

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial Wildlife Species Analysis

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Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

Table 1 displays the threatened and endangered species that are documented or suspected to occur on the National Forest System units within the project area, whether they are a distinct population segment, have critical habitat, a recovery plan, are covered by the ARBO II, and what habitat type they are associated with.

Table 1. Threatened and endangered species information for the project area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Distinct Population Segment	Federal Status*	Date Listed	Critical Habitat	Recovery Plan	Documented	Suspected	Covered by ARBO II	Habitat Association
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Marbled murrelet	Not applicable	Threatened	1992	Revised Designated 2011	Final 1997	Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Olympic, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Siuslaw	Not applicable	Yes	Coniferous forest; ocean
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	Western snowy plover	Pacific Coastal Population	Threatened	1993	Revised Designated 2012	Final 2007	Siuslaw	Not applicable	No	Ocean shoreline
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed cuckoo	Western U.S.	Threatened	10/3/2014	Proposed 2014	Not applicable	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area, Oregon	Not applicable	No	Dense willow and cottonwood stands in river floodplains.
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	Northern spotted owl	Not applicable	Threatened	1990	Revised Designated 2012	Final 2008; Revised 2011	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Olympic, Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Mt. Hood, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Siuslaw, Umpqua, Willamette	Not applicable	Yes	Hardwood and coniferous forest
<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	Oregon spotted frog	Not applicable	Threatened	9/29/2014	Proposed 9/26/2013 & 6/18/2014	None	Gifford Pinchot, Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Mt. Hood, Willamette	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington),	No	Lake, wetlands, slow moving stream
<i>Canis lupus</i> (Outside Northern Rocky Mtn.)	Gray wolf	Outside Northern Rocky Mtn.	Endangered	1978	None in OR or WA	None	Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Fremont-Winema, Malheur, Rogue River Siskiyou	Deschutes	Yes	Forest, woodland, grasslands

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

Scientific Name	Common Name	Distinct Population Segment	Federal Status*	Date Listed	Critical Habitat	Recovery Plan	Documented	Suspected	Covered by ARBO II	Habitat Association
<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Wolverine	Not applicable	Proposed	2013	None	None	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Colville, Gifford Pinchot, Malheur, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Wallowa-Whitman	Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Malheur, Mt. Hood, Ochoco, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Siuslaw, Umatilla, Umpqua, Willamette	No	Alpine, tundra, taiga, boreal forest, coniferous, mixed, and deciduous woodlands, bogs, open mountain, tundra
<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Canada lynx	Not applicable	Threatened	2000	Designated 2014	None	Colville, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman	Malheur	Yes	Dense boreal forest
<i>Pekania pennantia</i> (West coast)	Pacific fisher	West Coast	Proposed	10/7/2014	None	None	Olympic, Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Umpqua, Willamette	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee	No	Coniferous forest
<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>	Woodland caribou	Not applicable	Endangered	1983	Designated 2012	Final 1994	Colville	Not applicable	Yes	Coniferous forest
<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Grizzly bear	Not applicable	Threatened	1975	Proposed 1976	Final 1993	Colville, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee	Gifford Pinchot	Yes	Coniferous forest, meadow, open plains
<i>Euphydryas editha taylori</i>	Taylor's checkerspot	Not applicable	Endangered	2013	Designated 2013	Final 2010	Olympic	Not applicable	No	Open grassland; grass/oak woodland
<i>Speyeria zerene hippolyta</i>	Oregon silverspot butterfly	Not applicable	Threatened	1980	Designated 1980	Final 2001	Siuslaw	Not applicable	No	Coastal prairie

Table 2 lists sensitive species documented or suspected to occur in the Pacific Northwest Region, along with their habitat type associations.

Table 2. Sensitive species documented or suspected to occur in the Pacific Northwest Region

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Regional Status	Documented	Suspected	Habitat Association
<i>Gonidea angulata</i>	Western ridged mussel	Mollusk	Sensitive	Fremont-Winema, Malheur, Umatilla (Oregon)	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Gifford Pinchot, Ochoco, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Siuslaw, Umpqua, Wallowa-Whitman	Aquatic
<i>Pisidium ultramontanum</i>	Montane peaclam	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema	None	Aquatic
<i>Branchinecta campestris</i>	Pocket pouch fairy shrimp	Crustacean	WA-Sensitive	None	Okanogan-Wenatchee	Aquatic (temporary lakes and ponds)
<i>Colligyrus depressus</i>	Harney Basin duskysnail	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema, Malheur, Ochoco	None	Aquatic
<i>Colligyrus greggi</i>	Rocky Mountain duskysnail	Mollusk	Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Malheur, Mt. Hood	None	Aquatic
<i>Fisherola nuttalli</i>	Shortface lanx	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive/ WA- Strategic	Wallowa-Whitman	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Malheur, Ochoco, Umatilla,	Aquatic
<i>Flumicola fuscus</i>	Columbia pebblesnail	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive/ WA-Strategic	Wallowa-Whitman	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington),	Aquatic
<i>Flumicola modoci</i>	Modoc pebblesnail	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema	None	Aquatic
<i>Flumicola turbiniformis</i>	Turban pebblesnail	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema	None	Aquatic
<i>Flumicola virens</i>	Olympia pebblesnail	Mollusk	Sensitive	Olympic, Willamette	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington), Siuslaw	Aquatic
<i>Helisoma newberryi</i>	Great basin ramshorn	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema	None	Aquatic
<i>Helminthoglypta hertleini</i>	Oregon shoulderband	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Umpqua	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Aquatic

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<i>Juga acutifilosa</i>	Scalloped juga	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	None	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Aquatic
<i>Juga hemphilli</i> ssp. nov. (<i>indian ford</i>)	Indian ford juga	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Deschutes	Ochoco	Aquatic
<i>Lanx alta</i>	Highcap lanx	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema, Umpqua	Rogue River-Siskiyou, Siuslaw	Aquatic
<i>Pyrgulopsis archimedis</i>	Archimedes springsnail	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema	None	Aquatic
<i>Pyrgulopsis robusta</i>	Jackson Lake springsnail	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	None	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon),	Aquatic
<i>Taylorconcha insperata</i>	A freshwater snail	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Wallowa-Whitman	None	Aquatic
<i>Valvata mergella</i>	Rams-horn valvata	Mollusk	WA-Sensitive	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	None	Aquatic
<i>Vorticifex effusus diagonalis</i>	Lined ramshorn	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema	None	Aquatic
<i>Vorticifex klamathensis klamathensis</i>	Klamath ramshorn	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema	None	Aquatic
<i>Planorbella oregonensis</i>	Borax Lake ramshorn	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Wallowa-Whitman	None	Aquatic (Borax Lake)
<i>Pristinicola hemphilli</i>	Pristine springsnail	Mollusk	WA-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Malheur, Mt. Hood, Ochoco, Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman	Deschutes, Rogue River-Siskiyou	Aquatic, primarily springs and seeps
<i>Littorina subrotundata</i>	Newcomb's littorine snail	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	None	Siuslaw	Marine
<i>Pomatiopsis binneyi</i>	Robust walker	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Rogue River-Siskiyou	None	Riparian
<i>Pomatiopsis californica</i>	Pacific walker	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Siuslaw	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Riparian
<i>Vespericola sierranus</i>	Siskiyou hesperian	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Umpqua	None	Riparian
<i>Vertigo andrusiana</i>	Pacific vertigo	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive/ WA-Strategic	Fremont-Winema	Olympic	Riparian, terrestrial

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<i>Prophysaon coeruleum</i>	Blue-gray tail-dropper	Mollusk	WA-Sensitive	Gifford Pinchot	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington), Okanogan-Wenatchee	Riparian: floodplains, margins, seeps
<i>Carinacauda stormi</i>	Cascades axetail slug	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Mt. Hood, Willamette	Umpqua	Terrestrial
<i>Cryptomastix devia</i>	Puget oregonian	Mollusk	Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon), Gifford Pinchot, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Olympic, Mt. Hood	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington), Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Terrestrial
<i>Cryptomastix hendersoni</i>	Columbia Gorge oregonian	Mollusk	Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington), Umatilla	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon), Gifford Pinchot, Wallowa-Whitman	Terrestrial
<i>Cryptomastix populi</i>	Poplar oregonian	Mollusk	Sensitive	None	Umatilla (Oregon), Wallowa-Whitman	Terrestrial
<i>Helicodiscus salmonaceus</i>	Salmon coil	Mollusk	OR-Strategic/ WA-Sensitive	None	Umatilla	Terrestrial
<i>Hemphillia burringtoni</i>	Keeled jumping-slug	Mollusk	OR-Strategic/ WA-Sensitive	Olympic, Siuslaw	None	Terrestrial
<i>Hemphillia malonei</i>	Malone jumping-slug	Mollusk	WA-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington), Gifford Pinchot	Olympic	Terrestrial
<i>Magnipelta mycophaga</i>	Magnum mantleslug	Mollusk	WA-Sensitive	Colville	None	Terrestrial
<i>Megomphix lutarius</i>	Umatilla megomphix	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive/ WA-Strategic	Umatilla (Oregon), Wallowa-Whitman	Umatilla (Washington)	Terrestrial
<i>Polygyrella polygyrella</i>	Humped coin	Mollusk	OR-Strategic/ WA-Sensitive	Umatilla (Washington)	Umatilla (Oregon), Wallowa-Whitman	Terrestrial
<i>Pristiloma crateris</i>	Crater Lake tightcoil	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Mt. Hood, Umatilla (Oregon), Umpqua, Willamette	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Terrestrial
<i>Radiodiscus abietum</i>	Fir pinwheel	Mollusk	Sensitive	Colville, Umatilla	None	Terrestrial

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<i>Pristiloma pilsbryi</i>	Crowned tightcoil	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive/ WA-Strategic	None	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Hood	Terrestrial, moist or riparian, often coastal
<i>Pristiloma johnsoni</i>	Broadwhorl tightcoil	Mollusk	OR-Strategic/ WA-Sensitive	Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Willamette	Gifford Pinchot, Olympic, Mt. Hood, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Siuslaw, Umpqua	Terrestrial, moist, often coastal
<i>Oreohelix variabilis</i>	Dalles mountainsnail	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	None	Deschutes, Ochoco	Terrestrial, often near springs and seeps
<i>Oreohelix variabilis</i> ssp. nov. (<i>Deschutes</i>)	Deschutes mountainsnail	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	None	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon)	Terrestrial, often near springs and seeps
<i>Pristiloma idahoense</i>	Thinlip tightcoil	Mollusk	OR-Strategic/ WA-Sensitive	Umatilla (Washington)	Colville, Umatilla (Oregon)	Terrestrial, often near water
<i>Monadenia fidelis flava</i>	Green sideband	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Rogue River-Siskiyou	None	Terrestrial, often riparian
<i>Monadenia fidelis minor</i>	Dalles sideband	Mollusk	Sensitive	Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Hood	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington)	Terrestrial, often riparian
<i>Monadenia fidelis</i> ssp. nov. (<i>Deschutes</i>)	Deschutes sideband	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	None	None	Terrestrial, often riparian
<i>Monadenia fidelis</i> ssp. nov. (<i>Modoc Rim</i>)	Modoc Rim sideband	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema, Rogue River-Siskiyou	None	Terrestrial, often riparian
<i>Pristiloma wascoense</i>	Shiny tightcoil	Mollusk	Sensitive	Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Deschutes, Mt. Hood	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Malheur, Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman	Terrestrial, often riparian
<i>Oreohelix junii</i>	Grand coulee mountainsnail	Mollusk	WA-Sensitive	Okanogan-Wenatchee	None	Terrestrial, often subterranean
<i>Oreohelix strigosa delicata</i>	Blue mountainsnail	Mollusk	OR-Sensitive/ WA-Strategic	None	Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman	Terrestrial, often subterranean
<i>Vespericola depressa</i>	Dalles hesperian	Mollusk	Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington), Deschutes, Mt. Hood	Gifford Pinchot, Rogue River-Siskiyou	Terrestrial: spring and seep edges, moist places

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Regional Status	Documented	Suspected	Habitat Association
<i>Agonum belleri</i>	Beller's ground beetle	Insect	OR-Sensitive/ WA-Strategic	Mt. Hood	Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Olympic	Aquatic: sphagnum bogs
<i>Cicindela hirticollis couleensis</i>	Hairy necked tiger beetle	Insect	OR-Sensitive/ WA-Strategic	None	Colville	Riparian: large river beaches e.g. Columbia, Snake, Salmon
<i>Cicindela hirticollis siuslawensis</i>	Siuslaw sand tiger beetle	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Siuslaw	None	Riparian: ocean beaches at river mouths
<i>Bombus franklini</i>	Franklin's bumble bee	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Rogue River-Siskiyou	None	Southern Oregon (RRS) where pollen and nectar sources are abundant
<i>Bombus frigidus</i>	Frigid bumble bee	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee	Colville	Tundra/Taiga, Boreal Forest, mountain meadow habitat
<i>Bombus morrisoni</i>	Morrisoni bumble bee	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Wallowa-Whitman, Willamette	Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Malheur, Ochoco, Umatilla (Oregon)	Open dry scrub
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	Western bumble bee	Insect	Sensitive	Colville, Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Olympic, Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Malheur, Mt. Hood, Ochoco, Umatilla, Umpqua, Wallowa-Whitman, Willamette	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Terrestrial; anywhere flower sources are available
<i>Bombus suckleyi</i>	Suckley cuckoo bumble bee	Insect	Sensitive	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Mt. Hood, Wallowa-Whitman, Willamette	Colville, Gifford Pinchot, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Umatilla	Terrestrial; where other bumble bees are abundant with Aster, Chrysothamnus, Cirsium, and Solidago resources
<i>Bombus vagans</i>	Half-black bumble bee	Insect	WA-Sensitive	None	Colville, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Umatilla (Washington)	Terrestrial; WA
<i>Boloria astarte</i>	Astarte fritillary	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Okanogan-Wenatchee	None	Windswept, barren, alpine and arctic ridges
<i>Boloria bellona</i>	Meadow fritillary	Insect	OR-Strategic/ WA-Sensitive	Colville, Okanogan-Wenatchee	Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman	Usually wet places marshes, wet aspen groves

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<i>Boloria freija</i>	Freija fritillary	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Okanogan-Wenatchee	None	Open bogs, taiga, tundra, edges of open black spruce bogs, pine forests.
<i>Boloria selene</i>	Silver-bordered fritillary	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Malheur, Ochoco, Wallowa-Whitman	Deschutes	Wet meadows, bogs, marshes
<i>Callophrys gryneus chalcosiva</i>	Barry's hairstreak	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Umatilla (Washington)	Gifford Pinchot	Bluffs, open fields, barrens, dry or rocky open places almost always found near or on junipers
<i>Callophrys gryneus rosneri</i>	Rosner's hairstreak	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Colville	None	Forest edges and clearings, roadsides, shorelines meadows, and city gardens with <i>Thuja plicata</i>
<i>Callophrys johnsoni</i>	Johnson's hairstreak	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Olympic, Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Mt. Hood, Ochoco, Umatilla, Umpqua, Wallowa-Whitman, Willamette	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Malheur, Ochoco, Umatilla,	Coniferous forests, especially old-growth
<i>Callophrys nelsoni</i>	Nelson's hairstreak	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Colville	None	Openings in coniferous forest
<i>Colias christina sullivanii</i>	Sullivan's sulphur	Insect	OR-Sensitive	None	Malheur	Open areas including meadows, sagebrush flats, conifer forest openings, power-line cuts, prairies.
<i>Colias nastes</i>	Labrador sulphur	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Okanogan-Wenatchee	None	Arctic and alpine tundra
<i>Colias occidentalis pseudochristina</i>	Intermountain sulphur	Insect	OR-Sensitive/ WA-Strategic	Wallowa-Whitman	Umatilla	Open areas including meadows, sagebrush flats, conifer forest openings, power-line cuts
<i>Cupido comyntas</i>	Eastern tailed blue	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Colville	None	Many open, sunny places including weedy areas and disturbed habitats
<i>Euphydryas gillettii</i>	Gillette checkerspot	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Wallowa-Whitman	Umatilla (Oregon)	Open, moist conifer forests; moist meadows; streamsides.

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<i>Habrodais grunus</i>	Golden hairstreak	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Gifford Pinchot	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington), Olympic	Oak woodland, canyons, mountain ridges
<i>Hesperia colorado oregonia</i>	Oregon branded skipper	Insect	OR-Sensitive	None	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Sunny open areas, forest openings and edges, meadows, fields, roadsides, trails, grassy slopes, alpine
<i>Lycaena cupreus</i>	Lustrous copper	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Okanogan-Wenatchee	Umatilla (Washington)	Mountain meadows, sagebrush flats, glacial cirques, rocky treeless areas.
<i>Lycaena mariposa charlottensis</i>	Makah copper	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Olympic	None	Low elevation, coastal and inland peat bog habitat where native cranberries are present
<i>Ochlodes yuma</i>	Yuma skipper	Insect	OR-Sensitive/ WA-Strategic	Wallowa-Whitman	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington)	Freshwater marshes, stream courses, oases, ponds, seeps, sloughs, springs, and canals
<i>Oeneis chryxus valerata</i>	Olympic arctic	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Olympic	None	Open grassy, rocky, and woodland areas; meadows; alpine tundra.
<i>Oeneis melissa</i>	Melissa arctic	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee	None	Tundra, talus slopes, rocky summits and saddles, frost-heaved clear-cuts
<i>Philotiella leona</i>	Leona's little blue butterfly	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema	None	Ash fields with low scrubby vegetation and open areas of ash
<i>Plebejus icarioides blackmorei</i>	Puget blue	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Olympic	None	Puget Trough prairies, roadside grasslands, forest openings, alpine meadows, nearby forest edges and openings
<i>Plebejus lupini spangelatus</i>	Lupine blue butterfly	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Olympic	None	Dry alpine meadows and edges of talus fields where the larval hostplant (<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i>) occurs

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<i>Plebejus podarce klamathensis</i>	Gray-blue butterfly	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Umpqua	Willamette	High elevation wet montane meadows from 1554 m to over 1981 m
<i>Plebejus saepiolus littoralis</i>	Coastal greenish blue butterfly	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Siuslaw	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Lower elevations in sand dunes and salt spray meadows along the coast
<i>Polites mardon</i>	Mardon skipper	Insect	Sensitive	Gifford Pinchot, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Rogue River-Siskiyou	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Fremont-Winema, Mt. Hood, Umpqua, Willamette	Grasslands at low elevations in the Cascades; the alpine, especially on serpentine soil
<i>Polites peckius</i>	Peck's skipper	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Colville, Okanogan-Wenatchee,	None	Many open grassy habitats including meadows, prairies, lawns, marshes, landfills, roadsides, vacant lots, and power line right-of-ways
<i>Polites themistocles</i>	Tawny-edged skipper	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Colville, Okanogan-Wenatchee	None	Moist grassy areas including prairie swales, pastures, lawns, roadsides, and vacant lots
<i>Speyeria coronis coronis</i>	Coronis fritillary	Insect	OR-Sensitive	None	Rogue River-Siskiyou, Umpqua	Mountain slopes, foothills, prairie valleys, chaparral, sagebrush, forest openings
<i>Speyeria egleis</i>	Great basin fritillary	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Umatilla (Washington)	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Gifford Pinchot, Okanogan-Wenatchee	Mountain meadows, forest openings, exposed rocky ridges.
<i>Speyeria zerene bremnerii</i>	Valley silverspot	Insect	OR-Strategic/ WA-Sensitive	Olympic, Siuslaw	Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Willamette	Native prairies and windy peaks with nearby forest openings
<i>Aeshna sitchensis</i>	Zigzag darner	Insect	Sensitive	Colville, Gifford Pinchot, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Deschutes, Mt. Hood, Willamette	None	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult
<i>Aeshna subarctica</i>	Subarctic darner	Insect	Sensitive	Colville, Mt. Hood	Gifford Pinchot, Okanogan-Wenatchee	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult

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<i>Coenagrion interrogatum</i>	Subarctic bluet	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Colville	Okanogan-Wenatchee	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult
<i>Gomphus lynnae</i>	Columbia clubtail	Insect	WA-Sensitive	None	Malheur, Ochoco, Umatilla	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult
<i>Somatochlora franklini</i>	Delicate emerald	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Colville	None	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult
<i>Somatochlora whitehousei</i>	Whitehouse emerald	Insect	WA-Sensitive	Colville	None	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult
<i>Chloealtis aspasma</i>	Siskiyou short-horned grasshopper	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Fremont-Winema, Umpqua	Grassland/herbaceous habitats near elderberry
<i>Nanonemoura wahkeena</i>	Wahkeena Falls flightless stonefly	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon)	None	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult
<i>Allomyia scotti</i>	Scott's apatanian caddisfly	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Mt. Hood	None	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult
<i>Farula constricta</i>	A caddisfly	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon)	None	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult
<i>Neothremma andersoni</i>	Columbia Gorge caddisfly	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon)	None	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult
<i>Rhyacophila chandleri</i>	A caddisfly	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Deschutes, Umpqua, Willamette	None	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult
<i>Rhyacophila haddocki</i>	Haddock's rhyacophilan caddisfly	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Siuslaw	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult
<i>Rhyacophila leechi</i>	A caddisfly	Insect	OR-Sensitive	Willamette	None	Aquatic larvae, riparian adult
<i>Driloleirus americanus</i>	Giant palouse earthworm	Annelid	WA-Sensitive	Okanogan-Wenatchee	Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Umatilla (Washington)	Palouse grassland
<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	Northern leopard frog	Amphibian	OR-Sensitive/ WA-Strategic	None	Fremont-Winema, Colville	Aquatic
<i>Rana boylei</i>	Foothill yellow-legged frog	Amphibian	OR-Sensitive	Rogue River-Siskiyou, Umpqua	Siuslaw, Willamette	Aquatic
<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Columbia spotted frog	Amphibian	OR-Sensitive (Great Basin DPS)	None	None	Aquatic

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Regional Status	Documented	Suspected	Habitat Association
<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Columbia spotted frog	Amphibian	OR-Sensitive	Malheur, Ochoco, Umatilla (Oregon), Wallowa-Whitman	Deschutes, Fremont-Winema	Aquatic
<i>Rhyacotriton cascadae</i>	Cascade torrent salamander	Amphibian	WA-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington), Gifford Pinchot	None	Aquatic
<i>Rhyacotriton olympicus</i>	Olympic torrent salamander	Amphibian	WA-Sensitive	Olympic	None	Aquatic
<i>Dicamptodon copei</i>	Cope's giant salamander	Amphibian	OR-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon), Mt. Hood	None	Aquatic larvae, terrestrial adult
<i>Ascaphus montanus</i>	Rocky mountain tailed frog	Amphibian	Sensitive	Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman	None	Aquatic, usually feed riparian
<i>Plethodon vandykei</i>	Van dyke's salamander	Amphibian	WA-Sensitive	Gifford Pinchot, Olympic	Mt. Baker Snoqualmie	Riparian, often terrestrial
<i>Plethodon larselli</i>	Larch mountain salamander	Amphibian	Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Mt. Hood	None	Lava talus slopes in Douglas fir stands
<i>Plethodon stormi</i>	Siskiyou mountains salamander	Amphibian	OR-Sensitive	Rogue River-Siskiyou	None	Rocky talus slopes in areas of dense mature and late-seral forest
<i>Aneides flavipunctatus</i>	Black salamander	Amphibian	OR-Sensitive	Rogue River-Siskiyou	None	Terrestrial, some riparian use
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	Western pond turtle	Reptile	Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Fremont-Winema, Mt. Hood, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Siuslaw, Umpqua, Willamette	Okanogan-Wenatchee	Aquatic
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Painted turtle	Reptile	OR-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon)	None	Aquatic

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Regional Status	Documented	Suspected	Habitat Association
<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	California mountain kingsnake	Reptile	WA-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington)	None	Moist open coniferous forests, oak woodlands, riparian woodland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, open wooded areas where there are rocks or rotting logs
<i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>	Striped whipsnake	Reptile	WA-Sensitive	None	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington)	shrublands, arid Grasslands, sagebrush flats, canyons, pinyon-juniper woodland, pine-oak woodland, and rocky stream courses
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat	Mammal	OR-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon), Fremont-Winema, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Siuslaw	Deschutes, Malheur, Umpqua, Willamette	Rocky, Mountainous Areas Near water; open, sparsely vegetated grasslands,
<i>Arborimus longicaudus</i>	Oregon red tree vole	Mammal	OR-Sensitive (North Oregon Coast DPS)	Siuslaw	None	Mesic old- growth Douglas-fir, grand fir, Sitka spruce, or western hemlock forest
<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i> (Outside Columbia Basin)	Pygmy rabbit	Mammal	OR-Sensitive (Outside Columbia Basin DPS)	None	Fremont-Winema, Malheur, Ochoco	Sagebrush plains
<i>Canis lupus</i> (Northern Rocky Mtn.)	Gray wolf	Mammal	Sensitive (Northern Rocky Mountain DPS)	Colville, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Malheur, Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman	None	Forest, woodland, grasslands
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	Mammal	OR-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Colville, Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Olympic, Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Mt. Hood, Malheur, Ochoco, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Umatilla, Umpqua, Wallowa-Whitman, Willamette	None	Coniferous forests, woodlands, deciduous riparian woodland, semi-desert, montane shrublands

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Regional Status	Documented	Suspected	Habitat Association
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Spotted bat	Mammal	OR-Sensitive	None	Deschutes, Wallowa-Whitman	Ponderosa Pine forests, and marshlands
<i>Marmota olympus</i>	Olympic marmot	Mammal	WA-Sensitive	Olympic	None	Timberline on subalpine and alpine meadows and talus slopes
<i>Martes caurina</i>	Pacific marten	Mammal	Sensitive (Coastal population DPS)	Olympic, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Siuslaw	None	Coniferous forests and deciduous forests with high canopy closure
<i>Myotis keenii</i>	Keen's myotis	Mammal	WA-Sensitive	Olympic	Gifford Pinchot	Mature coastal forest on Olympic
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown myotis	Mammal	WA-Sensitive	Colville, Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Olympic, Umatilla (Washington)	None	forested lands near water
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis	Mammal	OR-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon), Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Mt. Hood, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Siuslaw, Umatilla (Oregon), Umpqua, Wallowa-Whitman, Willamette	Malheur	Oak, pinion, and juniper woodlands, ponderosa pine forest, deserts, grasslands, and other woodlands
<i>Neotamias ruficaudus</i>	Red-tailed chipmunk	Mammal	WA-Sensitive	Colville	None	Spruce-fir, cedar-hemlock, ponderosa pine, riparian, pine/spruce/rhododendron/blueberry at margins of timberline meadows
<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	Mountain goat	Mammal	WA-Sensitive	Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Umatilla (Washington)	None	Alpine and sub-alpine mountains
<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	Bighorn sheep	Mammal	WA-Sensitive	Okanogan-Wenatchee, Umatilla (Washington)	None	Remote mountain and desert regions; semiopen, precipitous terrain with rocky slopes, ridges, and cliffs or rugged canyons

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Regional Status	Documented	Suspected	Habitat Association
<i>Ovis canadensis canadensis</i>	Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep	Mammal	OR-Sensitive	Okanogan-Wenatchee	None	Remote mountain and desert regions; semiopen, precipitous terrain with rocky slopes, ridges, and cliffs or rugged canyons
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	Pacific fisher	Mammal	Sensitive	Olympic, Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Umpqua, Willamette	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Okanogan-Wenatchee, Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman	Low- to mid-elevation coniferous and mixed conifer, hardwood forests
<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	Western gray squirrel	Mammal	WA-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington), Okanogan-Wenatchee	None	Oak-conifer woodlands, mixed conifer forests, sycamore, cottonwood and walnut mixed forest.
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Pygmy shrew	Mammal	WA-Sensitive	Colville	None	Moist boreal forest
<i>Sorex preblei</i>	Preble's shrew	Mammal	WA-Sensitive	Umatilla (Washington)	None	Arid and semiarid shrub-grass associations, openings in montane coniferous forests dominated by sagebrush, willow-fringed creeks, marshes
<i>Vulpes vulpes cascadenis</i>	Cascade red fox	Mammal	WA-Sensitive	Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee	None	Dry, mixed landscape, with abundant edge of scrub and woodland
<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	Sierra Nevada red fox	Mammal	OR-Sensitive	Deschutes, Mt. Hood, Umpqua, Willamette	None	Forests and rugged alpine landscapes/ lodgepole pine forests and meadows
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern goshawk	Bird	WA-Sensitive	Colville, Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Olympic, Umatilla (Washington)	None	Deciduous and coniferous forests
<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Clark's grebe	Bird	WA-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington)	None	Lake/open water
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	Bird	OR-Sensitive	Deschutes, Fremont-Winema	Ochoco, Rogue River-Siskiyou	Wet marsh

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Regional Status	Documented	Suspected	Habitat Association
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper sparrow	Bird	OR-Sensitive	None	Malheur	Grassland, upland meadows, pastures, hayfields
<i>Anser albifrons elgasi</i>	Tule goose	Bird	OR-Sensitive	Deschutes	None	Wetlands
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland sandpiper	Bird	OR-Sensitive	Malheur, Wallowa-Whitman	Fremont-Winema, Ochoco, Umatilla (Oregon)	Grasslands; Prairie
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead	Bird	OR-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon), Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Malheur, Mt. Hood, Ochoco, Umpqua, Wallowa-Whitman, Willamette	None	Lake/open water
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous hawk	Bird	WA-Sensitive	None	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington)	Arid/Semi-arid grassland
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	Lesser goldfinch	Bird	WA-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington)	None	Oak, Cottonwood, Willow habitats
<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Greater sage-grouse	Bird	Sensitive	Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Malheur, Ochoco, Wallowa-Whitman	None	Sage brush steppe
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow rail	Bird	OR-Sensitive	Deschutes, Fremont-Winema,	Umpqua	Fresh and brackish marshes
<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Trumpeter swan	Bird	OR-Sensitive	None	None	Lake/ open water
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Black swift	Bird	OR-Sensitive	Umpqua, Wallowa-Whitman, Willamette	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon),	Forested areas near water
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	Bird	Sensitive	Malheur	None	Hayfields; meadows
<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	Gray flycatcher	Bird	WA-Sensitive	Okanogan-Wenatchee	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington)	Sagebrush plains; Pinyon; Juniper
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	Bird	WA-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington), Colville, Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Olympic	Umatilla (Washington)	Open rock outcrops

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Regional Status	Documented	Suspected	Habitat Association
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common loon	Bird	WA-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington), Colville, Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Olympic	None	Lakes/open water
<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Sandhill crane	Bird	WA-Sensitive	Colville, Okanogan-Wenatchee	None	Wetland
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	Bird	Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Colville, Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Olympic, Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Mt. Hood, Malheur, Ochoco, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Siuslaw, Umatilla, Umpqua, Wallowa-Whitman, Willamette	None	Rivers and open water
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Harlequin duck	Bird	Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Colville, Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Olympic, Deschutes, Mt. Hood, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Umpqua, Wallowa-Whitman, Willamette	None	Riparian forest
<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>	Black rosy finch	Bird	OR-Sensitive	None	Wallowa-Whitman	Cliffs, Rock slides above timberline
<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis wallowa</i>	Wallowa rosy finch	Bird	OR-Sensitive	Wallowa-Whitman	Malheur	Cliffs, Rock slides above timberline
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn woodpecker	Bird	WA-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington)	None	Oak and pine-oak woodlands

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Regional Status	Documented	Suspected	Habitat Association
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis's woodpecker	Bird	Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington), Okanogan-Wenatchee, Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Mt. Hood, Malheur, Ochoco, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Umatilla, Umpqua, Wallowa-Whitman	Colville, Willamette	Forested riversides, Ponderosa pine forests, Garry oak stands.
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated flycatcher	Bird	WA-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington)	None	Riparian forest
<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Long-billed curlew	Bird	WA-Sensitive	None	None	Grassland; Marsh
<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	Mountain quail	Bird	WA-Sensitive	Umatilla (Washington)	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington), Gifford Pinchot	Forest; Chaparral
<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Northern waterthrush	Bird	OR-Sensitive	Deschutes, Willamette	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Forested wetlands
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American white pelican	Bird	Sensitive	Fremont-Winema	None	Lakes/open water, large rivers
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	California brown pelican	Bird	Sensitive	Siuslaw	None	Lakes/open water, large rivers
<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	White-headed woodpecker	Bird	Sensitive	Colville, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Deschutes, Fremont-Winema, Mt. Hood, Malheur, Ochoco, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Umatilla, Umpqua, Wallowa-Whitman, Willamette	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington)	Pine Forest
<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	Green-tailed towhee	Bird	WA-Sensitive	Umatilla (Washington)	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Washington)	Desert Wash
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned grebe	Bird	OR-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon), Ochoco, Umpqua	Deschutes	Lakes/open water
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked grebe	Bird	OR-Sensitive	Fremont-Winema, Umpqua	None	Lakes/open water

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Regional Status	Documented	Suspected	Habitat Association
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple martin	Bird	OR-Sensitive	Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area (Oregon), Siuslaw	Fremont-Winema, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Umpqua, Willamette	Open wetlands/lakes
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great gray owl	Bird	WA-Sensitive	Colville, Okanogan-Wenatchee, Umatilla (Washington)	Gifford Pinchot	Coniferous Forest; mixed Oak Woodland
<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	Sharp-tailed grouse	Bird	WA-Sensitive	None	Okanogan-Wenatchee	Grassland
<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	Bird	OR-Sensitive	Wallowa-Whitman	None	Grassland

Table 3 displays management indicator species on each National Forest System Unit, their habitat indicator description, whether they are analyzed in the environmental assessment, the type of effect that could potentially occur to the species, and the rationale for the effects determination. Note that information for the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area can be found under the Gifford Pinchot National Forest (Washington side of the Columbia Gorge) and the Mount Hood National Forest (Oregon side of the Columbia Gorge).

Notes: * Bald eagle and peregrine falcon were delisted and are now Forest Service sensitive species

**The yellow-bellied sapsucker, listed on the Okanogan plan was taxonomically split into three species in 1983: red-naped sapsucker, red-breasted sapsucker, and yellow-bellied sapsucker, only the red-naped sapsuckers occur in Eastern Washington

Table 3. Summary of management indicator species for each national forest, their habitat descriptions and effects analysis determinations¹

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Colville	Grizzly bear	“Seclusion” habitat within the Selkirk Mountains Grizzly Bear Recovery Area	No	No impact	Project design criteria requires national forest to do a supplemental analysis if and when a project is proposed in the Selkirk Recovery Area OR stay out of security habitat by using seasonal restriction project design criteria
Colville	Woodland caribou	Mature and old growth stands in cedar / hemlock and subalpine fir / spruce cover types within the Selkirk Mountains Woodland Caribou Recovery Area	No	No impact	Project design criteria requires national forest to do a supplemental analysis if and when a project is proposed in the Selkirk Mountains Woodland Caribou Recovery Area
Colville	Rocky mtn. elk	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Colville	deer	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Colville	trout	stream, lake and pond habitats	Yes	See fisheries	See Fisheries
Colville	beaver	Aquatic and riparian habitats associated with low gradient streams, aspen and willows	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and Invasive species; project design criteria for in water work/beaver restoration work

¹ PDC = project design criteria; PA = proposed action; DBH = diameter at breast height

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Colville	Northern bog lemming	High elevation bogs	No	No impact	Project design criteria prohibits any work to be done in bog where species is present
Colville	primary cavity excavators	Standing dead trees (snags)	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Colville	American marten (formerly Pine)	Mature and old-growth mesic conifer habitat, and down trees at moderate to high elevations	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Colville	Barred owl	Lower elevation mature and old-growth forest	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Colville	pileated woodpecker	Mature and old-growth forest in Douglas fir or cedar / hemlock cover types, and large snags and logs	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Colville	Northern three-toed woodpecker	Mature lodgepole pine and subalpine fir forest stands	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Colville	dusky (blue) grouse	Winter habitat - mature trees along ridgetops, nesting habitat - open forest with grass/shrub understory at lower elevations	No	No impact	Proposed action will have no impact on mature trees along ridgetops or open forest with grass/shrub understory
Colville	spruce (Franklin's) grouse	Young lodgepole pine stands with interspersed mature spruce	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Colville	Bald eagle*	Larger trees along larger lakes, rivers and wetlands	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Colville	Great blue heron	Larger trees along larger lakes, rivers and wetlands	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Colville	Northern goshawk	Forest mosaic-all forest communities-medium and large tree family group	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Crooked River Grassland	common flicker	Old growth juniper habitat	No	No impact	Project design criteria prohibits work in juniper older than 150 years. 2. work proposed in juniper younger than 150 years will require a supplemental local analysis

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Crooked River Grassland	Rainbow trout	Aquatic and riparian	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Deschutes	Northern spotted owl	Old Growth Mixed Conifer Forests	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.5. Project design criteria for owls
Deschutes	Bald eagle*	Lakeside with Large Trees	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Deschutes	American peregrine falcon *	Riparian, Cliffs	No	No impact	Proposed action will have no impact on cliffs near riparian areas
Deschutes	Lewis' woodpecker	Ponderosa pine forests, burned forests	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Proposed action will have no impact on existing burned Ponderosa pine forest 2. Project design criteria for Vegetation 3. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Deschutes	White-headed woodpecker	Mature ponderosa pine forests; weak excavator	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Deschutes	Williamson's sapsucker	Mature or old growth conifer forests with open canopy cover; weak excavator	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Deschutes	Red-naped sapsucker	Riparian hardwood forests	Yes	Improved condition	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Deschutes	Downy woodpecker	Riparian hardwood forests	Yes	Improved condition	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Deschutes	Hairy woodpecker	Mixed conifer and ponderosa pine forests	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Deschutes	Three-toed woodpecker	High elevation and lodgepole pine forests	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Deschutes	Black-backed woodpecker	Lodgepole pine forests, burned forests	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Proposed action will have no impact on existing burned Lodgepole pine forest 2. Project design criteria for Vegetation 3. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Deschutes	Northern flicker	Variety of forest types but more associated with forest edges	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Proposed action will have no impact on existing burned Lodgepole pine forest 2. Project design criteria for Vegetation 3. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Deschutes	Pileated woodpecker	Mature to old growth mixed conifer forests	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Deschutes	Northern goshawk	Mature and old-growth forests; especially high canopy closure and large trees	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Deschutes	Cooper's hawk	Similar to goshawk, can also use mature forests with high canopy closure/tree density	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Deschutes	Sharp-shinned hawk	Similar to goshawk in addition to young, dense, even-aged stands	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Deschutes	Great gray owl	Mature and old growth forests associated with openings and meadows	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Deschutes	Great blue heron	Riparian edge habitats including lakes, streams, marshes and estuaries	Yes	Improved condition	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Deschutes	Golden eagle	Large open areas with cliffs and rock outcrops	No	No impact	Proposed action will have no impact on large open areas with cliffs and rock outcrops
Deschutes	Red-tailed hawk	Large snags, open country interspersed with forests	No	No impact	1. Proposed action will have no impact on existing burned Lodgepole pine forest 2. Project design criteria for Vegetation 3. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Deschutes	Osprey	Large snags associated with fish bearing water bodies	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Deschutes	Townsend's big-eared bat	Caves and dwellings	No	No impact	Proposed action will have no impact on caves and dwellings
Deschutes	Wolverine	High Elevation	No	No impact	Proposed action will have no impact on high elevation
Deschutes	American marten (formerly Pine)	Mixed Conifer or High Elevation late successional forests with abundant down woody material	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Deschutes	Elk	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Deschutes	Mule deer	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Deschutes	Common loon	Edges of remote freshwater ponds and lakes	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Deschutes	Pied-billed grebe	Edge of open water in freshwater lakes, ponds, sluggish rivers and marshes	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Horned grebe	Open water with emergent vegetation	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Red-necked Grebe	Lakes and ponds in forested areas	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Eared grebe	Open water with emergent vegetation	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Western grebe	Marshes with open water and lakes and reservoirs with emergent vegetation	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Canada goose	Variety of habitats; shores of lakes, rivers, and reservoirs especially with cattails and bulrushes	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Wood duck	Cavity nester	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Gadwall	Concealed clumps of grasses in meadows or tall grasslands	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	American wigeon	Clumps of grasses or other vegetation near water	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Mallard	Open water with emergent vegetation	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Blue-winged teal	Marshes, lakes, ponds, slow-moving streams	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Deschutes	Cinnamon teal	Cover of vegetation near shoreline	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Northern shoveler	Grassy areas near water	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Northern pintail	Open areas near water	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Green-winged teal	Freshwater marshes with emergent vegetation	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Canvasback	Emergent vegetation	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Redhead	Freshwater marshes and lakes concealed in vegetation	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Ring-necked duck	Thick emergent vegetation on shorelines	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Lesser scaup	Dry grassy areas near lakes at least 10' deep	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Harlequin duck	Shorelines of low gradient streams	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Deschutes	Ruddy duck	Freshwater marshes, lakes, ponds in dense vegetation	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work
Fremont	Mule deer	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Fremont	American marten (formerly Pine)	1. High elevation forests; 2. Lodgepole pine; 3. Mixed Conifer Forests	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation. 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Fremont	Northern goshawk	1. Overmature/Mature Ponderosa Pine; 2. Mixed Conifer	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Fremont	Pileated woodpecker	Overmature/Mature Mixed Conifer	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Fremont	Red-naped sapsucker	Aspen and Deciduous Ecosystems	Yes	Improved condition	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Fremont	Black-backed woodpecker	Overmature/Mature Mixed Conifer	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Fremont	Peregrine falcon*	Threatened or Endangered Species	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being threatened, endangered or sensitive species
Fremont	Bald Eagle*	Threatened or Endangered Species	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being threatened, endangered or sensitive species

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Fremont	Primary cavity excavators	Snag and down wood	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Gifford Pinchot	Northern spotted owl	Species requiring large areas (2,200 acres) of mature and old-growth forest.	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.5. Project design criteria for owls
Gifford Pinchot	Pileated woodpecker	Species requiring moderate-sized areas (300 acres) of mature and old-growth forest.	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Gifford Pinchot	Roosevelt elk	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Gifford Pinchot	American marten (formerly Pine)	Species requiring smaller areas (160 acres) of mature and old-growth forest.	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Gifford Pinchot	primary cavity excavators	Dead tree (snag) and down log habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Gifford Pinchot	Black-tailed deer	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Gifford Pinchot	Mountain goat	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted.
Gifford Pinchot	Goldeneye	Mature and old-growth coniferous riparian habitat	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for vegetation, wildlife, pathology and invasive species; and for in-water work.
Gifford Pinchot	Wood duck	Mature riparian hardwood habitat	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for vegetation, wildlife, pathology and invasive species; and for in-water work.
Gifford Pinchot	Bald eagle*	Threatened or Endangered Species	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being threatened, endangered or sensitive.
Gifford Pinchot	Peregrine falcon*	Threatened or Endangered Species	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being threatened, endangered or sensitive.
Gifford Pinchot	Steelhead/Salmon/Cutthroat	A combined indicator species generally representing trout, steelhead, and salmon habitat	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Gifford Pinchot	Bull Trout	Cold water species	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Malheur	Rocky Mountain elk	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted.
Malheur	Pileated woodpecker	Old Growth, primary excavator, dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Malheur	Northern three-toed woodpecker	Mature/old growth forest, primary excavator, dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Malheur	Primary cavity excavators-Lewis' woodpecker, yellow bellied sapsucker, red-breasted sapsucker, Williamson's sapsucker, down woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, three-toed woodpecker, black-backed woodpecker, and northern flicker	Dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Malheur	American marten (formerly Pine)	Old Growth, primary excavator, dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Malheur	Steelhead	Anadromous riparian	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Malheur	Bull Trout	Non-anadromous riparian	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Malheur	Cutthroat trout	Non-anadromous riparian	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Malheur	Rainbow/redband trout	Non-anadromous riparian	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Peregrine falcon*	Cliff habitat for nesting	No	No impact	Proposed action will have no impact on cliffs near riparian areas.
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Grizzly bear	Core habitat > 500 meters from road and high use trails	No	No impact	Project design criteria requires forest to do a supplemental analysis in core habitat OR stay out of security habitat by using seasonal restriction project design criteria.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Mountain goat	Rocky, steep slopes adjacent to forage and cover	No	No impact	Proposed action will have no impact on rocky slopes with steep slopes adjacent to forage and cover.
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Northern spotted owl	Mature, old-growth forests (nesting, roosting, foraging), second growth used for dispersal	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.5. Project design criteria for owls.
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	American marten (formerly pine marten)	Mature, old-growth forest >40% fir and canopy closure >50%	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Pileated woodpecker	Mature and old-growth forest	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Primary cavity excavators	Snags and downed logs in forested habitats	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Gray wolf	Security habitat > 500 m from road and high use trails	No	No impact	Project design criteria requires forest to do a supplemental analysis in security habitat OR stay out of security habitat by using seasonal restriction project design criteria

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Bald eagle*	Roost, nest habitat and forage areas near lakes, reservoirs, rivers with readily available food source (fish and carrion)	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Mt. Hood	Northern spotted owl	Old growth	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.5. Project design criteria for owls
Mt. Hood	Deer	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Mt. Hood	Elk	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Mt. Hood	Pileated woodpecker	Mature and Over-Mature	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Mt. Hood	American marten (formerly pine marten)	Mature and Over-Mature	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation. 2. All down wood will stay on site. 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Mt. Hood	Salmonids	Aquatic	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Mt. Hood	Western Gray squirrel	Pine-Oak (Eastside)	No	No impact	Proposed action will not have an impact on pine-oak on the Eastside

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Mt. Hood	Merriam's turkey	Pine-Oak (Eastside)	No	No impact	Proposed action will not have an impact on pine-oak on the Eastside
Ochoco	Primary excavators	Snag habitat. The primary cavity nesters serve as ecological indicators for a large number of species and for secondary cavity users, like swallow, blue birds and bats	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Ochoco	Pileated woodpecker	Old growth habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Ochoco	Rainbow Trout	Aquatic	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Ochoco	Brook Trout	Aquatic	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Ochoco	Steelhead	Aquatic	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Ochoco	Golden eagle	Cliff, talus, or cave habitats	No	No impact	Proposed action will not have an impact on cliffs, talus, or cave habitats
Ochoco	Prairie falcon	Cliff, talus, or cave habitats	No	No impact	Proposed action will not have an impact on cliffs, talus, or cave habitats
Ochoco	Bald eagle*	Threatened or Endangered species	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being Threatened, Endangered or Sensitive
Ochoco	Mule deer	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Ochoco	Rocky Mountain elk	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Okanogan-Wenatchee	Northern spotted owl	Mature and old-growth conifer	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.5. Project design criteria for owls
Okanogan-Wenatchee	Barred owl (Okanagan only)	Mature and old-growth conifer	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Okanogan-Wenatchee	Pileated woodpecker	Mature and old-growth conifer	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Okanogan-Wenatchee	Three-toed woodpecker	Mature and old-growth conifer	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Okanogan-Wenatchee	American marten (formerly pine marten)	Mature and old-growth conifer	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Okanogan-Wenatchee	Mountain goat (Wenatchee only)	Rockland, alpine, high elevation old-growth conifer	No	No impact	Proposed action will have no impact on rockland, alpine 2. Project design criteria for Vegetation. 3. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Okanogan-Wenatchee	Mule deer	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Okanogan-Wenatchee	Rocky Mountain elk (Wenatchee only)	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Okanogan-Wenatchee	beaver (Wenatchee only)	Riparian with deciduous	Yes	Improved condition	Project design criteria for Vegetation, Wildlife, Pathology and invasive species project design criteria for in water work/beaver restoration work
Okanogan-Wenatchee	Ruffed grouse	Riparian and deciduous	Yes	Improved condition	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Okanogan-Wenatchee	Canada lynx (Okanagan only)	Lodgepole pine	Yes	No impact	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream. 4. follow seasonal restrictions for lynx
Okanogan-Wenatchee	Primary cavity excavators-Pileated woodpecker, three-toed woodpecker, downy woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, Lewis' woodpecker, white-headed woodpecker, Williamson's sapsucker, red-naped sapsucker, Northern flicker	Dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance), but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Olympic	Bald eagle*	Mature forest stands	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Olympic	Northern spotted owl	Old-growth and Mature forest stands	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.5. Project design criteria for owls
Olympic	Pileated woodpecker	Mature coniferous forest	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Olympic	Primary cavity excavators	Dead and dying trees	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Olympic	American marten (formerly pine marten)	Mature coniferous forest	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Olympic	Roosevelt elk	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Olympic	Columbia black-tailed deer	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Rogue River	Deer	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Rogue River	Elk	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Rogue River	Pileated woodpecker	146-205 years mature forest stands	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Rogue River	Northern spotted owl	Old growth forest (older than 206 years)	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.5. Project design criteria for owls
Rogue River	American marten (formerly pine marten)	Old growth forest (older than 206 years)	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Rogue River	Pileated woodpecker	Old growth forest (older than 206 years)	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Siskiyou	Bald eagle*	Habitat corridors along major rivers	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Siskiyou	Osprey	Habitat corridors along large creeks and rivers	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made
Siskiyou	Northern spotted owl	Old growth forest	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.5. Project design criteria for owls.
Siskiyou	Pileated woodpecker	Mature forest stands	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Siskiyou	American marten (formerly pine marten)	Mature forest stands	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Siskiyou	woodpeckers	Snags (standing dead trees)	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Siskiyou	Black-tailed deer	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Siskiyou	Roosevelt elk	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Siuslaw	American marten (formerly pine marten)	Mature and Older Conifer Habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Siuslaw	Pileated woodpecker	Large Snags, defective trees and dead and down material in mature and older conifer forest	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Siuslaw	Primary cavity excavators	Dead and Defective habitat throughout forest types	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Siuslaw	Elk	species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Umatilla	Northern three-toed woodpecker	Mature/old growth forest, primary excavator, dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Umatilla	American marten (formerly pine marten)	Old Growth, primary excavator, dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Umatilla	Pileated woodpecker	Old Growth, primary excavator, dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Umatilla	Primary cavity excavators	Dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Umatilla	Steelhead	Anadromous riparian	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Umatilla	Rainbow trout	Non-anadromous riparian	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Umpqua	Pileated woodpecker	Old Growth, primary excavator, dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Umpqua	Northern three-toed woodpecker	Mature/old growth forest, primary excavator, dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Umpqua	Primary cavity excavators-Lewis' woodpecker, yellow bellied sapsucker, red-breasted sapsucker, Williamson's sapsucker, down woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, three-toed woodpecker, black-backed woodpecker, and northern flicker	Dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Umpqua	American (Pine) marten	Old Growth, primary excavator, dead and defective habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Umpqua	Steelhead	Anadromous riparian	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Umpqua	Cutthroat trout	Non-anadromous riparian	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Umpqua	Rainbow/redband trout	Non-anadromous riparian	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Wallowa-Whitman	Rocky Mountain elk	Species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Wallowa-Whitman	Pileated woodpecker	Old growth and snag habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Wallowa-Whitman	Northern goshawk	Old growth habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Wallowa-Whitman	American marten (formerly pine martin)	Old growth	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Wallowa-Whitman	Primary cavity excavators	Snag habitat	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Wallowa-Whitman	Steelhead	riparian and aquatic habitats	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Wallowa-Whitman	Resident trout (redband trout)	riparian and aquatic habitats	Yes	See fisheries	Not applicable
Willamette	Primary cavity excavators-Red-breasted nuthatch, northern flicker, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, red-breasted sapsucker, Lewis woodpecker, black-backed woodpecker, northern three-toed woodpecker	dead and decaying trees	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Willamette	Elk	species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Willamette	deer	species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted
Willamette	Pileated woodpecker	old growth and mature conifers	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Willamette	American marten (formerly pine martin)	old growth and mature conifers	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Willamette	Bald eagle*	old growth conifers near large bodies of water	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Willamette	Peregrine falcon*	cliff habitat for nesting near abundant prey	No	No impact	Proposed action will have no impact on cliffs near riparian areas.
Willamette	Northern spotted owl	old growth and mature conifers	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.5. Project design criteria for owls
Winema	Mule deer	species commonly hunted	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being commonly hunted.

Supporting Tables for Terrestrial and Aquatic Species Analysis

National Forest System Unit	Species	Habitat Indicator Description	Species Analyzed in EA?	Effect	Reason for Effect
Winema	American marten (formerly pine martin)	1. High elevation forests; 2. Lodgepole pine; 3. Mixed Conifer Forests	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for Vegetation 2. All down wood will stay on site 3. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Winema	Northern spotted owl	Old growth ecosystems	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.5. Project design criteria for owls
Winema	Northern goshawk	1. Overmature/Mature Ponderosa Pine; 2. Mixed Conifer	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Winema	Pileated woodpecker	Overmature/Mature Mixed Conifer	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Winema	Three-toed woodpecker	1. Lodgepole Pine; 2. Mixed Conifer Forests	Yes	Small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance),but will not lead to a negative trend in viability	1. Project design criteria for vegetation. 2. Project design criteria prohibits the take of snags and green trees over 10 inches DBH unless supplemental local analysis is made. 3. All down wood will stay on site. 4. Any trees less than 10 inches felled will stay on the ground as down wood or stay in the stream.
Winema	Bald eagle*	Threatened or Endangered Species	No	No impact	Proposed action does not have an impact on species being Threatened, Endangered or Sensitive

