



State Wildlife Action Plan 2015 Update

Southern Cascades Ecoregion

Montane Conifer and Hardwood Forest

Western N. A. Temperate Grassland & Meadow

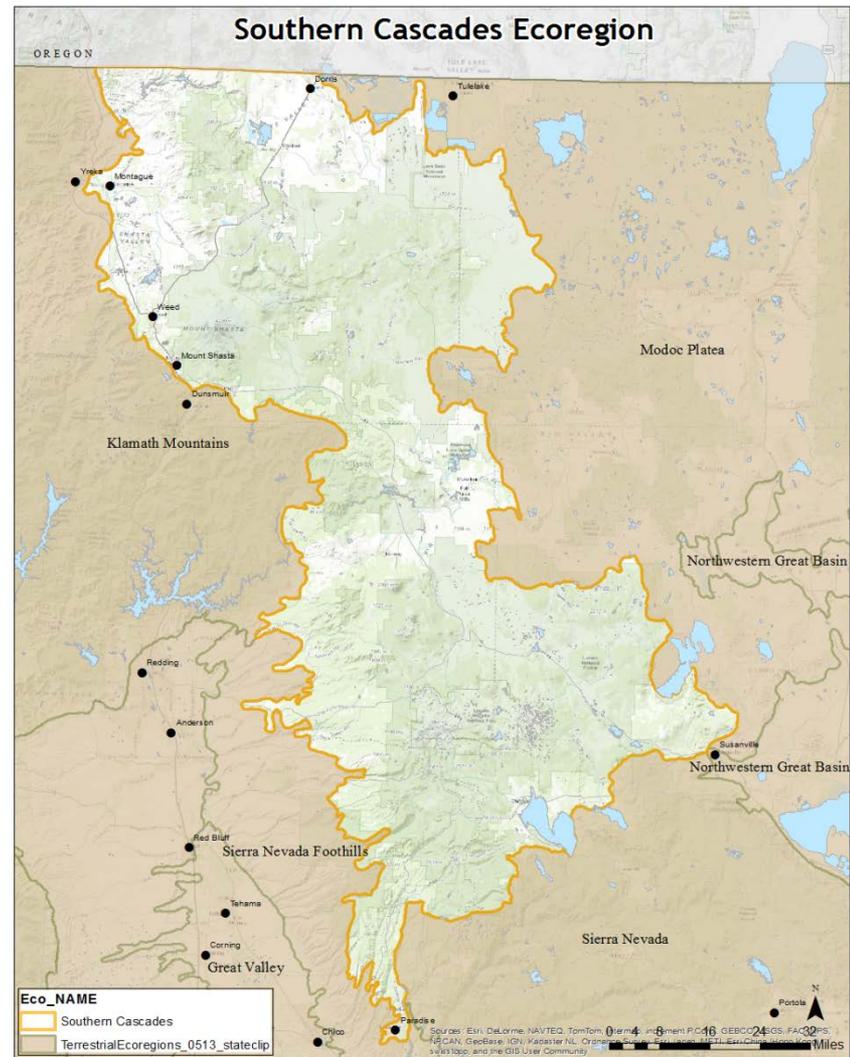
Redding SWAP Public Meeting

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Southern Cascades Ecoregion

- Southern Limit of Cascade Range in North America
- Bounded by Great Basin, Klamath Mountains and Sierra Nevada Range and Foothills
- Volcanic Mountains
- Mt. Shasta and Mt. Lassen
- Elevations 1500 -14,000 ft.
- Public Lands: USFS, BLM, NPS
- Many unique species



Southern Cascades Ecoregion Habitats

- Montane Conifer forest*
- Temperate Grassland *
- Sagebrush Steppe
- Riparian Forest and Scrub
- Oak Woodlands
- Alpine zone
- Wetlands, fens, bogs
- Vernal pools



Photo: Ken Morefield, CDFW

Montane Conifer and Hardwood Forest

- Dominated by conifers with significant hardwoods component
- Widely distributed in Ecoregion
- Striking vegetation zonation with elevation
- Important conifers: ponderosa pine, jeffrey pine, sugar pine, douglas fir, incense cedar
- Important hardwoods: black oak, white oak, tanoak



Mt. Shasta from McCloud area

Photo: Richard Lis, CDFW

Species of Greatest Conservation Need

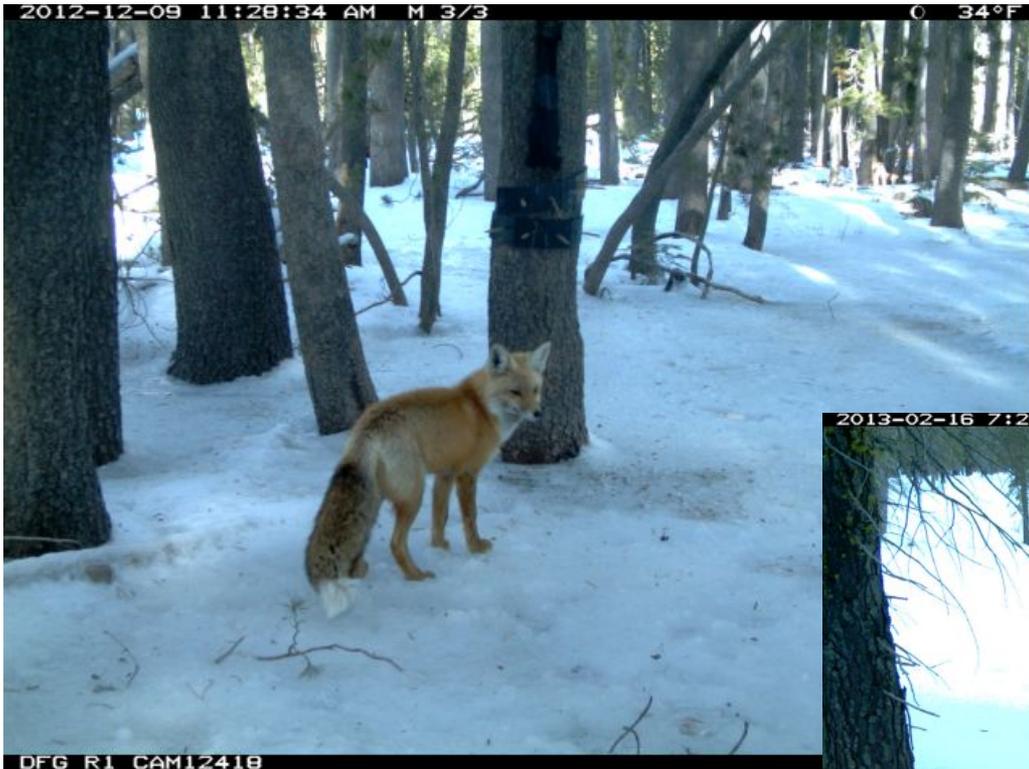


Sierra Nevada Red Fox

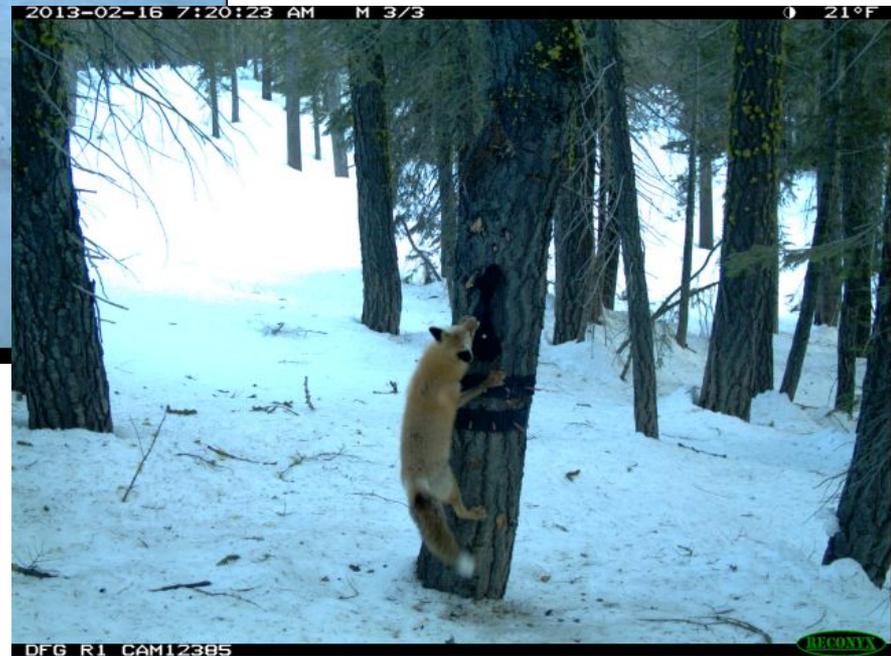
Photo: Jennifer Carlson, CDFW



Species of Greatest Conservation Need



Sierra Nevada Red Fox
Photo: Pete Figura, CDFW



Species of Greatest Conservation Need



Pacific Fisher

Photo: Pete Figura, CDFW

Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Mammals

- Snowshoe Hare
- Long-eared Myotis
- Ring-tailed cat



Marten

Photo: Kevin Smith, CDFW

Badger

Photo: Miller, NPS

Species of Greatest Conservation Need



Mountain Beaver

Photo: Dr. Lloyd Glenn Ingles
California Academy of Sciences



Northern Flying Squirrel

Photo: Dr. Lloyd Glenn Ingles,
California Academy of Sciences

Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Reptiles & Amphibians

- Long-toed salamander
- Rubber Boa

Birds

- Golden Eagle
- Spotted Owl
- Yellow warbler
- Sooty Grouse
- Black swift



Western Tailed Frog

Photo: William Flaxington



Bald Eagle

Photographer Unknown

Environmental Stresses

- Changes in Natural Fire Regime
- Changes in Community Dynamics
- Changes in Biotic Interactions and Successional Processes
- Climate Change
- Increased Habitat Fragmentation
- Volcanic Activity



Cypripedium montanum

Photo: Richard Lis, CDFW

Porcupine

Photo: Ken Morefield, CDFW



Human-Caused Threats

- Forest Management Practices
- Mismanaged Grazing
- Recreational activities (summer and winter)
- Renewable Energy
- Fire and Fire Suppression
- Utility and Service Lines
- Invasive species
- Marijuana Growing



Photo: Brett Furnas, CDFW

Strategies

- Assess role of fire in community dynamics
- Research and management on fire return intervals
- Monitoring of species and populations
- Monitor spatial distribution and species composition and changes over time
- Outreach and education



Bear

Photo: Pete Figura, CDFW

Western North American Temperate Grassland and Meadow

- Relict distribution that is poorly understood
- Species composition poorly known
- May provide important transitional habitat
- Certain areas highly invaded by non-native grasses
- Cyclic burning of non-natives, increases invasion by non-natives



Photo: Richard Lis, CDFW

Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Species were selected based upon their probability to use this habitat for a significant part of lifecycle.

Mammals

- American badger
- California vole
- Brush Rabbit
- Black-tailed Jackrabbit
- Broad-footed mole
- Vagrant shrew



Black-tailed Jackrabbit

Photo: Photographer Unknown, California Academy of Sciences

Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Birds

- Northern harrier
- Savanna sparrow
- Sandhill crane
- Burrowing owl
- Long-eared owl
- Vesper sparrow



Sandhill Crane

Photo: Gerald and Buff Corsi, California Academy of Sciences

Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Reptiles

- Calif. Mtn. Kingsnake
- Gopher snake



Gopher Snake

Photo: Alden M. Johnson California Academy of Sciences



Calif. Mountain Kingsnake

Photo: John H. Tashjian, California Academy of Sciences

Environmental Stresses

Changes In:

- Community structure and composition
- Spatial distribution
- Biotic interactions and community dynamics
- Natural fire regime
- Successional processes



Pronghorn Antelope

Photo: Richard Lis, CDFW

Human-Caused Threats

- Revegetation with Non-natives
- Mismanaged Grazing
- Annual or Perennial Non-timber Crops
- Fire suppression– invasion by native trees (juniper, ponderosa pine)
- Invasive Annual Grasses



Mule Deer

Photo: Richard Lis, CDFW

Strategies

- Mapping current area and extent
- Estimate historic extent
- Assess current connectivity and potential historic connectivity
- Develop baseline data of species composition, evaluate community structure
- Determine non-native species composition and effects on target
- Assess role of fire in community dynamics.



Bunchgrass

Photo: Richard Lis, CDFW



Great Blue Heron

Photo: Ken Morefield, CDFW