



California State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) 2015

North Coast Region Fresh Emergent Wetlands Habitat

What are the sensitive species found in the fresh emergent wetlands? The following 18 species from this region are found to be sensitive:

Amphibian [3]

CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG
NORTHERN RED-LEGGED FROG

CALIFORNIA NEWT

Reptile [1]

WESTERN POND TURTLE

Bird [12]

NORTHERN HARRIER
MARSH WREN
LEAST BITTERN
GREAT BLUE HERON
PURPLE MARTIN
GREAT EGRET

PACIFIC BRANT
ALEUTIAN CANADA GOOSE
SHORT-EARED OWL
SALTMARSH COMMON YELLOWTHROAT
WILLOW FLYCATCHER
YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD

Mammal [2]

AMERICAN BEAVER

RIVER OTTER

What do we find important for recovering and sustaining healthy fresh emergent wetlands? Ecological features that are found to be most critical to sustain healthy fresh emergent wetlands habitat in this region are:

- Hydrological regime
- Area and extent
- Connectivity
- Successional dynamics
- Community structure and composition

Degraded ecological conditions that are found to be impacting the fresh emergent wetlands in this region are:

- Changes in water levels and hydro-period
- Changes in soil moisture
- Changes in community structure or composition
- Changes in successional processes and ecosystem development
- Changes in spatial extent
- Habitat fragmentation
- Sea level rise

Human related activities and issues that are found to be sources of potential impacts to the fresh emergent wetlands are:

- Livestock farming & ranching
- Annual & Perennial non-timber crops
- Invasive plant & animal species
- Housing & urban areas
- Other ecosystem modifications

More questions?

1. Come talk to us and ask questions at scoping meetings!
2. Check our Website: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/SWAP/>
3. Provide written comments

By email to: SWAP@wildlife.ca.gov

By mail: Armand Gonzales
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1341-B
Sacramento, CA 95814