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
- PACIFIC BRANT
- ALEUTIAN CANADA GOOSE
- SHORT-EARED OWL
- SALTMARSH COMMON YELLOWTHROAT
- PURPLE MARTIN
- WILLOW FLYCATCHER
- GREAT EGRET
- 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
- See 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