

My project may be in habitat for threatened and endangered species. Do I need a CESA permit?

Determine if the project may impact threatened or endangered species.

- Evaluate Habitat
Projects disturbing grasslands, wetlands, or open space within or near the Santa Rosa Plain may impact these species (see reverse Santa Rosa Plain boundary map)
- Hire an Environmental Consultant
A local biologist can assess habitat and guide permitting needs (highly recommended)

If a project will result in direct or indirect "take" of a threatened or endangered species, a CESA incidental take permit is required to legally "take" the species.

For purposes of incidental take permitting, "take" means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, kill or to attempt these actions.

- To apply, submit the required information and fee to the CDFW Bay Delta Region Office (wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/CESA/Permitting/Incidental-Take-Permits)
- Permittees must implement species-specific minimization and avoidance measures
- Full mitigation will be required to mitigate impacts
- California Environmental Quality Act compliance will be required. The city or county is typically the Lead Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service authorization will likely be required

Websites

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

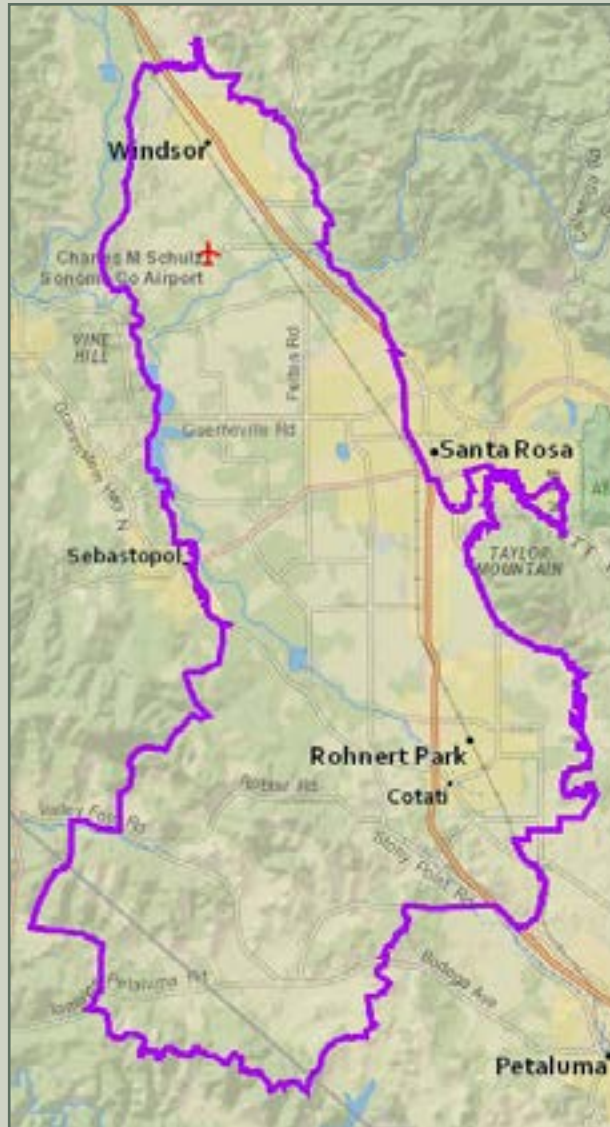
CESA Permits
wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/CESA/Permitting/Incidental-Take-Permits

Conservation Banks
wildlife.ca.gov/conservation/planning/banking/approved-banks

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Santa Rosa Plain Conservation Strategy
www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/Recovery-Planning/Santa-Rosa/santa-rosa-strategy.php

The Santa Rosa Plain



Santa Rosa Plain Boundary Map
Note that this map shows the approximate boundary. Map created by CDFW.



Contact Information:

CDFW Bay Delta Region
2825 Cordelia Road, Suite 100
Fairfield, CA 94534
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THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES OF THE SANTA ROSA PLAIN



Cover photos by Jim Coleman

PROTECTED PLANTS

When seasonal rains fall between October and June, a diversity of life emerges from the vernal pools of the Santa Rosa Plain, including the endangered plant species shown below which are endemic (limited) to California. Vernal pools are a type of temporary wetland and are one of the most ecologically important areas in California. The unique environment of vernal pools often supports a vibrant display of flowers, attracting pollinators and replenishing the seed bank.



Burke's goldfields
(*Lasthenia burkei*)

This small annual herb is in the daisy family and has yellow flowers that typically bloom from April to June.

CDFW photo by Patrick Moeszinger



Sebastopol meadowfoam
(*Limnanthes vinculans*)

This small annual herb is in the meadowfoam family and has white flowers that typically bloom in April and May.

CDFW photo by Melanie Day



Sonoma sunshine
(*Blennosperma bakeri*)

This small annual herb is in the daisy family and has yellow flowers that typically bloom from March to May.

Photo by Jim Coleman



Many flowered navarretia
(*Navarretia leucocephala* ssp. *plieantha*)

This small annual herb is in the phlox family and forms mats of 10 to 60 small pale blue flowers that typically bloom from April to June.

Photo by Aaron Arthur

PROTECTED WILDLIFE

The "smiling" California tiger salamander is an amphibian that lives in open grasslands near the vernal pools they use for breeding. These salamanders are extremely hard to detect because they spend over 90% of their 10+ year life span underground using gopher and other small mammal burrows as a home.



California tiger salamander adult, photo by David Muth

California tiger salamanders emerge during the wet season when vernal pools are full and conditions are right for breeding. Some salamanders travel more than one mile to reach a breeding pool! They deposit eggs in pools which hatch into larva and then mature into salamanders in about 12 weeks.



California tiger salamander larva found in vernal pools, photo by David Muth

THE SANTA ROSA PLAIN'S UNIQUE LANDSCAPE

The Santa Rosa Plain supports a mosaic of vernal pool, seasonal wetland, and grassland habitats, which provide a home to the threatened and endangered species shown below. Land use changes have contributed to habitat loss and declining populations of these species.

California tiger salamander
CDFW, Melanie Day



Sonoma sunshine
CDFW, Jeb Bjerke



Sebastopol meadowfoam
CDFW, Jeb Bjerke



Many flowered navarretia
Photo by Aaron Arthur



Burke's goldfields
CDFW, Patrick Moeszinger



CDFW works to preserve wildlife, plants, and their habitats through careful review of projects that may negatively impact their survival.

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) protects threatened and endangered species, prohibiting "take" (to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, kill or to attempt these actions) without a permit from CDFW.

Please be aware that the federal Endangered Species Act also protects all of the species identified in this brochure and is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.