

California State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) 2015

**Klamath-Northern CA Coastal Hydrologic Unit
Native Species Assemblage**

Which species in the Klamath-Northern CA Coastal watershed are sensitive?

The following 37 species in the watershed are found to be sensitive:

Invertebrate [6]

CRAYFISH
CALIFORNIA LINDERIELLA
CALIFORNIA FRESHWATER SHRIMP

CALIFORNIA FLOATER MUSSEL
WESTERN RIDGEMUSSEL
OTHER FRESHWATER MUSSEL

Amphibian [10]

CALIFORNIA GIANT SALAMANDER
CALIFORNIA TIGER SALAMANDER
CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG
CASCADE FROG
COASTAL TAILED FROG

NORTHERN LEOPARD FROG
NORTHERN RED-LEGGED FROG
OREGON SPOTTED FROG
RED-BELLIED NEWT
SOUTHERN LONG TOED SALAMANDER

Reptile [1]

PACIFIC POND TURTLE

Fish [20]

CHINOOK SALMON
COHO SALMON
STEELHEAD
COASTAL CUTTHROAT TROUT
PACIFIC LAMPREY
RIVER LAMPREY
WESTERN BROOK LAMPREY
GREEN STURGEON
WHITE STURGEON
TIDEWATER GOBY

EULACHON
LONGFIN SMELT
NAVARRO ROACH
GUALALA ROACH
LOST RIVER SUCKER
SHORTNOSE SUCKER
KLAMATH LARGE SCALE SUCKER
BLUE CHUB
HITCH
RUSSIAN RIVER TULE PERCH

What do we find important for recovering and sustaining healthy watershed? Ecological features that are found to be most critical to sustain healthy watershed for this area are:

- Area and extent
- Soil/sediment erosion deposition regime
- Surface Water Flow Regime
- Community structure and composition
- Pollutant concentrations dynamics
- Water temperature

Degraded ecological conditions that are found to be impacting the watershed are:

- Change in air temperature
- Change in precipitation
- Change in snowpack
- Sea level rise
- Change in extreme events
- Change in runoff and river flow
- Changes in water temperature
- Change in water chemistry
- Change in water levels and hydroperiod
- Change in flood occurrence
- Change in nutrients
- Change in pollutants
- Change in sediment/erosion deposition regime
- Altered spatial distribution of habitat types
- Change in community structure or composition
- Loss or change in biotic interactions
- Change in functional processes of ecosystem
- Habitat fragmentation
- Avalanches and landslides
- Change in successional processes

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

- Housing in urban & rural areas
- Dams & Water Management/Use
- Industrial & military effluents
- Agricultural & forestry effluents
- Household sewage & urban waste water
- Mining & quarrying
- Renewable energy development and operation
- Roads & railroads
- Logging & wood harvesting
- Livestock farming and ranching
- Annual and perennial non-timber crops
- Fire and fire suppression
- Marine & freshwater aquaculture
- Illegal fishing & harvesting aquatic resources
- Invasive plants/animals
- Introduced genetic material
- Problematic native species

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