

**INTERAGENCY
BURNED AREA EMERGENCY STABILIZATION PLAN
FRONT COUNTRY FIRES BAER
WILDLIFE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT**

I. OBJECTIVES

- Assess effects of the fire and suppression actions to Federally listed Threatened and Endangered species and their habitats on federal lands.
- Conduct Section 7 emergency consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Prescribe emergency stabilization and rehabilitation measures and/or monitoring.
- Assess effects of proposed stabilization and rehabilitation actions to listed species and habitats.

II. ISSUES

- One Federally listed wildlife species and its Federally designated critical habitat occurs within the Front Country Fires area.
- Potential effects to these species from the fire and suppression rehabilitation actions.
- Potential effects to these species from emergency stabilization actions.

III. OBSERVATIONS

A. Background

The Front Country Fires consist of the Deadshot, Deerlick, Lower, Moon, Motion, Noble, and Telephone fires which, burned approximately 99,632 acres between June and July, 2008 and included Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), Forest Service (FS) and private lands. The fires began in June 2008 due to multiple lightning strikes from a passing weather system. Habitat types consist of chaparral brushlands, hardwood woodland, mixed conifer/hardwood forest and conifer forest. Chaparral Brushlands and hardwood woodlands are the predominant vegetation types in the lower elevations. There were scattered patches of grass within the brushy areas and around private residences but were not a significant factor in the fires spread. Crown closure was estimated to be at least 95% and consisted mostly of Chemise and Manzanita. As the fire approached about 3,500' in elevation, the fuels transitioned to conifer /hardwood forest with chaparral brushlands on steep, southfacing slopes with shallow soils.

Access to much of the Front Country Fires is limited by the broken and dissected topography which typifies Trinity, Tehama and Shasta counties. Due to the nature of multiple fires occurring at the same time, limited, inaccurate, or no inventory data is available pertaining to the miles of dozer or hand-line constructed, acres of backfire operations conducted to aid suppression, and the number of gallons of retardant and water dropped to suppress the fire and protect private property.

Within the burn area, fire effects to the vegetation were mapped High, Moderate, Low and Very Low to Unburned. The Vegetation Mortality Map illustrates the spatial relationship between these areas.

VEGETATION MORTALITY OR TOP KILL	ACRES
HIGH 60-100%	7224
MODERATE 26-60%	33010
LOW 0-25%	31468
VERY LOW TO UNBURNED	27929
TOTAL	99,632 acres

The Front Country Fires are located in Western Tehama and Shasta counties and in Trinity county. The regional climate is hot, with an average annual precipitation ranges from 18 inches to 60 inches. Maximum summer temperatures exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit during July and August. This area is characterized by steep slopes and narrow canyons. Elevation within the fire area ranges approximately from 800 to 5200 feet above sea level.

Common wildlife in this area include species typical of riparian, shrub, and conifer dominated habitats in the Central Valley Foothills and Pacific Northwest.

FRONT COUNTRY FIRES SPECIES LIST

A species list was obtained from the Fish and Wildlife Service, California Sacramento and Arcata Offices, on August 1, 2008. The list was reviewed on August 1, 2008, by Keith Paul (FWS), and Gary Diridoni (BLM) to finalize the species to address, discuss those that are not addressed, and why. Listed fish species from the list are addressed in the separate Fisheries section of the BAER report and are not carried forward in this section. The following federally listed wildlife species occur, or have habitat within the fire area, or were potentially affected by fire suppression actions:

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTING STATUS
Northern Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	T
Pacific fisher, West Coast DPS	<i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	C

The following species were identified by the FWS as potentially occurring within or near the Front Country Fires Area. Through post fire reconnaissance and consultation with local experts, it was determined that these species or their critical habitat were not affected by the fire (no habitat within or adjacent to the fire area and/or inventories prior to the fire determined absence).

SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTING STATUS	REASON FOR NOT ADDRESSING SPECIES IN THIS REPORT
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	T	No suitable habitat; No reported occurrences;
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	<i>Lepidurus packardi</i>	E	No suitable habitat; No reported occurrences;
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle	<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	T	No known occurrences within the fire area; Little to no habitat; Nearest suitable habitat is >20 miles away.
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	T	Limited habitat; No reported occurrences; Not affected by the fire.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	C	No suitable habitat; No reported occurrences;

E = Endangered, T = Threatened, C = Candidate

B. Reconnaissance Methodology and Results

Information for this assessment is based on a review of relevant literature, BLM and FS wildlife sighting and habitat inventory information, consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and personal communication with BLM and FS personnel. Information on the effects of the fire came from interviews with fire suppression personnel and fire area reconnaissance on July 28th – 31st, including a helicopter flight over the fire area on July 23rd, July 29th, and July 30th. To better understand the species and habitat information briefly discussed in this wildlife assessment, it is important to review the Front Country Fires BAER Vegetation and Watershed Assessment. That report contains more detailed descriptions of pre-fire vegetation and post fire vegetative recovery estimates.

The purpose of this assessment is to discuss the potential effects of fire, suppression actions and rehabilitation and proposed emergency stabilization activities to federally listed species. Only a few of the total array of species that may occur in the area are discussed in this report. The list of species to be addressed was developed from documents referenced in this report and input from FWS, BLM, and FS Personnel.

This assessment is not intended to definitively answer the many specific species effects questions that are inevitably raised during an incident such as the Front Country Fires. The only focus of this assessment is to determine the potential for immediate, emergency actions that may be necessary to prevent further impacts to federally listed species occurring on federal lands.

C. Findings

1. Biological Assessment for Federally Listed Species

Direct effects as described in this report refer to individual mortality or disturbance which results in flushing, displacement or harassment of the animal. Indirect effects refer to modification of habitat and/or prey species and possible subsequent effects to the species.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL (NSO):

Northern spotted owls typically nest in a variety of dense, closed canopy habitats. Nesting/roosting habitat is defined as conifer stands with greater than 40 percent canopy closure and trees greater than 21” diameter. Foraging/dispersal habitat is defined as stands with greater than 50 percent of the canopy at 40 percent closure and trees greater than 11” diameter. Suitable habitat was mapped using GIS vegetation overlays and observations taken during post fire reconnaissance. Recorded sightings of NSO have been reported inside or adjacent to the boundaries of multiple fires.

Using the best available data, potential suitable northern spotted owl habitat was determined through field reconnaissance and analysis of habitat types and canopy density from CALVEG2000 (CDF 2001). Wildlife habitat types associated with northern spotted owl habitat include Klamath mixed conifer (KMC), Douglas fir, montane hardwood conifer (MHC), white fir (WFR), Ponderosa pine (PPN), and montane hardwood (MHW). Within each of the fires the number of potential acres of suitable habitat, either dispersal, roosting/foraging or nesting/roosting/foraging is listed in the table below.

FIRE NAME	ACRES BURNED	POTENTIAL NSO SUITABLE ACRES (based on CALVEG2000)	POTENTIAL NSO SUITABLE ACRES BURNED HIGH SEVERITY	PERCENT OF POTENTIAL SUITABLE ACRES BURNED HIGH SEVERITY
TELEPHONE	7133	7060	162	2.29
DEADSHOT	1077	999	0.4	0.04
LOWER	1309	1246	0.4	0.00
DEERLICK	13922	6765	89	1.32
MOON	35283	26699	2315	8.67
MOTION	28296	15971	807	5.05
NOBLE	12612	3687	3	0.00
Total	99632 acres	62427acres	3377acres	5.41 percent

Although not incorporated into the table presented above, due to time constraints, and lack of access to some location, field reconnaissance and aerial photo interpretation will further reduce the potential NSO suitable acres on private lands due to private party timber practices on the Deadshot, Deerlick and Moon fires. Additionally, on the Motion fire, field reconnaissance revealed much of the habitat to possess marginal habitat characteristics suitable for NSO. This information would likely reduce the overall amount of potential NSO suitable habitat and lend a clearer understanding of impacts to NSO and its habitats.

Designation of critical habitat serves to identify lands that are considered essential for the conservation and recovery of listed species. The functional value of critical habitat is to preserve options for the species eventual recovery. On January 15, 1992, the Fish and Wildlife Service designated critical habitat for the spotted owl within 190 CHUs encompassing 6.9 million acres across Washington, Oregon, and California (USDI 1992). The Service’s primary objective in designating critical habitat was to identify existing spotted owl habitat and highlight specific areas where management considerations or protections may be required. Based upon the Interagency Scientific Committee conservation strategy (Thomas et al. 1990), the Service designated CHUs to protect clusters of reproductively

capable spotted owls. CHUs were distributed in a manner that would facilitate demographic interchange.

The Service has determined that the physical and biological habitat features, referred to as the primary constituent elements that support nesting, roosting, foraging, and dispersal are essential to the conservation of the northern spotted owl (50 CFR 1710: 1797).

The attributes of nesting and roosting habitat typically include a moderate to high canopy closure (60 to 80 percent); a multilayered, multi-species canopy with large (>30 inches diameter at breast height (dbh)) overstory trees; a high incidence of large trees with various deformities (e.g., large cavities, broken tops, mistletoe infestations, and other evidence of decadence); large snags; large accumulations of fallen trees and other woody debris on the ground; and sufficient open space below the canopy for owls to fly (cited from Thomas et al. 1990).

Spotted owls use a wider array of forest types for foraging and dispersal including more open and fragmented habitat, although less is known about the characteristics of foraging and dispersal habitat. Habitat that meets the species' needs for nesting and roosting also provides for foraging and dispersal...the term "dispersal" frequently refers to post fledgling movements of juveniles, for the purposes of this rule the Service is using the term to include all movement and to encompass important concepts of linkage and connectivity among owl subpopulations

The removal or modification of one or more primary constituent elements of critical habitat, at the functional habitat scale (the stand as a species would use it). If the modification changes how the stand would be used by the listed species, a LAA call is appropriate. If the modification does not change how a listed species would use that habitat stand, the appropriate determination of effects would be NLAA. NE is appropriate if no primary constituent element of critical habitat is impacted.

Within the Front Country Fires, federally designated critical habitat occurs within the boundaries of Deadshot (56 acres), Telephone (1168 acres) and Deerlick Fires (146 acres). Of the designated 1370 acres of critical habitat, 16 acres had a high severity burn in a mosaic pattern across the critical habitat within each of the fires named above.

The intent of Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) is to protect and enhance conditions of old-growth forest ecosystems, which serve as habitat for old-growth related species including the northern spotted owl (USDA 1994). The federal management strategy for the conservation of the spotted owl was planned to provide a system of large, interconnected reserves that support sustainable, intermixing populations of owls. These reserves theoretically either currently provide sufficient amounts of habitat and numbers of spotted owls to maintain local populations, or, if deficient in habitat or owls, should provide sufficient habitat and owls in the future. All LSRs are to be managed to improve late-successional forest conditions, therefore habitat for northern spotted owls should improve accordingly over time.

Within the Front Country Fires, LSR habitat occurs in the Deadshot, Telephone and Deerlick roughly approximating critical habitat designation. Of the 1186 acres of LSR habitat within the Front Country Fire perimeters, approximately 14 acres burned in the high severity category.

DIRECT EFFECTS: If any owls were present in the area during the Front Country Fires, it is likely that they were able to escape. Fire severity maps indicate that where potential habitat for NSO burned, it typically burned in less than a high burn severity category. Because surveys have occurred in only a small portion of the suitable owl habitat within the immediate and adjacent fire perimeter, it is not possible to determine if any owls were present. Based on historic sightings and reconnaissance of the fire area and immediate vicinity it is likely an owl(s) occurred where suitable habitat was present. However, based on historic sightings, Gould (DFG, 2005) and California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) data, field reconnaissance and analysis of habitat types and canopy density from CALVEG2000, much of the habitat with the exception of late Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) within the boundaries of Deadshot (45), Telephone (1030) and Deerlick Fires (111) appears to have low functional qualities. Further, much of the habitat adjacent to the Front Country Fires area is of higher quality and occurs in more contiguous stands as evidenced through photo interpretation and critical habitat and LSR designations, and has less human development with associated uses.

The fire and associated suppression actions occurred towards the end of seasonal restriction dates of February 1 to July 31 for activities that cause disturbance to NSO during the breeding season. If an owl(s) did occur within the Front Country Fires area and was displaced to adjacent habitat, it is possible that it has affected the adjacent owl(s) by entering that territory during the breeding season. Because the Front Country Fires occurred at a time when most young owlets should be able to fly out of the area, it may be that a pair with young could have been displaced into adjacent habitat.

Although 16 acres of critical habitat burned with a high severity within Deadshot, Telephone and Deerlick fires, these fires were spread across the landscape of an approximately 24,000 acre critical habitat unit (CA-36). The remaining 1354 acres which burned within the critical habitat unit, burned at an intensity which maintains or improves the biological and habitat features and attributes essential for the conservation and recovery of NSO. At the functional habitat scale, the modifications to critical habitat does not change how NSO will use the habitat stand.

INDIRECT EFFECTS: Northern spotted owl prey species located in the fire area were directly affected if unable to escape the flames, and indirectly affected in terms of habitat loss. The majority of the identified potential NSO habitat within the Front Country Fire area was classified as a less than a high severe burn. The burn pattern was a mosaic which left large portions of potential NSO habitat intact. Of the approximately, 62,427 acres of potential northern spotted owl habitat only 3377 acres burned in the high burn severity category (greater than 60% vegetation mortality).

One dozer line was located in NSO critical habitat in the Deerlick fire along the Shasta-Trinity county line. Approximately 6 mile of dozer line, 2-4 blades in width occurred along the western edge of the fire, along Forest Service route 30N02. This dozer line removed mature trees and bladed to mineral soil.

At the functional habitat scale, the fires burned with an intensity that maintains or does not modify the development of a multi-layered, multi-species canopy with large overstory trees with sufficient open space below the canopy for owls to fly. The high severity burned areas will provide for a mosaic of downed LWD and snags which will provide for deformities, snags and the accumulation of fallen trees upon the ground. Additionally the fires decreased the future chance of catastrophic fire and loss of habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl. The indirect effects associated with the Front Country Fires within designated critical habitat will prove beneficial for NSO

POST FIRE OBSERVATIONS: No NSO were observed or heard during post fire reconnaissance. No monitoring of any of the adjacent sites is known to have occurred during the past breeding season with the exception of the Motion Fire. Prior to the Front Country Fire occurrence, NSO monitoring was occurring in the Chappie-Shasta Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) area which lies within the Motion Fire perimeter. A single occurrence of a non-resident owl was detected in the northern portion of the OHV area which was an area not impacted by the fire. Within the northern portion of Deadshot, the Motion, Deerlick and Moon Fires, pre-fire habitat conditions appeared to be of low quality based on all of the information provided and observation of the spatial arrangement of the habitat related to development, industrial timberlands, and proximity to adjacent NSO habitat. Remaining post fire habitat quality and function is further degraded by increased fragmentation and close proximity to private lands.

Within the LSRs and designated critical habitat post-fire habitat conditions appeared to have benefitted existing conditions. The reduction in risk from a large-scale disturbance and through the maintenance of late-successional habitat post-fire habitat quality and function will be maintained and enhanced.

2. Other Species of Importance

Federal Candidate Species

Pacific Fisher (*Martes pennanti pacifica*)

Fishers are among the most habitat-specific mammals in North America, living in landscape mosaics of conifer-dominated forest stands, and avoiding open areas that have no overstory or shrub cover (Buskirk and Powell 1994). Late successional mid to low elevation coniferous forests provide most suitable habitat because they provide abundant potential den sites and prey (Allen 1983). The presence of large deciduous trees, such as oaks, also appears to be important. Fishers den in a variety of protected cavities, brush piles, logs, or under an upturned tree. Hollow logs, trees, and snags are especially important habitat components (Zeiner et al. 1988). Forest type is probably not as important to fishers as structural characteristics, such as dense canopies, and large trees, snags, and down logs. Riparian areas are also important (Seglund

1995). Fishers may be extirpated from much of their historical range in Washington, Oregon, and California (Zielinski et al. 1995). Trapping at the end of the 19th century severely reduced fisher populations, but the reasons for the lack of recovery in the species in the absence of trapping are unclear. Factors may include loss of suitable habitat from logging and fire suppression, fragmentation of habitat, and disturbance and mortality from roads. Wildlife observations are scant and distribution and populations of fishers are not known within the perimeters of the Front Country Fires but it is likely that fishers occur suitable habitat exists.

Potential Impacts from the Front Country Fires. The mixed chaparral vegetation community lack most of the habitat characteristics typical of areas sustaining fishers which makes up a large portion of the Front Country Fires. Lands within the burn perimeters with primary habitat components of conifer or conifer/hardwood forests is suitable habitat for fishers. Due to the mosaic pattern and typically low to moderate burn severity of the fire burn in this vegetation type, post-fire planting of conifers and appropriate deciduous trees is not necessary for the area to develop the habitat characteristics normally associated with fisher use. The Front Country Fires left snags, which will create downed logs, cavities, and upturned trees for future natal denning for fisher.

Wildlife Protected through other Acts of Legislation

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

Both species are designated as Fully Protected under the California Fish and Game Code. The Bald Eagle is listed as Endangered by the State of California and the Golden Eagle is a California species of Concern. Additionally, both species are protected under The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, The Lacey Act and The Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Potential Impacts from the Front Country Fires. Bald eagles occur around Whiskeytown and Shasta Dam Reservoir. No bald eagles were reported within the area immediately prior to or during the Motion Fire and current documented use of the area is limited to stands of trees adjacent to Shasta and Whiskeytown reservoirs. Use of the area consists of nesting, foraging and roosting. Within the Motion Fire potential nesting, roosting or perch sites may have been lost on both the interior and perimeter of the fire. Since the fire, bald eagles have been documented flying over the Motion Fire.

Fish are a major prey item in the bald eagle diet, which occur in the reservoirs and perennial streams adjacent to and downstream from the burn area. The potential impacts to the fish population are minimal within the reservoirs and no effects are expected.

Golden eagles nest in Cottonwood Creek drainage and their diet typically includes rabbits, hares and small rodents but also includes other small mammals, reptiles, birds and carrion. The Golden eagle nests on cliffs and in large trees near open areas. Golden eagles often maintain alternative nest sites and old nests are often reused (Zeiner et al. 1990). The golden eagle needs open areas for hunting.

Based upon site reconnaissance, vegetation in many of the areas within multiple fire perimeters are currently resprouting. Resprouting of new vegetation will serve to nourish existing populations of prey in the Front Country Fires perimeter. Due to the mosaic pattern of the burn it is likely that the Golden eagle

will benefit from the burns through increased prey abundance which is expected to occur in the years following the fires.

Migratory Birds

A suite of avian species that are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act some of which include Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), Northern goshawk, (*Accipiter gentilis*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*) and the yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia brewsteri*) have the potential to occur within the fire perimeters of the Front Country Fires. Additionally, some of these species, such as the Northern goshawk and the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) are considered sensitive species by the BLM or FS.

Potential Impacts from the Front Country Fires: Depending upon the species, effects from the Front Country Fires to migratory birds can be short and long term, positive or negative. Many species will benefit from the additional habitat created, such as bird species that nest, breed and forage in burned areas, however riparian obligate birds that require dense brush will be negatively impacted in certain parts of their range due to habitat loss. Considering that less than 10% of the fire burned at a high severity rating, the fire burned in a mosaic pattern of unburned and burned patches of differing severity, resprouting of vegetation is occurring and it was towards the end of the breeding season when fledging birds should be mobile, the beneficial effects to a suite of habitats used by multiple species by the Front Country Fires is greater than the potential short-term habitat loss.

BLM Sensitive Species and Federal Species of Concern

Foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*)

Foothill yellow-legged frogs are dependent on permanent water and are found in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats throughout the Front Country Fires.

Potential Impacts from the Front Country Fires: The Front Country Fires burned some riparian habitats along multiple creeks that are inhabited by foothill yellow-legged frogs. There were no reports of frog fatalities by survey teams and none were reported by other sources.

The post-fire increase in sediment will likely negatively affect yellow-legged frogs. Increases in sedimentation will adversely impact egg masses, tadpoles, and adults. Long-term negative impacts may be decreased by use of accepted soil stabilization techniques where possible. Dozer lines and handlines should also be rehabilitated to decrease post-fire erosion and sedimentation. Caution should also be taken to insure that post-fire chemical treatment of invasive plant species does not impact water quality.

Federal Species of Concern

Northwestern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*)

The northwestern pond turtle is associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitat types (Zeiner et al. 1988). Pond turtles require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of floating vegetation or open mud banks. Hibernation in colder areas is passed underwater in bottom mud. Oviposition occurs in suitable nest sites and may occur in sandy beaches or on hillsides.

Potential Impacts from Front Country Fires: The area along riparian areas that burned during the Front Country Fires serves as habitat for the northwestern pond turtle. The Front Country Fires likely had little direct impact to pond turtles, however some nest sites were likely destroyed by the heat associated with high intensity fires. Post-fire conditions may actually be more favorable for pond turtle nesting as more sunlight reaches the forest floor. Minor indirect effects due to a short term decrease in post-fire forage may be likely.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS (non-specification related)

A. Fire Suppression Rehabilitation

1. Management: Determine where dozer line and other earth moving activities occurred and rehabilitate as necessary to prevent undue degradation of lands where fire suppression activities occurred.
2. Management: On the identified dozer line in designated critical habitat seed, or plant to prevent permanent impairment of designated Critical habitat for NSO.
3. Monitoring: Monitor dozer-lines and other adjoining areas where heavy machinery was used in fire suppression activities for degradation or unauthorized use of lands

B. Emergency Stabilization

1. Management: If used, ensure all materials used to stabilize slopes are certified “weed-free”.
2. Monitoring: Conduct assessments of Critical Habitat in those areas affected by emergency stabilization treatments.

C. Management Recommendations

1. Emergency consultation should be completed by BLM and FS Biologists.
2. Ensure any mine closures include bat friendly gates in bat habitat should this action be taken in the future.
3. Conduct post fire species surveys to identify potential fire effects to herpetofauna and other sensitive species.

DETERMINATIONS OF EFFECT TO THREATENED SPECIES

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL (NSO)

FIRE EFFECTS: It was determined that if owls were present in the fire area during the incidents they may have experienced direct, negative effects. However, given the low fire severity within the habitats used by NSO it is likely that no owls were in the units when they burned. Therefore, the determination of the fire effects to northern spotted owl is may affect, not likely adversely affect.

The Front Country Fires contain critical habitat but the burning of this should not affect NSO populations based on the minimal amount which was consumed and the low burn severity at which it burned. Therefore, the determination of the fire effects to northern spotted owl critical habitat is may affect, not likely adversely affect.

SUPPRESSION ACTION EFFECTS: Although suppression activities should have no effect to NSO. the creation of approximately 5 miles of dozer line in critical habitat has the potential to adversely affect the species habitat. This modification, due to the stand size and location of the dozer line is not expected to modify the use of this habitat at the functional habitat scale. Therefore, the determination of suppression action effects may affect, not likely to adversely affect.

PROPOSED EMERGENCY STABILIZATION ACTION EFFECTS: No suppression rehabilitation or emergency stabilization actions will adversely affect NSO or their critical habitat although some proposed stabilization measures, such as those associated with revegetation, would be beneficial. The determination for Northern Spotted Owl and their designated critical habitat is may affect, not likely to adversely affect.

V. CONSULTATIONS

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VI. REFERENCES

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VII. ATTACHMENTS

- U. S. FWS Species list dated August 1, 2008 for the Front Country Fires
- T&E Species and Critical Habitat Map