also to other perennial <i>Sorghum</i> spp. including but not limited to <i>Sorghum almum</i> Parodi]	johnsongrass
C	<i>Spartium junceum</i> L.	Spanish broom

A	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i> (Pall.) DC. [ <i>Phaca salsula</i> Pall.; <i>Swainsona salsula</i> (Pall.) Taubert in Engl. & Prantl]	Austrian peaweed
A	<i>Striga asiatica</i> (L.) Kuntze [ <i>Buchnera asiatica</i> L.; <i>S. lutea</i> Lour.]	witchweed
B	<i>Symphytum asperum</i> Lepechin [ <i>S. armeniacum</i> Bucknall]	rough comfrey
C	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> (L.) Nevski [ <i>Elymus caput-medusae</i> L.; <i>Hordeum caput-medusae</i> (L.) Crosson & Durand; <i>Cuviera caput-medusae</i> (L.) Simk. <i>Taeniatherum asperum</i> (Simk.) Nevski; <i>T. caput-medusae</i> subsp. <i>asperum</i> (Simk.) Melderis; <i>Taeniatherum crinitum</i> (Schreb.) Nevski var. <i>caput-medusae</i> (L.) Wipff.]	medusahead
A	<i>Tagetes minuta</i> L. [ <i>T. bonariensis</i> Pers.; <i>T. glandulifera</i> Schrank; <i>T. glandulosa</i> Link; <i>T. porophyllum</i> Vell.]	wild marigold
B	<i>Tamarix chinensis</i> Lour. [ <i>T. caspica</i> Hort. Gall. Ex Dippel; <i>T. gallica</i> Thunb.; <i>T. japonica</i> Hort. Ex Dippel]	Chinese tamarisk
B	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> L. [ <i>T. canariensis</i> Willd.; <i>T. ehrenbergii</i> Presl ex Bunge; <i>T. elegans</i> Spach; <i>T. epacroides</i> Sm.; <i>T. evermanni</i> Presl. Ex Ledeb.; <i>T. indica</i> Willd.; <i>T. lessingii</i> presl. Ex Bunge; <i>T. libanotica</i> Hort. Ex K.Koch; <i>T. mannifera</i> Kotschy ex Bunge; <i>T. narbonensis</i> Garsault; <i>T. nilotica</i> (Ehrenb.) Bunge; <i>T. palaestina</i> Bertol.; <i>T. pallasii</i> Desv.; <i>T. paniculata</i> Stev. Ex DC.; <i>T. pentandra</i> Pall.; <i>T. senegalensis</i> DC.; <i>T. tetrandra</i> Guebh. Ex Bunge]	French tamarisk
B	<i>Tamarix parviflora</i> DC. [ <i>T. cretica</i> Bunge; <i>T. gallica</i> Sieber ex Nyman; <i>T. pentandra</i> Hampe. Ex Bunge; <i>T. petteri</i> Presl ex Bunge;	smallflower tamarisk
B	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> Ledeb. [sometimes included in <i>T. gallica</i> s.l.]	saltcedar
C	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	puncturevine
B	<i>Ulex europaeus</i> L., non Brotero (1804), nec Savi [ <i>U. e. ssp. borealis</i> Rothm.; <i>U. e. ssp. latebracteatus</i> (Mariz.) Rothm.]	gorse
H	<i>Vallisneria</i> spp.	eelgrass
B	<i>Viscum album</i> L. [including <i>V. abietis</i> (Wiesb.) Fritsch.; <i>V. austriacum</i> Wiesb.; <i>V. austriacum</i> var. <i>abietis</i> Wiesb.; <i>V. album</i> ssp. <i>abietis</i> (Wiesb.) Abrom.; <i>V. a. ssp. meridianum</i> (Danser) Long]	European mistletoe
A	<i>Zostera japonica</i> Ascher & Graebner [ <i>Nanozostera japonica</i> (Asch. & Graebn.) P. Toml & U. Posl.]	Japanese eelgrass
A	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> L. [ <i>Z. f. var. brachycarpum</i> auct. non Boiss.]	Syrian beancaper



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### Noxious Weed List

#### **POLICY STATEMENT REGARDING NOXIOUS WEED ABATEMENT STATUTES NRS 555.005-201 (pdf)**

NAC 555.010

(Amendment was officially filed March 24, 2005)

#### **DEFINITIONS**

Category "A": Weeds not found or limited in distribution throughout the state; actively excluded from the state and actively eradicated wherever found; actively eradicated from nursery stock dealer premises; control required by the state in all infestations

Category "B": Weeds established in scattered populations in some counties of the state; actively excluded where possible, actively eradicated from nursery stock dealer premises; control required by the state in areas where populations are not well established or previously unknown to occur

Category "C": Weeds currently established and generally widespread in many counties of the state; actively eradicated from nursery stock dealer premises; abatement at the discretion of the state quarantine officer

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Category A Weeds:</b>	
<u>African Rue</u>	Peganum harmala
Austrian fieldcress	Rorippa austriaca
<u>Austrian peaweed</u>	Sphaerophysa salsula / Swainsona salsula
<u>Black henbane</u>	Hyoscyamus niger
Camelthorn	Alhagi camelorum
Common crupina	Crupina vulgaris
Dalmation Toadflax	Linaria dalmatica
Dyer's woad	Isatis tinctoria
Eurasian water-milfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum
Giant Reed	Arundo donax
Giant Salvinia	Salvinia molesta
Goats rue	Galega officinalis
Green Fountain grass	Pennisetum setaceum
Houndstongue	Cynoglossum officinale
Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata
Iberian Starthistle	Centaurea iberica
Klamath weed	Hypericum perforatum
Malta Star thistle	Centaurea melitensis
Mayweed chamomile	Anthemis cotula
Mediterranean sage	Salvia aethiopsis
Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria, L.virgatum and their cultivars
Purple Star thistle	Centaurea calcitrapa
Rush skeletonweed	Chondrilla juncea
Sow Thistle	Sonchus arvensis

Spotted Knapweed	Centaurea masculosa
Squarrose knapweed	Centaurea virgata
Sulfur cinquefoil	Potentilla recta
Syrian Bean Caper	Zygophyllum fabago
<u>Yellow Starthistle</u>	Centaurea solstitialis
Yellow Toadflax	Linaria vulgaris

**Category B Weeds:**

Carolina Horse-nettle	Solanum carolinense
Diffuse Knapweed	Centaurea diffusa
Leafy spurge	Euphorbia esula
Medusahead	Taeniatherum caput-medusae
Musk Thistle	Carduus nutans
Russian Knapweed	Acrotilon repens
Sahara Mustard	Brassica tournefortii
Scotch Thistle	Onopordum acanthium
White Horse-nettle	Solanum elaeagnifolium

**Category C Weeds:**

Canada Thistle	Cirsium arvense
Hoary cress	Cardaria draba
Johnson grass	Sorghum halepense
Perennial pepperweed	Lepidium latifolium
Poison Hemlock	Conium maculatum
Puncture vine	Tribulus terrestris
Salt cedar (tamarisk)	Tamarix spp
Water Hemlock	Cicuta maculata

[Dep't of Agriculture, No. 55.11, eff.5-25-62; A 5-1-68]--(NAC A by St. Quarantine Officer, 8-9-94; R191-99, 8-7-2000; R097-01m 5-1-2002; R003-03, 9-24-2003)

*For further information or comments specific to noxious or invasive plants contact:*  
 Tina Mudd, Noxious Weeds Program Coordinator, Nevada Department of Agriculture  
[tmudd@agri.state.nv.us](mailto:tmudd@agri.state.nv.us)

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**Department of Agriculture**

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**California** Eagle Lake Field Office

**Noxious Weeds of the Eagle Lake Field Office**

This plant guide identifies 25 **noxious weeds** that are known to occur on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management's Eagle Lake Field Office, located in northeastern California. To view a photograph and more information on an individual plant, click on the plant's common name below.

<b>Bull Thistle</b> <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	<b>Canada Thistle</b> <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	<b>Musk Thistle</b> <i>Carduus nutans</i>
<b>Plumeless Thistle</b> <i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	<b>Scotch Thistle</b> <i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	<b>Wavyleaf Thistle</b> <i>Cirsium undulatum</i>
<b>Yellowspine Thistle</b> <i>Cirsium ochrocentrum</i>	<b>Yellow Starthistle</b> <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	<b>Diffuse Knapweed</b> <i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
<b>Russian Knapweed</b> <i>Acroptilon repens</i>	<b>Spotted Knapweed</b> <i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	<b>Squarrose Knapweed</b> <i>Centaurea squarrosa</i>
<b>Common Crupina or Bearded Creeper</b> <i>Crupina vulgaris</i>		<b>Rush Skeletonweed</b> <i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
<b>Dyer's Woad or Marlahan Mustard</b> <i>Isatis tinctoria</i>		<b>Hoary Cress</b> <i>Cardaria draba</i>
<b>Perennial Pepperweed or Tall Whitetop</b> <i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	<b>Dalmatian Toadflax</b> <i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	<b>Halogeton</b> <i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>
<b>Klamathweed or St. Johnswort</b> <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<b>Leafy Spurge</b> <i>Euphorbia esula</i>	<b>Mediterranean Sage</b> <i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
<b>Puncturevine</b> <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	<b>Purple Loosestrife</b> <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	<b>Medusahead</b> <i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>

**Noxious weeds** are non-native plants introduced to North America from Europe and Asia. These plants have spread at an alarming rate because, unlike native species, there are no native insects, fungi, or diseases to control their growth and spread in this country. What began as a handful of plants introduced in the 19th century, now number in the hundreds of millions. Noxious weeds destroy wildlife habitat and forage, threaten endangered species and native plants, increase erosion and groundwater loss, and prevent recreational activities.

Estimates indicate that noxious weeds are spreading at rate of 4,600 acres per day on federal lands alone in the western United States. They have invaded approximately 17 million acres of public rangelands in the West -- more than quadrupling their range from 1985 to 1995. In northern California, **yellow starthistle** expanded its range from 1 million acres in 1981 to 10 million acres in 1997.

The Bureau of Land Management is just one of many government agencies mounting an effort to **control and prevent** noxious weeds, as well as educate the public about how destructive these plants can be.

The information presented here is from the book, Selected Noxious Weeds of Northeastern California, a joint project of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, Lassen County, Modoc County, Northern Deputy Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association, Tuscarora Gas Transmission Company, and the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

Last updated: 03-06-2008

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# PSREC Fiber Optic Line

## List of Known Noxious Weeds Along Line

(Provided by Lynee Crawford, Botanist, 18 January 2011)

### Noxious Weeds Known Along Line

Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)

Medusahead (*Taenatherum caput-medusae*)

Tall whitetop (*Lepidium latifolium*)

Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*)

(possibly) Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)

### Noxious weeds in area of potential effect (within a 1 mile buffer around line):

(All the above)

Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)

Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)

# Plumas National Forest Weed List

Updated 2008

(Provided by Lynee Crawford, Botanist, 18 January 2011)

Scientific Name ↓	Common Name	Known on the Plumas?	CDFA Rating	CAL-IPC Rating	Regions	Comments
<a href="#"><u>Acroptilon repens</u></a>	Russian knapweed	Suspected	B	Moderate	CA-FP, GB	Scrub, grasslands, riparian, pinyon-juniper woodland, forest. Severe impacts in other western states. Spreading in many areas of CA.
<a href="#"><u>Aegilops triuncialis</u></a>	barb goatgrass	Yes	B	High	CaR, CW, GV, SN	Grassland, oak woodland; spreading in NW and in Central Valley.
<a href="#"><u>Arundo donax</u></a>	giant reed	Yes	None	High	Riparian areas, commercially grown for musical instrument reeds, structural material, etc.	
<a href="#"><u>Cardaria chalepensis</u></a>	lens-podded white-top	Butte	B	Moderate	CA-FP, GB	Central Valley wetlands. Limited distribution in CA. May not be as invasive as <i>C. draba</i> .
<a href="#"><u>Cardaria draba</u></a>	hoary cress	Yes	B	Moderate	CW, SW	Riparian areas, marshes of central coast. More severe invasive in northern CA.
<a href="#"><u>Carduus nutans</u></a>	musk thistle	Yes	A	Moderate	CaR, NW, SN	Grasslands. More invasive in other western states. Limited distribution in CA.
<a href="#"><u>Centaurea diffusa</u></a>	diffuse knapweed	Yes	A	Moderate	CaR, CW, MP, NW, SN, SNE	Severe impacts in other western states. Limited distribution in CA with impacts higher in some locations.
<a href="#"><u>Centaurea maculosa</u></a>	spotted knapweed	Yes	A	High	CA-FP, GB	Riparian, grasslands, wet meadows, forests. More widely distributed in other western states.
<a href="#"><u>Centaurea solstitialis</u></a>	yellow starthistle	Yes	C	High	CA-FP	Grasslands, woodlands, occasionally riparian
<a href="#"><u>Centaurea virgata ssp. squarrosa</u></a>	squarrose knapweed	Suspected	A	Moderate	CaR, NW, MP	Scrub, grassland, pinyon-juniper woodland. Highly invasive in UT and other western states. Limited distribution in CA.
<a href="#"><u>Chondrilla juncea</u></a>	rush skeletonweed	Yes	A	Moderate	CaR, CW, GV, NW, SN	Grasslands. Very invasive in other western states, but currently limited in distribution in CA.

<a href="#"><u>Cirsium arvense</u></a>	Canada thistle	Yes	B	Moderate	CA-FP, Dmoj	Grasslands, riparian areas, forests. Severe impacts in other western states. Limited distribution in CA.
<a href="#"><u>Cirsium ochrocentrum</u></a>	yellowspine thistle	Yes	A	None		
<a href="#"><u>Cynara cardunculus</u></a>	artichoke thistle	Yes	B	Moderate	CW, SW	Coastal grasslands. Impacts more severe in southern CA where monotypic stands are more common.
<a href="#"><u>Cytisus scoparius</u></a>	Scotch broom	Yes	C	High	CA-FP	Coastal scrub, oak woodland, horticultural varieties may also be invasive.
<a href="#"><u>Euphorbia esula</u></a>	leafy spurge	Yes	A	High	CaR, NW, MP	Forests, woodlands, juniper forest. More widespread invasive in northern states.
<a href="#"><u>Genista monspessulana</u></a>	French broom	Yes	C	High	CW, NW, SW	Coastal scrub, oak woodland, grasslands. Horticultural selections may also be invasive.
<a href="#"><u>Isatis tinctoria</u></a>	dyer's woad	Yes	B	Moderate	CaR, NW, SN, MP	Great Basin scrub and grasslands, coniferous forest. More severe impacts in other western states, but can be locally very invasive in northern CA.
<a href="#"><u>Lepidium latifolium</u></a>	perennial pepperweed, tall whitetop	Yes	B	High	CA-FP, GB	Coastal and inland marshes, riparian areas, wetlands, grasslands; potential to invade montane wetlands.
<a href="#"><u>Linaria genistifolia ssp. dalmatica</u></a>	Dalmation toadflax	Yes	A	Moderate	CA-FP	Grasslands, forest clearings. Limited distribution. More severe impacts in other western states.
<a href="#"><u>Lythrum salicaria</u></a>	purple loosestrife	Butte	B	High	GV, NW, MP	Wetlands, marshes, riparian areas
<a href="#"><u>Onopordum acanthium</u></a>	Scotch thistle	Yes	A	High	CA-FP, MP	Wet meadows, sage brush, riparian areas
<a href="#"><u>Rubus armeniacus</u></a>	Himalaya blackberry	Yes	None	High	CA-FP	Riparian areas, marshes, oak woodlands
<a href="#"><u>Spartium junceum</u></a>	Spanish broom	Yes	None	High	CW, NW, SW	Coastal scrub, grasslands, wetlands, oak woodland, forests
<a href="#"><u>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</u></a>	medusahead	Yes	C	High	CaR, GV, NW, SN, SW	Grasslands, scrub, woodland

## **Lassen County Weed Management Area**

[http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/phpps/ipc/weedmgareas/Lassen/Lassen\\_hp.htm](http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/phpps/ipc/weedmgareas/Lassen/Lassen_hp.htm)

### **Top Ten Lassen County Weeds**

1. Scotch Thistle
2. Squarrose Knapweed
3. Spotted Knapweed
4. Diffuse Knapweed
5. Dalmatian Toadflax
6. Musk Thistle
7. Perennial Pepperweed or Tall Whitetop
8. Yellow Starthistle
9. Puncturevine
10. Mediterranean Sage

**California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC)**  
**County-Level Invasive Plant Watch Lists**  
[http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/mapping/early\\_detection/index.php](http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/mapping/early_detection/index.php)  
**6 August 2008**

**Sierra County (Sierra Nevada)**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance	Suitability	Neighbor Max Abundance	Future Change in Suitability
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	yellow glandweed, sticky parentucellia	not present	high	not present	increased
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	oblong spurge	not present	high	low	decreased
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	not present	high	low	decreased
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	not present	moderate	not present	decreased
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Malta starthistle, tocalote	not present	moderate	not present	decreased
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellowflag iris	not present	moderate	not present	decreased
<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	smallflower tamarisk	not present	moderate	not present	decreased
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven	not present	moderate	low	decreased
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	blessed milkthistle	not present	moderate	low	decreased
<i>Briza maxima</i>	big quakinggrass, rattlesnakegrass	not present	low	not present	decreased
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	jubatagrass	not present	low	not present	decreased
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallowtree	not present	low	not present	decreased
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	not present	low	low	decreased
<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	barb goatgrass	not present	low	moderate	decreased
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape-ivy	not present	very low	not present	decreased
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	stinkwort	not present	very low	not present	increased
<i>Echium candicans</i>	pride-of-Madeira	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castorbean	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	artichoke thistle	not present	very low	low	same
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	red sesbania, scarlet wisteria	not present	very low	low	increased
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar, tamarisk	not present	very low	low	same
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	not present	very low	moderate	increased
<i>Myosotis latifolia</i>	common forget-me-not	no data	low	not present	decreased
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	crimson fountaingrass	no data	very low	not present	same
<i>Picris echioides</i>	bristly oxtongue	no data	very low	not present	same
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	smilgrass	no data	very low	not present	increased
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampasgrass	low	moderate	low	same

<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	low	moderate	low	decreased
<i>Hedera helix, H. canariensis</i>	English ivy, Algerian ivy	low	moderate	low	increased
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	hardinggrass	low	moderate	low	decreased
<i>Vinca major</i>	big periwinkle	low	moderate	low	decreased
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom	low	very low	low	increased
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	moderate	high	moderate	same
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead	moderate	high	moderate	decreased
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	moderate	moderate	high	decreased
<i>Rubus armeniacus (=R. discolor)</i>	Himalayan blackberry	high	moderate	high	decreased

### Plumas County (Sierra Nevada)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance	Suitability	Neighbor Max Abundance	Future Change in Suitability
<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	barb goatgrass	not present	moderate	moderate	decreased
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	not present	moderate	moderate	decreased
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	blessed milkthistle	not present	moderate	moderate	decreased
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	jubatagrass	not present	low	not present	decreased
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	yellow glandweed, sticky parentucellia	not present	low	not present	decreased
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	not present	low	low	decreased
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellowflag iris	not present	low	low	same
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallowtree	not present	low	low	same
<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	smallflower tamarisk	not present	low	low	decreased
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Malta starthistle, tocalote	not present	low	moderate	increased
<i>Briza maxima</i>	big quakinggrass, rattlesnakegrass	not present	very low	not present	increased
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape-ivy	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	stinkwort	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Echium candicans</i>	pride-of-Madeira	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castorbean	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	artichoke thistle	not present	very low	low	same
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar, tamarisk	not present	very low	low	same
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	red sesbania, scarlet wisteria	not present	very low	moderate	increased
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	not present	very low	high	same
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	oblong spurge	not present	very low	high	increased
<i>Myosotis latifolia</i>	common forget-me-not	no data	very low	not present	increased

<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	crimson fountaingrass	no data	very low	not present	same
<i>Picris echioides</i>	bristly oxtongue	no data	very low	not present	same
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	smilgrass	no data	very low	not present	same
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampasgrass	low	moderate	low	decreased
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	low	moderate	low	decreased
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	hardinggrass	low	moderate	low	decreased
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven	low	moderate	high	decreased
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	low	moderate	widespread	decreased
<i>Hedera helix, H. canariensis</i>	English ivy, Algerian ivy	low	low	low	decreased
<i>Vinca major</i>	big periwinkle	low	low	high	decreased
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom	low	very low	widespread	same
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	moderate	high	moderate	same
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead	moderate	high	widespread	decreased
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	moderate	very low	widespread	increased
<i>Rubus armeniacus (=R. discolor)</i>	Himalayan blackberry	high	moderate	high	decreased

### Lassen County (Modoc Plateau)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance	Suitability	Neighbor Max Abundance	Future Change in Suitability
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	yellow glandweed, sticky parentucellia	not present	low	not present	decreased
<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	barb goatgrass	not present	low	low	decreased
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampasgrass	not present	low	low	decreased
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	not present	low	low	decreased
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellowflag iris	not present	low	low	decreased
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	hardinggrass	not present	low	low	same
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	not present	low	low	decreased
<i>Vinca major</i>	big periwinkle	not present	low	low	decreased
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	not present	low	moderate	decreased
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	blessed milkthistle	not present	low	moderate	decreased
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven	not present	low	high	decreased
<i>Rubus armeniacus (=R. discolor)</i>	Himalayan blackberry	not present	low	high	same
<i>Briza maxima</i>	big quakinggrass, rattlesnakegrass	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Malta starthistle, tocalote	not present	very low	not present	same

<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	jubatagrass	not present	very low	not present	decreased
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	artichoke thistle	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape-ivy	not present	very low	not present	increased
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	stinkwort	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Echium candicans</i>	pride-of-Madeira	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Myosotis latifolia</i>	common forget-me-not	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	crimson fountaingrass	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Picris echioides</i>	bristly oxtongue	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	smilograss	not present	very low	not present	same
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallowtree	not present	very low	not present	decreased
<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	smallflower tamarisk	not present	very low	not present	increased
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle	not present	very low	low	decreased
<i>Hedera helix, H. canariensis</i>	English ivy, Algerian ivy	not present	very low	low	decreased
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castorbean	not present	very low	low	same
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	not present	very low	moderate	same
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	oblong spurge	not present	very low	moderate	increased
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom	not present	very low	moderate	same
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	red sesbania, scarlet wisteria	not present	very low	moderate	same
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	not present	very low	high	same
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar, tamarisk	low	very low	low	same
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead	high	moderate	high	same
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	widespread	high	moderate	increased