

# **Biological Resources Report for the Scott River Mainstem Habitat Typing Project**



**July 2025**

**Prepared for:**

Siskiyou Resource Conservation District  
450 Main St., Etna, CA 96027  
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# INTRODUCTION

## **Project Description**

The Scott River Mainstem Habitat Typing Project (the Project) is proposing to implement instream and bank enhancements on the Scott River between Horn Lane and French Creek (reaches 14 and 15 of the Scott River). Completion of this project will result in long term benefits to all life stages of salmonid species.

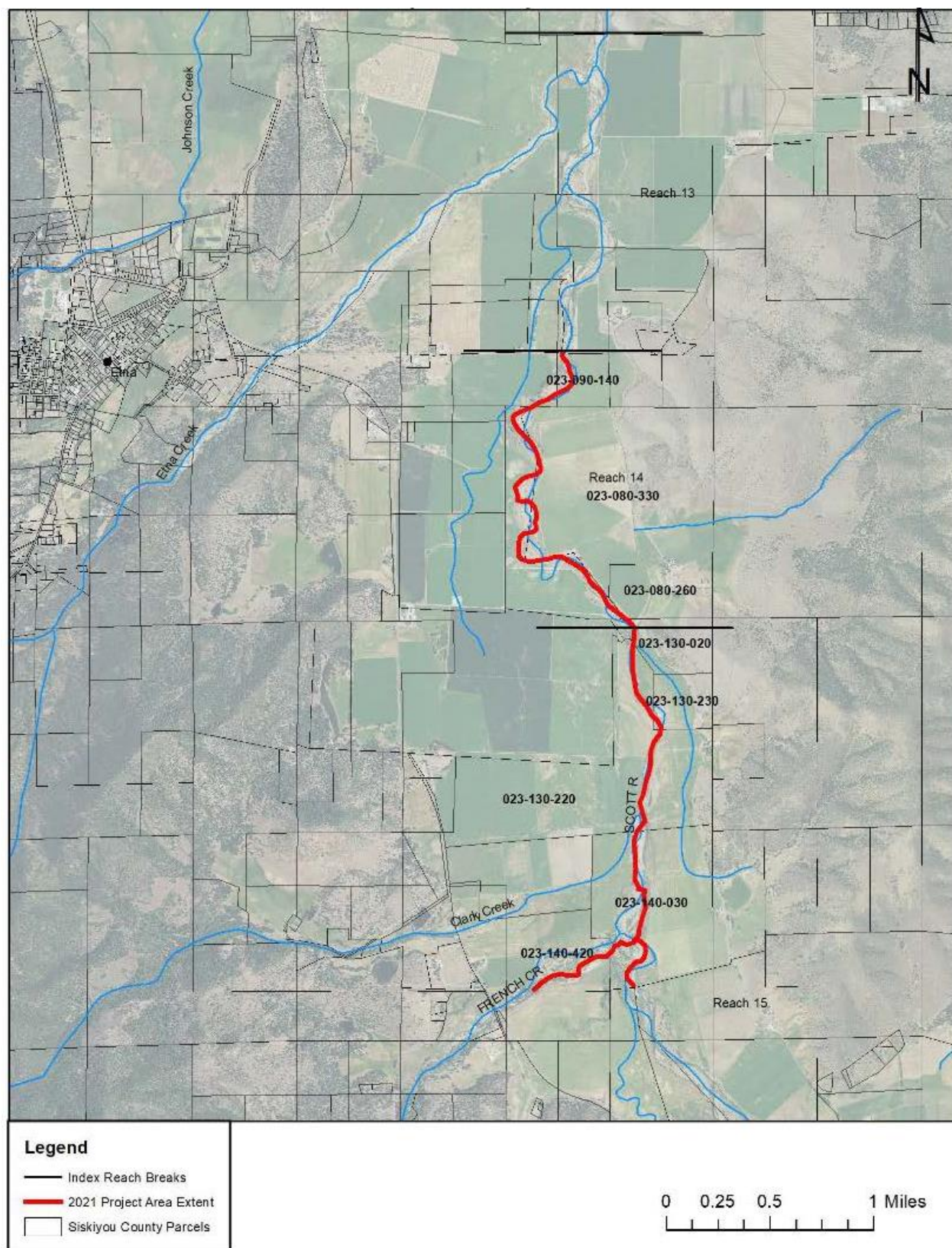
The purpose of this Biological Resources Report is to assess potential impacts of the project on special status wildlife and plant species and sensitive vegetation communities. This report describes the results of both a desktop review and field survey for special status or sensitive biological resources with the potential to be affected by the project.

## **Project Location**

The project is located approximately 2 miles west of the town of Etna in Siskiyou County, California (Figure 1), and is located within the McConaughy Gulch USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (quad). Horn Lane forms the north end of the project area. The confluence of French Creek and the Scott River is at the southern end of the project area (Figure 2). The Scott River project reach is approximately 3.7 river miles, flowing through private lands owned by four separate landowners. The elevation of the project area is approximately 750 m asl (2,460 ft asl). Habitat types in the project area include riverine and montane riparian habitats flanked by irrigated pastures and hayfields (Figures 3 and 4).

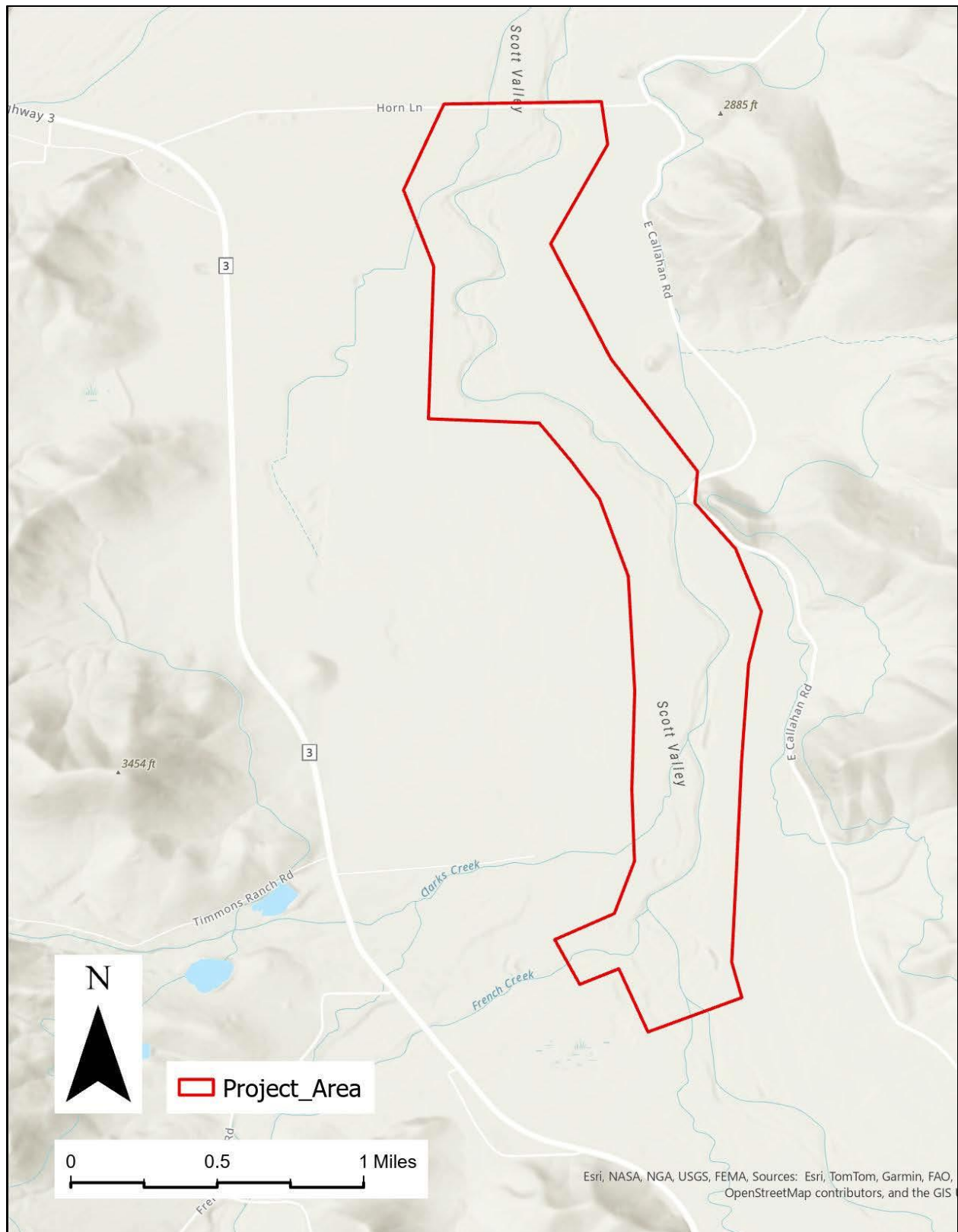
## **Relevant Environmental Laws & Policies**

Project implementation is subject to discretionary environmental review in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Clean Water Act, the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), California Endangered Species Act (CESA), Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), California State Fish and Game Code, California Migratory Bird Protection Act, California Native Plant Protection Act, and other applicable environmental regulations and requirements, thus ensuring that the project will not result in significant, adverse, unmitigated impacts to the environment.

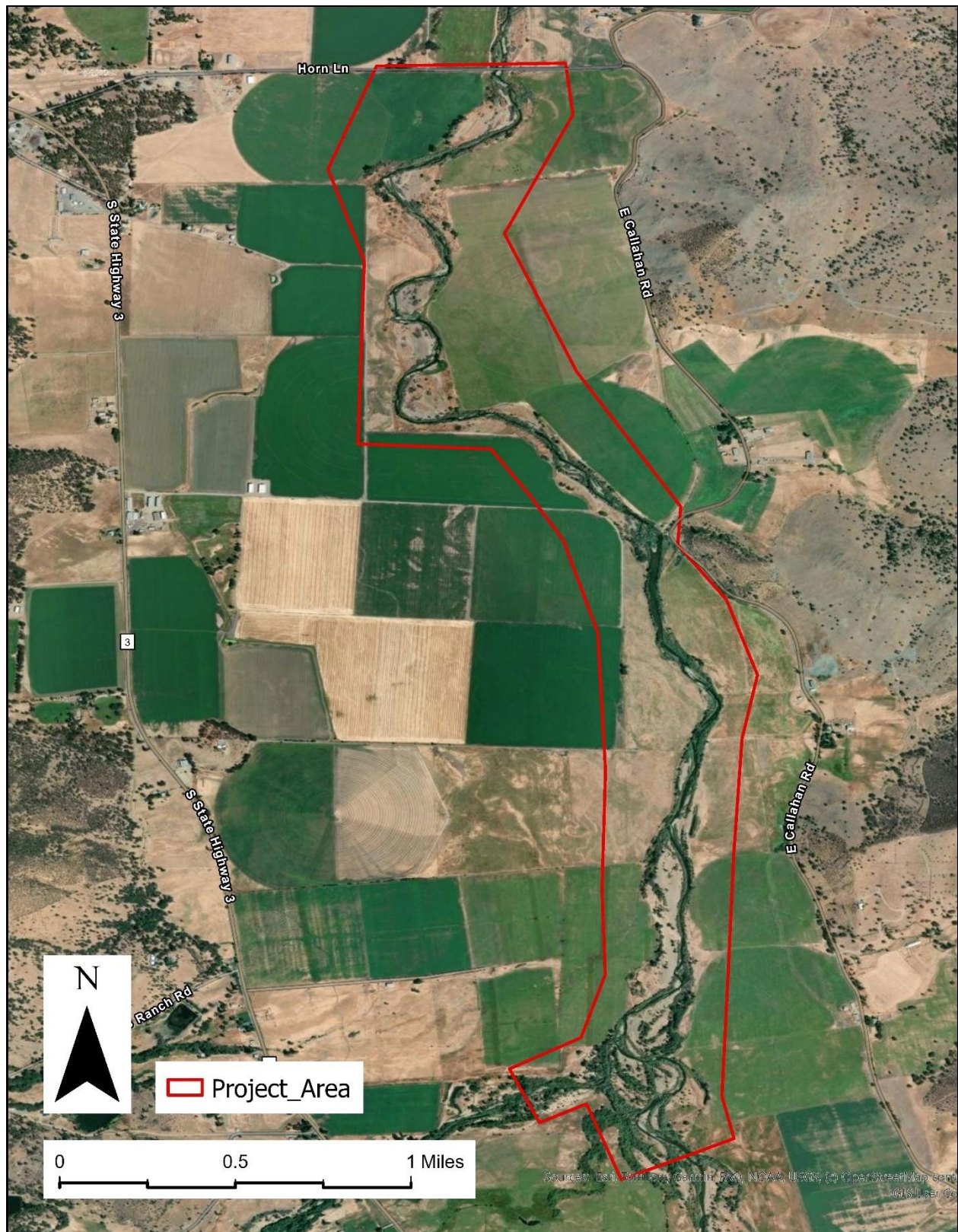


**Figure 1.** Map of the Scott River project vicinity, Siskiyou County, California.



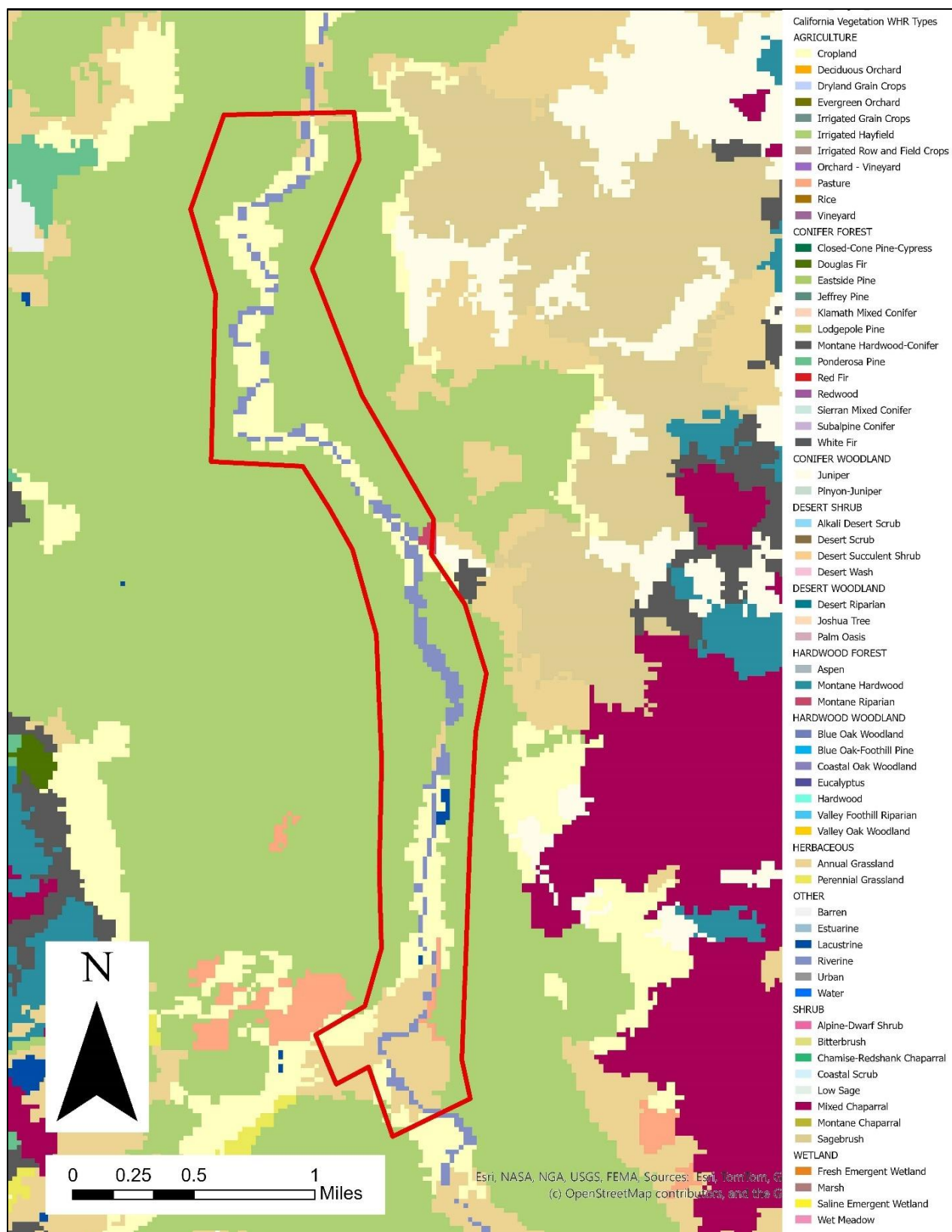


**Figure 2.** Map of the Scott River project area, Siskiyou County, California.



**Figure 3.** Aerial image of the Scott River project area, Siskiyou County, California.





**Figure 4.** Landcover map showing habitat types in the project area and vicinity (Source: CDFW 2025a).

# METHODS

## Scoping

Project scoping consisted of a desktop review to assess potential effects of the project on biological resources, including sensitive vegetation communities and special-status wildlife and plant species. Visual inspections were conducted of aerial imagery and landcover classification maps for the project area and vicinity (Figures 3 and 4) to assess habitat characteristics and features. For purposes of this assessment, special-status refers to species that are federally or state endangered, threatened, proposed or candidate for listing, or species that are designated as special-status by CDFW (e.g., Fully Protected or Species of Special Concern).

The desktop review involved checking databases for known records of endangered, threatened, and other special status wildlife, plant species, and natural vegetative communities potentially occurring in or near the project area. The database review covered an area encompassing the McConaughy Gulch USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (quad) and the eight surrounding quads. The following databases were queried for special-status species records: the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2025b), US Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database (USFWS 2025a), the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants online database (CNPS 2025), and CDFW's list of sensitive natural vegetation communities (CDFW 2025c).

## Biological Survey

Following the project scoping, an on-site biological reconnaissance field survey of the project area was conducted on 2 May and 29 May 2025. The timing of the survey coincided with plant flowering and bird nesting seasons. Binoculars were used to aid in observations. Wildlife species were detected by direct observation, vocalizations, and/or signs (e.g., tracks, feces, burrows). The plant survey was floristic in nature, with all plants identified to the taxon level needed to determine special status (CDFW 2018). Plants were identified *in situ* and/or based on photographs taken in the field and/or characteristic floral parts that were collected and later examined in detail.

# RESULTS

The desktop database review of known records of special-status species was conducted on 27 April 2025 by Andrea Claassen (independent biology consultant; *See Appendix A*). The database review identified known occurrence records of one special-status terrestrial wildlife species (bank swallow *Riparia ripari*) and two special-status plant species (Scott Valley phacelia *Phacelia greenei* and coast checkerbloom *Sidalcea oregana* ssp. *eximia*) within or immediately adjacent to the project area (Figure 5).

Within the 9-quad area surrounding the Scott River project area, there are known occurrence records of an additional 23 special status wildlife species and 37 special-status plant species (*See Attachment: Scott River Special Status Species Scoping Results*, at the end of this report); these

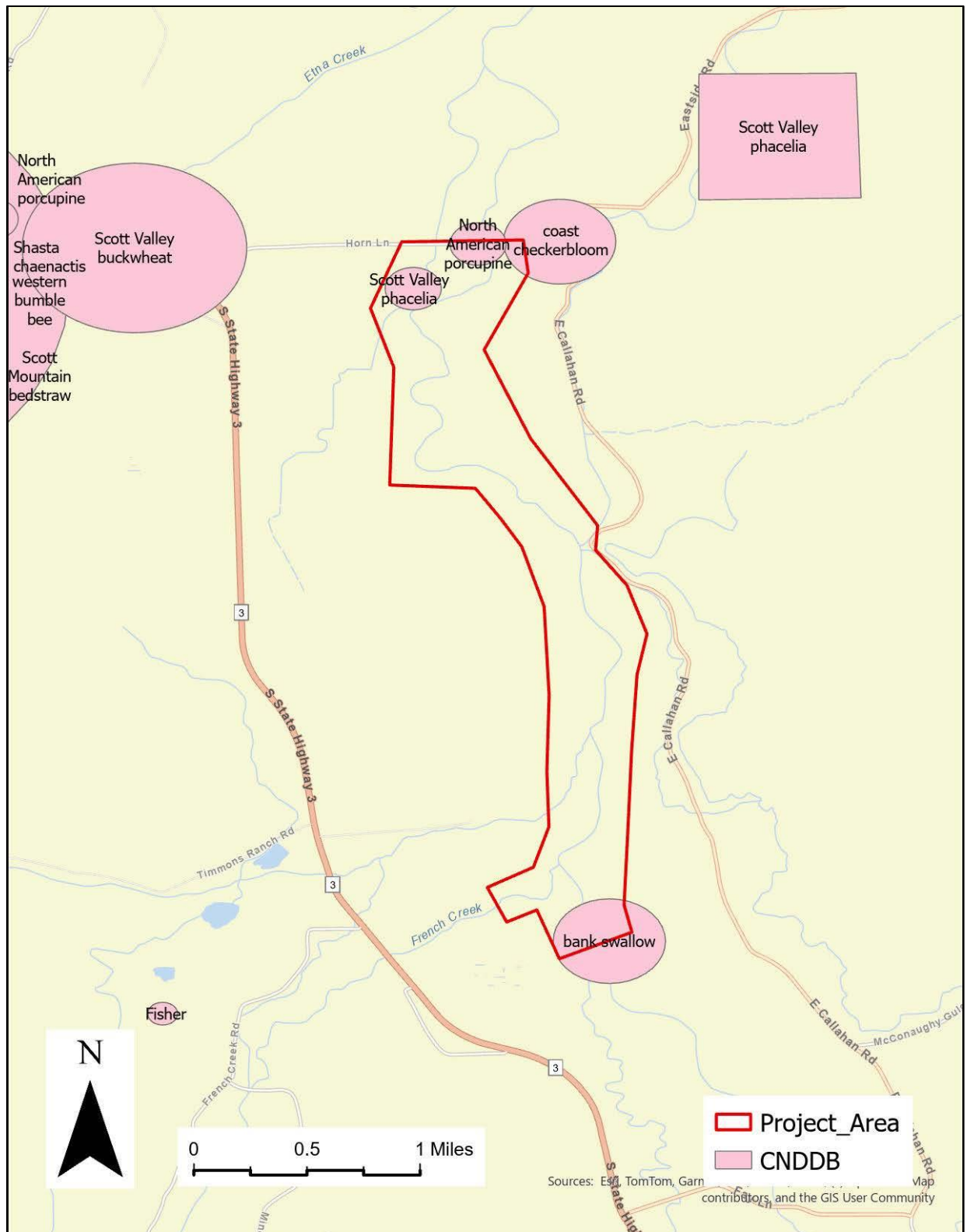
species were further assessed for their likelihood to occur within the project area based on habitat suitability, and geographic and elevational ranges. Based on the assessment, twelve special-status wildlife species and nine special-status plant species were determined to have potential to occur within the project area. Habitat suitability for these species was field-verified during a biological survey.

On 2 May and 29 May 2025, an on-site biological reconnaissance field survey of the project area was conducted by Andrea Claassen. The survey was conducted from 0730-2000hrs on 2 May and from 0930-1600hrs on 29 May. Habitat types in the survey area included riverine and stream channel habitats, riparian forest, riparian scrub, seasonally dry floodplain cobble bars, wetlands (stock ponds), and grassland (irrigated pasture) habitats (Figure 6).

During the biological survey, four special-status avian species were recorded (bank swallow *Riparia riparia*, osprey *Pandion haliaetus*, yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*, and yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia* (Figure 7, Table 1). No other special-status wildlife species were recorded and no special-status plant species were recorded during the survey. However, the biological survey confirmed that suitable habitat exists for the potential special-status species identified during species scoping. Furthermore, the survey identified suitable habitat and potential for occurrence for four additional special-status species: Northwestern pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*, foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylei*, Cascades frog *Rana cascadae*, and monarch butterfly *Danaus plexxipus*. Full lists of all wildlife and plant species recorded are provided in Appendices B and C at the end of this report.

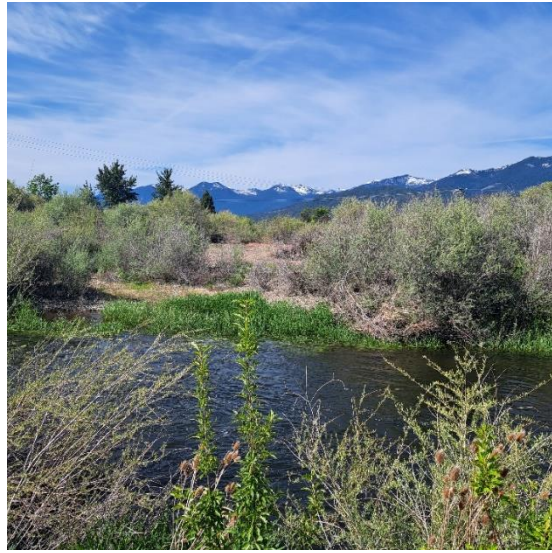
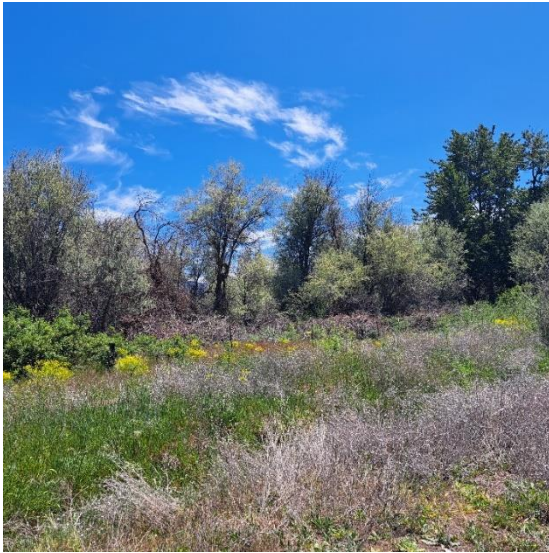
In total, based on the scoping (database review) and biological surveys, nineteen special-status wildlife species and nine special-status plant species were identified as either occurring or having the potential to occur in the project area (Tables 1 and 2). For two of these species, both listed anadromous salmonids, designated essential fish habitat exists within the project area (NMFS 2024). The project area also contains four sensitive vegetation communities, all of which are montane riparian habitats (Table 3).





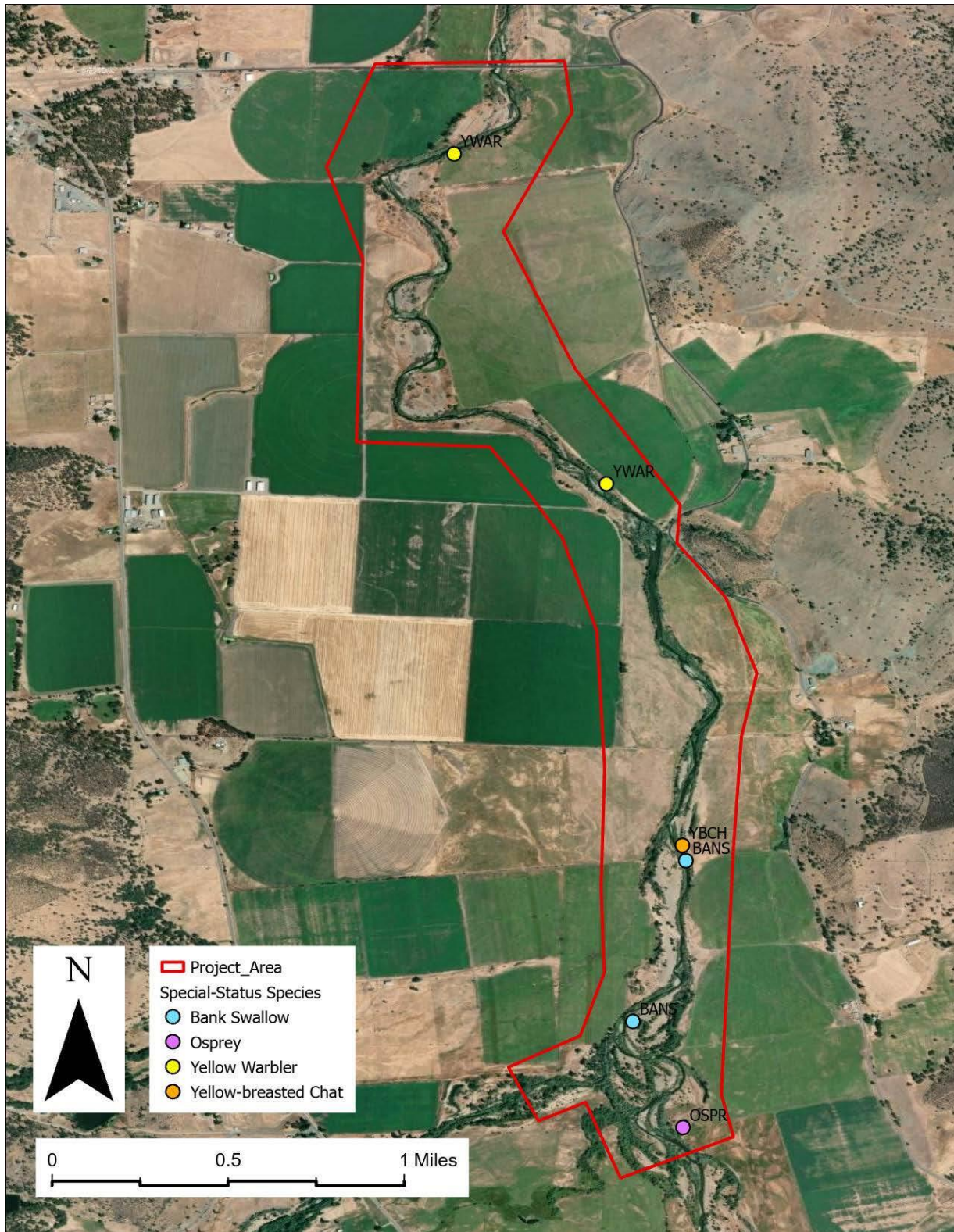
**Figure 5.** Map showing CNDDDB search results within and adjacent to the project area (CDFW 2025b). Note: North American porcupine is tracked and mapped by CNDDDB, but is not a special-status species as defined in this report.





**Figure 6.** Stream, riparian, and floodplain habitats in the Scott River project area, Siskiyou County, 29 May 2025 (photos by: Andrea Claassen).





**Figure 7.** Map of special-status species recorded during biological surveys of the project area conducted in May 2025. BANS = Bank Swallow, OSPR = Osprey, YBCH = Yellow-breasted Chat, and YWAR = Yellow Warbler.



**Table 1.** Special-status wildlife species that occur or may occur in the project area.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
<b>Amphibians and Reptiles</b>				
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	PT	SSC	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable upland habitat (sandy banks or grassy open fields) up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	<i>May occur.</i> Although there are no known nearby records, the Scott River contains suitable habitat for northwestern pond turtle.
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog (North Coast DPS) <i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 1	—	SSC	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area and adjacent areas contain habitat potentially suitable for the species. The species has been documented 6.3 miles northwest of the project area.
Cascades Frog <i>Rana cascadae</i>	—	SSC	Standing water required for reproduction in temporary or permanent ponds, lakes, marshes, streams, and wet meadows. Hibernates in mud on the bottom of lakes and ponds during the winter. Requires water year-round and cannot tolerate water that freezes solid in winter.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area and adjacent areas contain habitat potentially suitable for the species. The species has been documented 7.0 miles southwest and southeast of the project area.
<b>Birds</b>				
Greater Sandhill Crane <i>Antigone canadensis tabida</i>	—	T, FP	Occurs in meadow, seep, marsh, and wetland habitats. Nests in wetland habitats in northeastern California; winters in the Central Valley. Prefers grain fields within 4 miles of a shallow body of water used as a communal roost site; irrigated pasture used as loafing sites.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains habitat potentially suitable for this species. The species has been documented 5.6 miles northwest of the project area (CDFW 2025b).
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	—	FP, WL	Occurs in valley and foothill grasslands, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains habitat potentially suitable for this species. The species has been documented 8.6 miles north of the project area (CDFW 2025b)

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Prairie Falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	—	WL	Great basin grassland; great basin scrub; Mojavean desert scrub; Sonoran desert scrub; valley & foothill grassland. Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains habitat potentially suitable for this species. The species has been documented 5.7 miles east of the project area (CDFW 2025b).
Yellow-breasted Chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	—	SSC	Riparian forests; riparian scrub; riparian woodland. Summer (breeding) resident. Inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, and wild grape. Forages and nests within 10 feet of ground.	<b><i>Known to occur.</i></b> One male observed and heard singing in riparian vegetation in the project area during surveys in May 2025.
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	—	WL	Ocean shore, bays, freshwater lakes, and larger streams. Uses riparian forests. Builds large nests in treetops, power poles, communication towers, and nesting platforms. Nests are located within 15 miles of good fish-producing bodies of water.	<b><i>Known to occur.</i></b> A breeding pair with an active nest was observed in the southern part of the project area during surveys in May 2025.
Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	—	T	Riparian scrub; riparian woodland. Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	<b><i>Known to occur.</i></b> Nesting and foraging habitat suitable for bank swallow is present in the riparian areas along the Scott River and the species has been documented within the project area. In 1987, a nesting colony was recorded in the southern part of the project area near French Creek (CDFW 2025b). During the May 2025 surveys, two individual bank swallows were recorded in the project area; although no suitable breeding habitat was observed, visibility was limited.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Yellow Warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	—	SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in the Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	<b>Known to occur.</b> One male observed and a second male heard singing in riparian vegetation in the project area during surveys in May 2025.
<b>Fish</b>				
Pacific Lamprey <i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	—	SSC	Occurs in Klamath/North Coast, South Coast, and Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters.	<b>Known to occur.</b> There are known occurrences of Pacific lamprey from the Scott River (CDFW 2017).
Coho Salmon – Southern Oregon / Northern California ESU <i>Oncorhynchus kitutch</i> pop. 2	T	T	Occurs in Klamath/North Coast and Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters.	<b>Known to occur.</b> There are known occurrences of coho salmon from the Scott River (CDFW 2017).
Steelhead Trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 1	—	SSC	Occurs in Klamath/North Coast flowing waters.	<b>Known to occur.</b> There are known occurrences of steelhead trout from the Scott River (CDFW 2017).
Chinook Salmon – Upper Klamath and Trinity Rivers ESU <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> pop. 30	C	T	Occurs in Klamath/North Coast flowing waters.	<b>Known to occur.</b> There are known occurrences of chinook salmon from the Scott River (CDFW 2017).
<b>Invertebrates</b>				
Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	—	CE	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	<b>May occur.</b> Habitat suitable for Crotch bumble bee (open areas with suitable floral resources for foraging) is present in the project area. The species has been documented 2.7 miles northwest of the project area (CDFW 2025b).



Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	—	CE	Once common throughout much of its range, in California, this species is currently largely restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada and the northern California coast. Habitat includes open grassy areas, chaparral, scrub, and meadows. Requires suitable nesting sites for the colonies, availability of nectar and pollen from floral resources throughout the duration of the colony period (spring, summer, and fall), and suitable overwintering sites for the queens.	<i>May occur.</i> Habitat suitable for western bumble bee (open areas with suitable floral resources for foraging) is present in the project area. The nearest known record is from 1.0 mile west of the project area (CDFW 2025b).
Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee <i>Bombus suckleyi</i>	PE	CE	Occurs on the Pacific coast from Alaska to far northern California, east to Nebraska. An inquiline in the colonies of other bumblebees. Adult food plant genera include: Aster, Centaurea, Cirsium, Trifolium, Chrysothamnus, Helichrysum.	<i>May occur.</i> Open areas with suitable floral resources for foraging are present in the project area, and other bumble bee species may occur, which it may utilize colonies of. The species has been documented 9.4 miles southeast of the project area (CDFW 2025b).
Monarch <i>Danaus Plexippus</i>	C	—	Overwintering habitat is only on the Coast. Needs milkweed ( <i>Asclepias</i> spp.) for breeding. Uses a variety of floral resources for foraging.	<i>May occur.</i> Although there are no known nearby records, suitable habitat and floral resources occur in the project area. Milkweed is present in the project area.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
<b>Mammals</b>				
Townsend's Big-eared Bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	—	SSC	Occurs throughout California in a wide variety of habitats, including broadleaved upland forest, upper and lower montane coniferous forests, riparian habitats, meadow & seep, and valley & foothill grassland. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	<i>May occur.</i> Habitat suitable for Townsend's big-eared bat is present in riparian habitats in the project area. The nearest known occurrence is 8.5 miles northwest of the project area (CDFW 2025b).

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> Legal Status Definitions

E	Listed as Endangered
T	Listed as Threatened
D	Delisted
CE	Candidate for Listing as Endangered
CT	Candidate for Listing as Threatened
PE	Proposed for Listing as Endangered
PT	Proposed for Listing as Threatened
FP	Fully Protected
WL	Watch List
SSC	Species of Special Concern

<sup>2</sup> Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present because of poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

May occur: Suitable habitat is available; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present.

Known to occur: Species has been documented within the project area.

Sources: CDFW 2025b; USFWS 2025a

**Table 2.** Special-status plant species that occur or may occur in the project area. The project area elevation is approximately 900m.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
rattlesnake fern <i>Botrypus virginianus</i>	—	—	2B.2	Bog & fen; lower montane coniferous forest; meadow & seep; riparian forest; upper montane coniferous forest; wetland. 710-1405m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and riparian habitats that may potentially be suitable for the species are present. The nearest known occurrence is 6.8 miles southwest of the project area (CDFW 2025b).
Shasta chaenactis <i>Chaenactis suffrutescens</i>	—	—	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest; upper montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Sandy or serpentine soils. 730-2255m.	<i>May occur.</i> Although the project is within the elevational range of this species, the project area does not contain coniferous forest habitat. However, the species may potentially occur as the nearest known occurrence is only 1.0 mile west of the project area.
bunchberry <i>Cornus unalaschensis</i>	—	—	2B.2	Bog & fen; meadow & seep; north coast coniferous forest. 75-1920m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and suitable meadow habitat may potentially occur within the project area. The nearest known occurrence is 7.7 miles southwest of the project area (CDFW 2025b).
Scott Valley buckwheat <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>lautum</i>	—	—	1B.1	Cismontane woodland; lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy to gravelly flats. 880-990m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and potentially suitable sandy or gravelly areas occur within the project area. The nearest known occurrence is only 0.5 miles west of the project area (CDFW 2025b).
Holzinger's bristle moss <i>Lewinskya holzingeri</i>	—	—	1B.3	Cismontane woodland; lower montane coniferous forest; pinon & juniper woodlands; upper montane coniferous forest. Usually on rock in and along streams; rarely on tree limbs. 710-1860m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and suitable habitat may potentially occur within the project area. The nearest known occurrence is 12.4 miles southeast of the project area (CDFW 2025b).
Pickering's ivesia <i>Ivesia pickeringii</i>	—	—	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest; meadow & seep; ultramafic; wetland. Mesic clay; usually serpentine seeps. 850-1525m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and suitable meadow habitat may potentially occur within the project area. The nearest known occurrences are 8.7 miles south and southeast of the project area (CDFW 2025b).



Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Cascade grass-of-Parnassus <i>Parnassia cirrata</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	—	—	2B.2	Bog & fen; meadow & seep; wetland. Rocky serpentine soil. 775-2000m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and suitable habitat may potentially occur within the project area. The nearest known occurrence is 12.3 miles southeast of the project area (CDFW 2025b).
Scott Valley phacelia <i>Phacelia greenei</i>	—	—	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest; lower montane coniferous forest; subalpine coniferous forest; upper montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Bare serpentine ridges and openings in yellow pine and red fir forest communities. 850-2380m. Blooms April-June.	<b><i>Known to occur.</i></b> There is a known record of the species from 1980 from the north end of the project area (CDFW 2025b). However, the species was not found during May 2025 surveys.
coast checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>eximia</i>	—	—	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest; meadow & seep; North Coast coniferous forest; wetland. Near meadows, in gravelly soil. 5-1805m. Blooms from July-August.	<b><i>Known to occur.</i></b> There is a known record of the species from 1955 near the northeast corner of the project area (CDFW 2025b). However, the species was not found during May 2025 surveys.
Siskiyou clover <i>Trifolium siskiyouense</i>	—	—	1B.1	Meadow & seep; wetland. Mesic sites. 880-1500 m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and suitable habitat may potentially occur within the project area. The nearest known occurrence is 6.1 miles northwest of the project area (CDFW 2025b).

Notes: CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; ESA = Endangered Species Act

#### 1 Legal Status Definitions

E Listed as Endangered

T Listed as Threatened

#### California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR):

1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

#### CRPR Threat Ranks:

0.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

#### 2 Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present because of poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

May occur: Suitable habitat is available and there have been nearby recorded occurrences of the species.

Known to occur: The species has been observed within the treatment areas.

Sources: CDFW 2025b, Calflora 2025.

**Table 3.** Sensitive natural communities that occur or may occur in the project area.

<b>Sensitive Natural Community<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Rarity Rank<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Habitat Type</b>
Black Cottonwood Forest and Woodland	S3	Montane Riparian
Gooding's Willow – Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest	S3	Montane Riparian
Red Osier Thicket	S3?	Montane Riparian
Shining Willow Groves	S3	Montane Riparian

<sup>1</sup> These are designated sensitive natural communities with a state rarity rank of S1 (critically imperiled), S2 (imperiled), or S3 (vulnerable)(CDFW 2025c). A question mark (?) denotes an inexact numeric rank because there are insufficient samples over the full expected range of the type, but existing information points to this rank.

## CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Habitat types within and adjacent to the project area include riverine and stream channel habitats, riparian forest, riparian scrub, seasonally dry floodplain cobble bars, wetlands (stock ponds), and grassland (irrigated pasture) habitats (Figures 3, 4, and 6). Several special-status wildlife and plant species occur, or have the potential to occur, as suitable habitat for these species exists within or near the project area (Tables 1 and 2).

### **Special-Status Wildlife**

Four special-status wildlife species (all avian species) were recorded during the field survey: osprey (trees and power poles for nesting, and Scott River for foraging), bank swallow (river habitats, potentially with vertical banks for nesting), yellow warbler and yellow-breasted chat (riparian habitat). Other special-status wildlife and plant species that are known to occur include: coho salmon, chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and pacific lamprey (river habitat).

Based on the database review and field survey, special-status terrestrial wildlife species that may potentially occur within or adjacent to the project area include: northwestern pond turtle (stream and pond habitats for foraging next to open upland habitats for breeding), foothill yellow-legged frog (shallow, rocky, partly-shaded streams), Cascades frog (ponds, streams, and wet meadows), greater sandhill crane (meadow and wetland habitats), golden eagle (open areas for foraging, cliffs and trees for nesting), prairie falcon (open areas for foraging, cliffs for nesting), Crotch's bumble bee, western bumble bee, and Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee (floral resources for

foraging), monarch butterfly (milkweed for breeding and floral resources for foraging), and Townsend's big-eared bat (riparian, meadow, and open grassland habitats for foraging).

Additionally, the project area contains habitat for migratory songbird species, many of which were recorded during the survey (Appendix B). Two special-status songbird species were recorded during the field survey. These two species, yellow warbler and yellow-breasted chat (CDFW species of special concern), were observed in riparian habitats during the field survey. Both species utilize riparian habitats for breeding and foraging.

Furthermore, the following special-status fish species are known to use the project reach of the Scott River: Pacific lamprey, steelhead trout, coho salmon (Southern Oregon/Northern California evolutionary significant unit (ESU)), and chinook salmon (Upper Klamath and Trinity Rivers ESU)(CDFW 2017, USFWS 2025b). The project area is located within designated essential fish habitat (EFH) for the coho and chinook salmon (NMFS 2021, NMFS 2024).

Results of the database review and field survey indicated that the following wildlife species are not expected to occur, because suitable habitat is not present within or adjacent to the project area and/or the project is outside their known geographical ranges: southern long-toed salamander (high elevation meadows and lakes), Pacific tailed frog (montane hardwood-coniferous and coniferous forest), American goshawk (dense conifer and aspen forest), Northern spotted owl (old-growth forest), shortnose sucker and Lost River sucker (project is outside of their geographical range), wolverine (high-elevation montane habitats), fisher (large areas of mature dense forest), (See Attachment: *Scott River Special-Status Species Scoping Results*).

### **Special-Status Plants**

The project area contains four sensitive vegetation communities: black cottonwood forest and woodland, Gooding's willow – red willow riparian woodland and forest, red osier thicket, and shining willow groves. All of these sensitive vegetation communities are montane riparian habitats.

No special-status plant species were located during the biological survey. However, the following plant species may occur as suitable habitat is present and the project area is within their geographical and elevational ranges: rattlesnake fern (bogs, meadows, riparian forests), bunchberry (meadows), Scott Valley buckwheat (sandy and gravelly areas), Pickering's ivesia (meadows), Cascade grass-of-Parnassus (meadows and wetlands), Holzinger's bristle moss (streams), Scott Valley phacelia (serpentine, bare areas, and forest openings), coast checkerbloom (wetlands, meadows, and gravelly areas near meadows), and Siskiyou clover (wetlands, meadows, and mesic sites).

Results of the database review and field survey indicated that the following plant species are not expected to occur: woolly balsamroot (open woods and grassy slopes), white-flowered rein orchid (coniferous forests and broadleaved upland forests), and silky balsamroot (coniferous forests), Shasta chaenactis (coniferous forests), Henderson's fawn lily (coniferous forests), Dudley's rush (coniferous forests), timber blue grass (coniferous forests). Although suitable habitat is present, the project is outside of their known geographical ranges.

The following plant species are not expected to occur because the project area does not contain suitable habitat and is also outside of their elevational ranges: Subalpine fir, Trinity Mountains rockcress, Klamath manzanita, northwestern moonwort, Siskiyou mariposa-lily, Oregon sedge, Jepson's dodder, Siskiyou fireweed, Trinity buckwheat, Jaynes Canyon buckwheat, pink-margined monkeyflower, subalpine aster, brook pocket moss, Modoc green-gentian, Scott Mountain bedstraw, little hulsea, Dudley's rush, Siskiyou phacelia, Engelmann spruce, tundra thread moss, Mount Shasta sky pilot, Scott Mountain sandwort, Rocky Mountain spike-moss, and little-leaved huckleberry.

### **Potential Impacts to Special-Status Species**

The project goal is to enhance stream channel and riparian habitats for anadromous fish and other aquatic and terrestrial species along the Scott River mainstem and French Creek, a tributary, near its confluence with the Scott River. Although construction-related disturbance will occur, the disturbance is expected to be temporary. The following protection measures are recommended in order to protect special-status and non-special status native wildlife and plant species from any potential impacts during project implementation.

### **Recommended Protection Measures**

- Pre-construction consultations should be conducted with relevant agencies including, but not limited to, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife; NMFS must be notified prior to any in-channel work in designated essential fish habitat.
- Pre-construction surveys should be conducted, as necessary, for special-status wildlife species with potential to occur in the project area.
- Additional surveys for special-status plants should be conducted prior to construction.
- To the extent feasible, project implementation should avoid the migratory bird nesting season (1 January – 15 September for raptors; 1 February – 31 August for other bird species).
- If it is not feasible to avoid the bird nesting season, a qualified biologist should conduct a nesting bird survey within 7 days prior to project implementation. Any nests found should be protected by a buffer, as determined by the project biologist and/or CDFW.
- To the extent feasible, disturbance should be minimized during bat maternity season (generally spring-summer, but varies according to bat species).
- If any dens or burrows of special-status wildlife species are identified, a protective buffer should be established, as determined by the project biologist and/or CDFW.
- If any special-status plant species are identified, a protective buffer should be established, as determined by the project biologist and/or CDFW.
- To the extent feasible, work should be minimized in and around sensitive vegetation communities.
- Erosion control best management practices (BMPs) should be utilized to minimize erosion and sedimentation.
- Work in areas with documented presence of special-status fish species should be timed to avoid in-channel work during typical spawning periods and typical emigration periods.

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# Appendix A

## Statement of Qualifications

**Andrea Claassen** has worked as an independent biologist/environmental consultant since 2022 and as a biologist at Western Shasta Resource Conservation District since 2018. She has a B.A. in Environmental Studies/Biology from UC Santa Cruz and a Ph.D. in Conservation Biology from the University of Minnesota. Andrea has over 20 years of experience as a wildlife biologist, researcher, and natural resources specialist, and she has extensive experience conducting surveys, assessments, and monitoring of wildlife species and their habitats. Her work has primarily focused on designing and implementing surveys, assessments, research, and *in situ* conservation measures for special status avian species. Andrea also has experience surveying for other wildlife taxa, including mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and insect pollinators. She also has extensive experience conducting plant surveys, vegetation assessments, and habitat monitoring. Additionally, Andrea has designed and implemented several forest, riparian, and in-stream habitat restoration projects. Although much of her professional work has been based in Southeast Asia and areas of North America outside of California, she has been based in northern California for the past 15 years and is knowledgeable and familiar with the fauna and flora of Siskiyou County.

## Appendix B

### List of All Wildlife Species Recorded During Surveys of the Scott River Project Area, Siskiyou County, California, May 2025

Taxon	Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status <sup>1</sup>		
			ESA	CESA	Other
AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES					
Amphibians	American bullfrog	<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	none	none	none
Amphibians	Sierran treefrog	<i>Pseudacris sierra</i>	none	none	none
Reptiles	western yellow-bellied racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	none	none	none
Reptiles	sagebrush/ Western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus/ occidentalis</i>	none	none	none
Reptiles	terrestrial gartersnake	<i>Thamnopsis elagans</i>	none	none	none
BIRDS					
Birds	spotted sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	none	none	none
Birds	red-winged blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	none	none	none
Birds	wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	none	none	none
Birds	mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	none	none	none
Birds	California scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	none	none	none
Birds	great blue heron	<i>Ardea horodias</i>	none	none	none
Birds	Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	none	none	none
Birds	red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	none	none	none
Birds	green heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	none	none	none
Birds	California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	none	none	none
Birds	turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	none	none	none
Birds	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	none	none	none
Birds	western wood-pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	none	none	none
Birds	ruby-crowned kinglet	<i>Corthylio calendula</i>	none	none	none
Birds	downy woodpecker	<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>	none	none	none
Birds	Brewer's blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	none	none	none
Birds	American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	none	none	none
Birds	common yellowthroat	<i>Geothylpis trichas</i>	none	none	none
Birds	house finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	none	none	none
Birds	purple finch	<i>Haemorhous purpureus</i>	none	none	
Birds	yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	none	none	SSC
Birds	Bullock's oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	none	none	none
Birds	song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	none	none	none
Birds	common merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	none	none	none
Birds	brown-headed cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	none	none	none
Birds	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	none	WL	CDF_S

Birds	cliff swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	none	none	none
Birds	black-headed grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	none	none	none
Birds	black-billed magpie	<i>Pica hudsonia</i>	none	none	none
Birds	spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	none	none	none
Birds	mountain chickadee	<i>Poecile gambeli</i>	none	none	none
Birds	bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	none	T	BLM_S
Birds	black phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	none	none	none
Birds	yellow warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	none	none	SSC
Birds	blue-winged teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>	none	none	none
Birds	Eurasian collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	none	none	none
Birds	western meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	none	none	none
Birds	European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	none	none	none
Birds	tree swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	none	none	none
Birds	Bewick's wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	none	none	none
Birds	American robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	none	none	none
Birds	western kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	none	none	none
Birds	golden-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	none	none	none
<b>INSECTS</b>					
Insects	Vosnesensky's bumble bee	<i>Bombus vosnesenskii</i>	none	none	none
Insects	Lorquin's admiral	<i>Limentis lorquini</i>	none	none	none
Insects	mourning cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	none	none	none
Insects	small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	none	none	none
Insects	crane fly spp.	<i>Tipula</i> spp.	none	none	none
Insects	western carpenter bee	<i>Xylocopa californica</i>	none	none	none
<b>MAMMALS</b>					
Mammals	American beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	none	none	none
Mammals	Columbian black-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus columbianus</i>	none	none	none
Mammals	Douglas' ground squirrel	<i>Otospermophilus douglasii</i>	none	none	none
Mammals	gray fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	none	none	none

<sup>1</sup> Status from CDFW (2025): T = Listed as Threatened; WL = Watch List; SSC = Species of Special Concern; BLM\_S = Bureau of Land Management designation as Sensitive; CDF\_S = California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) designation as Sensitive

## Appendix C

### List of All Plant Species Recorded During Surveys of the Scott River Project Area, Siskiyou County, California, May 2025

Common Name <sup>1</sup>	Scientific Name <sup>1</sup>	Native/ Non-native <sup>1</sup>
western yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	native
white alder	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	native
Menzies' fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	native
bur chervil	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	non-native
California mugwort	<i>Artemesia douglasiana</i>	native
showy milkweed	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	native
common sandweed	<i>Athysanus pusillus</i>	native
Oregon grape	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	native
soft chess	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	non-native
cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	non-native
mornin glory	<i>Calystegia malacophylla</i>	native
thread-leaf sedge	<i>Carex filifolia</i>	native
buck brush	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	native
deer brush	<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i>	native
yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	non-native
spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	non-native
hoary pincushion	<i>Chaenactis douglasii</i>	native
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	non-native
creek clematis	<i>Clematis lingusticifolia</i>	native
poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	non-native
red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	native
black hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	native
[common] cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha [intermedia]</i>	native
wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	non-native
Whitlow grass	<i>Draba verna</i>	non-native
spikerush spp.	<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>	native
squirreltail grass	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	native
minute willowherb	<i>Epilobium minutum</i>	native
horsetail spp.	<i>Equisetum spp.</i>	native
rubber rabbitbrush	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	native
Canada horseweed	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	native
naked buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum nudum</i>	native
coastal heron's bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	non-native
seep monkeyflower	<i>Erythranthe guttata</i>	native
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	native
small fescue	<i>Festuca microstachys</i>	native



Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	native
short-pod mustard	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	non-native
jagged chickweed	<i>Holosteum umbellatum</i>	non-native
foxtail barley	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	non-native
common St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	non-native
smooth cats ear	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	non-native
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	non-native
northern California black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	native
western juniper	<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	native
prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	non-native
blue wild lettuce	<i>Lactuca tatarica</i>	native
field peppergrass	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	non-native
oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	non-native
bird's foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	non-native
silver bush lupine	<i>Lupinus albifrons</i>	native
valley sky lupine	<i>Lupinus nanus</i>	native
matrimony vine	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>	non-native
small tarweed	<i>Madia exigua</i>	native
dwarf mallow	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	non-native
pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	native
black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	non-native
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	non-native
wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	non-native
varileaf phacelia	<i>Phacelia heterophylla</i>	native
wild mock orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	native
common timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	non-native
oak mistletoe	<i>Phoradendron villosum</i>	native
ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	native
English plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	non-native
bulbous blue grass	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	non-native
black cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	native
Klamath plum	<i>Prunus subcordata</i>	native
chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	native
western brackenfern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	native
pear spp.	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>	non-native
Oregon oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	native
white-stemmed gooseberry	<i>Ribes inerme</i>	native
Sierra gooseberry	<i>Ribes roezlii</i>	native
black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	non-native
California wild rose	<i>Rosa californica</i>	native
multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	non-native
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	non-native
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	non-native

sandbar willow	<i>Salix exigua</i>	native
red willow	<i>Salix laevigata</i>	native
Pacific willow	<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	native
Scouler's willow	<i>Salix scoulerii</i>	native
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola spp.</i>	non-native
blue elderberry	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	native
bouncing bet	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	non-native
tall tumblemustard	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	non-native
goldenrod spp.	<i>Solidago spp.</i>	native
common/creeping snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus/mollis</i>	native
common dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	non-native
yellow salsify	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	non-native
rose clover	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	non-native
white clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	non-native
broadleaf cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	native
elm spp.	<i>Ulmus spp.</i>	non-native
stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	native
corn salad	<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	non-native
moth mullein	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	non-native
woolly mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	non-native
American brooklime	<i>Veronica americana</i>	native
corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	non-native
hairy vetch	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	non-native

<sup>1</sup> Brackets [ ] indicates a provisional species identification.

<sup>2</sup> Plant species names and native/non-native status from Calflora (2025).

# ATTACHMENT

## Scott River Special-Status Species Scoping Results

Prepared by:  
Andrea Claassen  
4/27/2025

### Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential for Occurrence in the Treatment Areas

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
<b>Amphibians and Reptiles</b>				
Southern long-toed salamander <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum</i>	—	SSC	High elevation meadows and lakes in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Klamath mountains. Aquatic larvae occur in ponds and lakes. Outside of breeding season adults are terrestrial and associated with underground burrows of mammals and moist areas under logs and rocks.	<i>Not likely to occur.</i> The project area does not contain suitable habitat for the species.
Pacific Tailed Frog <i>Ascaphus truei</i>	—	SSC	Aquatic; Klamath/North Coast flowing waters; lower montane coniferous forest; North Coast coniferous forest; redwood; riparian forest. Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, redwood, Douglas fir and ponderosa pine habitats. Restricted to perennial montane streams. Tadpoles require water below 15° C.	<i>Not likely to occur.</i> The project area does not contain suitable habitat for the species.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog (North Coast DPS) <i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 1	—	SSC	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	<i>Not likely to occur.</i> The project area does not contain suitable habitat for the species.
Cascades Frog <i>Rana cascadae</i>	—	SSC	Standing water required for reproduction in temporary or permanent ponds, lakes, marshes, streams, and wet meadows. Hibernates in mud on the bottom of lakes and ponds during the winter. Requires water year-round and cannot tolerate water that freezes solid in winter.	<i>Not likely to occur.</i> The project area does not contain suitable habitat for the species.
<b>Birds</b>				
American Goshawk <i>Accipiter atricapillus</i> (Formerly Northern Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> )	—	SSC	Nests primarily in conifer forest and aspen stands with high canopy closure (typically greater than 70 percent), relatively high density of large live and dead trees, low density of small trees, and low shrub/sapling and ground cover. Reuses old nests and maintains alternate nest sites. Often nests on gentle to moderate north slopes and near water. Forages in moderately dense, mature forests and younger forests, some openings, and along forest edges. Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspen are typical nest trees.	<i>Not likely to occur.</i> The project area does not contain suitable habitat for the species.
Greater Sandhill Crane <i>Antigone canadensis tabida</i>	—	T, FP	Occurs in meadow, seep, marsh, and wetland habitats. Nests in wetland habitats in northeastern California; winters in the Central Valley. Prefers grain fields within 4 miles of a shallow body of water used as a communal roost site; irrigated pasture used as loafing sites.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains habitat potentially suitable for this species. The species has been documented 5.6 miles northwest of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	—	FP, WL	Occurs in valley and foothill grasslands, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains habitat potentially suitable for this species. The species has been documented 8.6 miles north of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).
Prairie Falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	—	WL	Great basin grassland; great basin scrub; Mojavean desert scrub; Sonoran desert scrub; valley & foothill grassland. Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area contains habitat potentially suitable for this species. The species has been documented 5.7 miles east of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).
Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	—	T	Riparian scrub; riparian woodland. Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	<b><i>Known to occur.</i></b> Nesting and foraging habitat suitable for bank swallow is present in the riparian areas along the Scott River. The species has been documented within the project area and in 1987 a nesting colony was recorded in the southern part of the project area near French Creek (CNDDDB 2025).
Northern Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	T	T	Old growth; redwood. Old-growth forests or mixed stands of old-growth and mature trees. occasionally in younger forests with patches of big trees. High, multistory canopy dominated by big trees, many trees with cavities or broken tops, woody debris, and space under canopy.	<i>Not likely to occur.</i> The project area does not contain suitable habitat for the species.
<b>Fish</b>				
Shortnose Sucker <i>Chasmistes brevirostris</i>	E	E	Native to the Klamath and Lost River systems in California and Oregon.	<i>Not likely to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the known range of this species.
Lost River Sucker <i>Deltistes luxatus</i>	E	E	Native to the Lost River system in California and Oregon.	<i>Not likely to occur.</i> The project area is outside of the known range of this species.



Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Pacific Lamprey <i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	—	SSC	Occurs in Klamath/North Coast, South Coast, and Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters.	<b>Known to occur.</b> There are known occurrences of Pacific lamprey from the Shasta River.
Coho Salmon – Southern Oregon / Northern California ESU <i>Oncorhynchus kitutch</i> pop. 2	T	T	Occurs in Klamath/North Coast and Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters.	<b>Known to occur.</b> There are known occurrences of coho salmon from the Shasta River.
Steelhead Trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 1	—	SSC	Occurs in Klamath/North Coast flowing waters.	<b>Known to occur.</b> There are known occurrences of steelhead trout from the Shasta River.
Chinook Salmon – Upper Klamath and Trinity Rivers ESU <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> pop. 30	C	T	Occurs in Klamath/North Coast flowing waters.	<b>Known to occur.</b> There are known occurrences of chinook salmon from the Shasta River.
<b>Invertebrates</b>				
Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	—	CE	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	<b>May occur.</b> Habitat suitable for Crotch bumble bee (open areas with suitable floral resources for foraging) is present in the project area. The species has been documented 2.7 miles northwest of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).
Western bumble bee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	—	CE	Once common throughout much of its range, in California, this species is currently largely restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada and the northern California coast. Habitat includes open grassy areas, chaparral, scrub, and meadows. Requires suitable nesting sites for the colonies, availability of nectar and pollen from floral resources throughout the duration of the colony period (spring, summer, and fall), and suitable overwintering sites for the queens.	<b>May occur.</b> Habitat suitable for western bumble bee (open areas with suitable floral resources for foraging) is present in the project area. The nearest known record is from 1.0 mile west of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee <i>Bombus suckleyi</i>	PE	CE	Occurs on the pacific coast from Alaska to far northern California, east to Nebraska. An inquiline in the colonies of other bumblebees. Adult food plant genera include: Aster, Centaurea, Cirsium, Trifolium, Chrysothamnus, Helichrysum.	<i>May occur.</i> Open areas with suitable floral resources for foraging are present in the project area, and other bumble bee species may occur, which it may utilize colonies of. The species has been documented 9.4 miles southeast of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).

### Mammals

Townsend's Big-eared Bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	—	SSC	Occurs throughout California in a wide variety of habitats, including broadleaved upland forest, upper and lower montane coniferous forests, riparian habitats, meadow & seep, and valley & foothill grassland. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	<i>May occur.</i> Habitat suitable for Townsend's big-eared bat is present in riparian habitats in the project area. The nearest known occurrence is 8.5 miles northwest of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).
Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i>	T	T, FP	Found in the north coast mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Found in a wide variety of high elevation habitats. Needs water source. Uses caves, logs, burrows for cover and den area. Hunts in more open areas. Can travel long distances.	<i>Not likely to occur.</i> The project area does not contain suitable habitat for the species.
Fisher <i>Pekania pennanti</i>	—	SSC	North Coast coniferous forest, old growth, riparian forest. Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses cavities, snags, logs and rocky areas for cover and denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest. Endangered status applies to Southern Sierra DPS.	<i>Not likely to occur.</i> The project area does not contain suitable habitat for the species.

**Notes:**

**1 Legal Status Definitions**

E	Listed as Endangered
T	Listed as Threatened
D	Delisted
CE	Proposed for Listing as Endangered
FP	Fully Protected
WL	Watch List
SSC	Species of Special Concern

**2 Potential for Occurrence Definitions**

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present because of poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

May occur: Suitable habitat is available; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present.

Known to occur: Species has been documented within the project area.

Sources: CDFW 2025b; USFWS 2025a

**Special-Status Plants Species with Potential for Occurrence in the Treatment Areas (Etna = 895m)**

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
subalpine fir <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>lasiocarpa</i>	—	—	2B.3	Upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Known only from Siskiyou County in California. 1215-2195m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Trinity Mountains rockcress <i>Arabis gigidissima</i> var. <i>rigidissima</i>	—	—	1B.3	Upper montane coniferous forest. Open, rocky places. 1265-2075m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Klamath manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos kamathensis</i>	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral; lower montane coniferous forest; subalpine coniferous forest; upper montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Rocky outcrops and slopes. On gabbro or serpentine. 1380-2250m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
woolly balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza lanata</i>	—	—	1B.2	Cismontane woodland. Open woods, grassy slopes. Volcanic substrates. 575-1830m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> Although the project is within the elevational range of this species, the project area does not contain open woods or grassy slope habitats.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
silky balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza sericea</i>	—	—	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Collections from douglas-fir forest and Jeffrey pine forest. Can be on serpentine. 850-2135m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> Although the project is within the elevational range of this species, the project area does not contain coniferous forest habitat.
northwestern moonwort <i>Botrychium pinnatum</i>	—	—	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest; meadow & seep; upper montane coniferous forest. Creekbanks. 1645-2045m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
rattlesnake fern <i>Botrypus virginianus</i>	—	—	2B.2	Bog & fen; lower montane coniferous forest; meadow & seep; riparian forest; upper montane coniferous forest; wetland. 710-1405m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and riparian habitats that may potentially be suitable for the species are present. The nearest known occurrence is 6.8 miles southwest of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).
Siskiyou mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus persistens</i>	—	—	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest; north coast coniferous forest. On dry shallow soils of metavolcanic origin. 1310-1735m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Oregon sedge <i>Carex halliana</i>	—	—	2B.3	Meadow & seep; subalpine coniferous forest; upper montane coniferous forest; wetland. Often on pumice. 1460-2105m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Shasta chaenactis <i>Chaenactis suffrutenscens</i>	—	—	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest; upper montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Sandy or serpentine soils. 730-2255m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> Although the project is within the elevational range of this species, the project area does not contain coniferous forest habitat. However, the nearest known occurrence is only 1.0 mile west of the project area.
bunchberry <i>Cornus unalaschkensis</i>	—	—	2B.2	Bog & fen; meadow & seep; north coast coniferous forest. 75-1920m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and suitable meadow habitat may potentially occur within the project area. The nearest known occurrence is 7.7 miles southwest of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Jepson's dodder <i>Cuscuta jepsonii</i>	—	—	1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest; lower montane coniferous forest; upper montane coniferous forest. Primary host species are <i>Ceanothus diversifolius</i> and <i>Ceanothus prostratus</i> . 1200-2745m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Siskiyou fireweed <i>Epilobium siskiyouense</i>	—	—	1B.3	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. In and near springs and bogs; at least sometimes on serpentine. 1675-2440m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Trinity buckwheat <i>Eriogonum alpinum</i>	—	E	1B.2	Alpine boulder & rock field; alpine; subalpine coniferous forest; upper montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Rocky soils and scree slopes in open and windswept areas on serpentine substrate. 1990-2625m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Jaynes Canyon buckwheat <i>Eriogonum diclinum</i>	—	—	2B.3	Upper montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Often on serpentine. 1735-2440m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Scott Valley buckwheat <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>lautum</i>	—	—	1B.1	Cismontane woodland; lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy to gravelly flats. 880-990m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and potentially suitable sandy or gravelly areas occur within the project area. The nearest known occurrence is only 0.5 miles west of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).
pink-margined monkeyflower <i>Erythranthe trinitensis</i>	—	—	1B.3	Cismontane woodland; lower montane coniferous forest; meadow & seep; upper montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Often on serpentine and along roadsides. 1370-1950m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Henderson's fawn lily <i>Erythronium hendersonii</i>	—	—	2B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest. 60-900m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> Although the project is within the elevational range of this species, the project area does not contain coniferous forest habitat.



Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
subalpine aster <i>Eurybia merita</i>	—	—	2B.3	Upper montane coniferous forest. 950-2085m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project is outside the elevational range of this species and the project area does not contain coniferous forest habitat.
brook pocket moss <i>Fissidens aphelotaxifolius</i>	—	—	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest; upper montane coniferous forest. Moss growing on rocks in stream channels and waterfalls; also in splash zones. 1950-2000m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Modoc green-gentian <i>Frasera albicaulis</i> var. <i>modocensis</i>	—	—	2B.3	Great Basin scrub; upper montane coniferous forest. Openings. 900-1750m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project is outside the elevational range of this species and the project area does not contain suitable scrub or coniferous forest habitats.
Scott Mountain bedstraw <i>Galium serpenticum</i> ssp. <i>Scotticum</i>	—	—	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Generally on north-facing slopes on serpentine in mixed conifer forest. 950-2225m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project is outside of the elevational range of this species and the project area does not contain coniferous forest.
little hulsea <i>Hulsea nana</i>	—	—	2B.3	Alpine boulder & rock field; subalpine coniferous forest. Rocky or gravelly sites; on volcanic substrates. 1705-3170m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Pickering's ivesia <i>Ivesia pickeringii</i>	—	—	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest; meadow & seep; ultramafic; wetland. Mesic clay; usually serpentine seeps. 850-1525m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and suitable meadow habitat may potentially occur within the project area. The nearest known occurrences are 8.7 miles south and southeast of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).
Dudley's rush <i>Juncus dudleya</i>	—	—	2B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest; wetland. Wet areas in forest. 455-1910m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> Although the project is within the elevational range of this species, the project area does not contain coniferous forest habitat.
Holzinger's bristle moss <i>Lewinskya holzingeri</i>	—	—	1B.3	Cismontane woodland; lower montane coniferous forest; pinon & juniper woodlands; upper montane coniferous forest. Usually on rock in and along streams; rarely on tree limbs. 710-1860m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and suitable habitat may potentially occur within the project area. The nearest known occurrence is 12.4 miles southeast of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Cascade grass-of-Parnassus <i>Parnassia cirrata</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	—	—	2B.2	Bog & fen; meadow & seep; wetland. Rocky serpentine soil. 775-2000m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and suitable habitat may potentially occur within the project area. The nearest known occurrence is 12.3 miles southeast of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).
Scott Valley phacelia <i>Phacelia greenei</i>	—	—	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest; lower montane coniferous forest; subalpine coniferous forest; upper montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Bare serpentine ridges and openings in yellow pine and red fir forest communities. 850-2380m. Blooms April-June.	<b><i>Known to occur.</i></b> There is a known record of the species from 1980 from the north end of the project area (CNDDDB 2025).
Siskiyou phacelia <i>Phacelia leonis</i>	—	—	1B.3	Meadow & seep; upper montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Sandy, moist soil, sometimes on serpentine. 1085-2195m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Engelmann spruce <i>Picea engelmannii</i>	—	—	2B.2	Upper montane coniferous forest. Slopes and hillsides, often on alluvial terrace. 1065-2135m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
white-flowered rein orchid <i>Piperia candida</i>	—	—	1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest; lower montane coniferous forest; north coast coniferous forest; ultramafic. Sometimes on serpentine. Forest duff, mossy banks, rock outcrops, and muskeg. 20-1615m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> Although the project is within the elevational range of this species, the project area does not contain coniferous forest or broadleaved upland forest habitats.
timber blue grass <i>Poa rhizomata</i>	—	—	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Deep, often serpentine soil, moist forest openings, damp shady woods and roadsides. 150-1000 m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> Although the project is within the elevational range of this species, the project area does not contain coniferous forest habitats.
tundra thread moss <i>Pohlia tundrae</i>	—	—	2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field. Moss growing on gravelly, damp soil. 2200-3665m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Mt. Shasta sky pilot <i>Polemonium pulcherrimum</i> var. <i>shastense</i>	—	—	1B.2	Alpine boulder & rock field; subalpine coniferous forest; upper montane coniferous forest. Sometimes volcanic. 2190-3780m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> Federal	Listing Status <sup>1</sup> State	CRPR	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>
Scott Mountain sandwort <i>Sabulina stolonifera</i>	—	—	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest; ultramafic. Serpentine soils, Jeffrey pine forest. 1125-2020m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Rocky Mountain spike-moss <i>Selaginella scopulorum</i>	—	—	2B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest; upper montane coniferous forest. Open, rocky sites; granitic, metamorphic, volcanic. 1430-2285m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.
coast checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>eximia</i>	—	—	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest; meadow & seep; North Coast coniferous forest; wetland. Near meadows, in gravelly soil. 5-1805m. Blooms from July-August.	<b>Known to occur.</b> There is a known record of the species from 1955 near the northeast corner of the project area (CNDDB 2025).
Siskiyou clover <i>Trifolium siskiyouense</i>	—	—	1B.1	Meadow & seep; wetland. Mesic sites. 880-1500 m.	<i>May occur.</i> The project area is within the elevational range of the species, and suitable habitat may potentially occur within the project area. The nearest known occurrence is 6.1 miles northwest of the project area (CNDDB 2025).
little-leaved huckleberry <i>Vaccinium scoparium</i>	—	—	2B.2	Subalpine coniferous forest. Rocky, subalpine woods. Sometimes serpentine. 1035-2200m.	<i>Not expected to occur.</i> The project area is at 895m, which is outside of the elevational range of this species.

Notes: CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; ESA = Endangered Species Act

#### 1 Legal Status Definitions

E Listed as Endangered

T Listed as Threatened

California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR):

1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA).

CRPR Threat Ranks:

0.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

#### 2 Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present because of poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

May occur: Suitable habitat is available and there have been nearby recorded occurrences of the species.

Known to occur: The species has been observed within the treatment areas.  
Sources: CNDDB 2025, Calflora 2025.