

DESIGNATION DEFINITIONS

This report provides information on State-listed species. Species names are followed by both the State designation (see below) and the Federal designation under the Federal Endangered Species Act (Candidate (C), proposed (P), threatened (T), or endangered (E), see Appendix xxx for definitions), if any. Additional species of California's flora and fauna have been placed on the Federal list but are not included on the State list. Those species are shown in Appendix xxx.

State Designations

- C** A native California species or subspecies of a bird, mammal fish, amphibian, reptile or plant is a *candidate* when the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed it as being under review by the DFG to determine whether listing as threatened or endangered is warranted, or when it is the subject of a proposed rulemaking by the Commission to list as threatened or endangered (Section 2068, Fish and Game Code).
- R** A native California plant (species, subspecies or variety) is *rare* when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens (Section 1901, Fish and Game Code). Since 1985 this designation applies to plants only.
- T** A native California bird, mammal fish, amphibian, invertebrate, reptile or plant (species, subspecies or variety) is *threatened* when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management efforts. Any animal listed as 'rare' by the Commission on or before January 1, 1985, is now included as a 'threatened' species (Section 2067, Fish and Game Code).
- E** A native California bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile or plant (species, subspecies or variety) is *endangered* when it is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change of habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition or disease (Section 2062, Fish and Game Code).

SPECIES STATUS DEFINITIONS

Each species account in this report concludes with a *Species Status Statement* that describes the current status of that species with relation to two factors. First, the statement reflects the current condition as compared to the condition of the species at the time of State listing. Second, the statement takes into consideration species' distribution, abundance, and population health.

Species Status Statements are defined below. In addition, Table 1 summarizes the status of plants and different types of animals listed under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA).

Increasing: Since the date of State listing, the range, distribution, and/or number of individuals have measurably increased to levels that may allow for recovery of the species. Continuation of this trend in the species status could justify either down-listing or delisting of the species.

Stable to Increasing: Since the date of State listing, all populations are stable or increasing in total number of individuals and the range and/or distribution is stable to increasing in an identifiable portion of the total species range.

Stable: Since the date of State listing, enough populations of the species, over the appropriate range for the species, have been documented to have stabilized in number and distribution so that the species is no longer in a state of decline.

Stable to Declining: Since the date of State listing, some populations have been documented to be biologically stable, while other populations are decreasing in number and/or distribution.

Declining: Since the date of State listing, enough populations of the species, over the range for the species, have been documented to have decreased in number or distribution so that the biological stability of the species as a whole may be at risk.

Extirpated: Since the date of listing, the species has been documented to be extirpated throughout its historic range in California; all natural populations are gone. The species is thus extinct in California, though it may continue to exist elsewhere.

Unknown: DFG does not have sufficient information to determine the current status of the species; however unknown status does not make a judgement on whether or not a particular landowner is conducting conservation actions to benefit the species that are unknown to DFG.

TABLE 1.
SUMMARY OF THE 1997-1999 STATUS OF STATE LISTED
ANIMALS AND PLANTS
(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FOR ROW IN PARENTHESES)

	Increasing	Stable to Increasing	Stable	Stable to Decling	Declining	Extirpated	Unknown	N/A	Total
Plants	2	3 (1)	46 (21)	29 (13)	85 (39)	0	50 (23)	2 (1)	217
Invertebrates	0	0	1 (33)	0	1 (33)	0	1 (33)	0	3
Fish	0	1 (6)	5 (28)	2 (11)	7 (39)	2 (11)	1 (6)	0	18
Amphibians	0	0	3 (38)	1 (13)	0	0	4 (50)	0	8
Reptiles	0	0	1 (13)	1 (13)	4 (50)	0	2 (25)	0	8
Birds	2 (9)	1 (5)	2 (9)	1 (5)	5 (23)	1 (5)	11 (50)	0	22
Mammals	0	1 (6)	0	2 (12)	6 (35)	0	8 (57)	0	17
Animal Subtl	2 (3)	3 (4)	12 (16)	7 (9)	23 (29)	3 (4)	27 (36)	0	79
TOTAL	4 (1)	6 (2)	58 (20)	36 (12)	107 (37)	3 (1)	79 (27)	2 (.7)	293

Explanatory Notes

Abbreviations and technical terms used in this report are shown in Appendix G.

Animals are listed by accepted common name in taxonomic order. Plants are listed alphabetically by scientific name with common names shown in bold type.

The species accounts include a brief statement of the general habitat or habitats in which each taxon is typically found. The habitat types listed are very broad and are based on the hierarchical vegetation classification in use by the Natural Diversity Data Base (see Appendix G); each taxon occupies only a portion of the general type. Appendix F explains the terms used in the General Habitat section. The accounts also report on the threats to the species and on conservation actions, and conclude with a statement on the status of the species.

