

DRAFT
Habitat Conservation Objectives for Selected Species Habitats by Conservation Acquisition Zone

Covered Species Habitat	Conservation Acquisition Zone																		Total (Acres except as noted)	Total Conserved (acres)
	Sierra Foothills			Cascade Foothills			Northern Orchards			Southern Orchards			Basin			Sacramento River				
	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Conserved (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Conserved (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Conserved (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Conserved (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Conserved (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Conserved (acres)		
Tricolored Blackbird	<p>Rationale for CAZ Distribution: Tricolored blackbird habitat occurs mainly in the Basin, Sacramento River, Cascades, and Sierra CAZs, and to a lesser extent in the Northern Orchard and Southern Orchard CAZs due to the predominance of unsuitable orchard-dominated agriculture. While the Basin CAZ supports the largest extent of agricultural foraging habitat, the rice-dominated agriculture provides less value during the spring and summer months when the rice fields are flooded than do the seasonal wetland, pasture, and grassland habitats that are found primarily in the Sacramento River, Cascades, and Sierra CAZs. This may also explain, in part, why there are no reported occurrences of breeding colonies within the Basin CAZ. However, the southern end of the Basin CAZ supports primarily wetland habitats, much of which may be available as both breeding and foraging habitat for tricolored blackbirds. Thus, tricolored blackbird conservation emphasizes the Cascade, Sierra, and Sacramento River CAZs where the majority of reported breeding colonies have been documented. Conservation within the Basin CAZ, which includes the largest number of conservation acres (although proportionately less) will focus on the managed wetland habitats in the southern portion of the Planning Area.</p>																			
<i>Breeding and Foraging Habitat</i>	54,549	50	27,275	47,517	50	23,759	12,457	30	3,737	9,854	40	3,942	131,909	30	39,573	15,274	50	7,637	271,560	105,923
Yellow-breasted Chat	<p>Rationale for CAZ Distribution: All known occupied yellow-breasted chat habitat and all potentially occupied chat habitat occurs along foothill streams along the eastern edge of the Planning Area, and in a few cases extends westward onto the valley floor in the vicinity of Chico. Thus, conservation for this species will focus on the Cascade and Sierra CAZs and to a lesser extent (due to the relatively small number of acres) in the Northern Orchard CAZ. A higher level of conservation is proposed for known occupied drainages in the Cascade CAZ.</p>																			
<i>Occupied Habitat</i>	0	0	0	3,045	90	2,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,045	2,740
<i>Other Suitable Habitat</i>	1,692	70	1,184	2,490	70	2,241	287	70	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,469	3,626
Bank Swallow	<p>Rationale for CAZ Distribution: Suitable habitat for bank swallows in the Planning Area is defined as banks along unleveed and unchannelized portions of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers and Big Chico and Butte Creeks and set-back levees associated with broad basins. Known occurrences are restricted to sites along the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. No conservation is proposed for the Sacramento River CAZ because there will be no jurisdiction over the Sacramento River levees. Thus, conservation will emphasize the Feather River drainage within the Southern Orchard and a small part of the Sierra CAZs where there are several known colonies, and to a lesser extent the Butte and Big Chico Creek drainages within the Cascade, Northern Orchard CAZs.</p>																			
<i>Habitat (miles)</i>	23	80	19	33	30	10	38	30	11	30	80	24	21	0	0	25	0	0	169	63
Western burrowing owl	<p>Rationale for CAZ Distribution: Known burrowing owl nesting and winter sites occur primarily in the eastern foothill grassland habitats in the Planning Area and to a lesser extent in agricultural habitats and other managed habitats with the exception of the Llano Seco area. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat is primarily grassland habitats; however, non-rice and non-orchard agricultural lands and edges of managed seasonal wetlands may also provide some value depending on site conditions (e.g., inundation potential, soil conditions, prey availability, etc). Thus, conservation of burrowing owl habitat emphasizes the Cascade and Sierra CAZs due to the extent of open grassland habitats in those areas, and to a lesser extent all other CAZs that support less optimal and patchier habitat.</p>																			
<i>Nesting and Foraging Habitat</i>	59,089	60	35,053	53,460	60	32,076	9,546	30	2,864	6,744	40	2,698	23,973	30	7,192	13,278	50	6,639	166,091	86,522
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<p>Rationale for CAZ Distribution: Yellow-billed cuckoo habitat is associated with willow-cottonwood riparian forest. Known occurrences of this species in the Planning Area are associated primarily with the Sacramento River. Other potential habitat occurs along the Feather River and several smaller tributaries to the Sacramento River. Due to the rarity of the species, its need for large patches (>25 acres) of riparian forest, and the limited extent of suitable riparian forests, all potentially occupied habitats are considered important to sustain this species. Thus, conservation is focused on retaining high percentages of suitable riparian habitat in the Northern Orchards, Southern Orchards, and Sacramento River CAZs.</p>																			

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<i>Habitat</i>	34	0	0	0	0	0	730	90	657	633	90	570	0	0	0	2,863	90	2,577	4,260	3,803	
Greater Sandhill Crane	<p>Rationale for CAZ Distribution: Greater sandhill crane habitat exists predominantly within two CAZs: Basin CAZ and the Sacramento River CAZ. These contiguous areas include 90.1 percent of the rice lands (108,291.8 acres) and 87.3 percent of the managed and emergent wetland habitats (30,180.4 acres) in the Plan Area. These two CAZs also incorporate over 90 percent of the lands described by Pogsdon and Lindstadt (1991) as crane winter area. Thus, the greater sandhill crane conservation strategy includes establishing conservation goals within the Basin and Sacramento CAZs, and while there are relatively small amounts of habitat in the Northern Orchards, Cascade, Sierra, and Southern Orchard CAZs, conservation targets are not established for these areas.</p>																				
<i>Winter Foraging/Roosting Habitat</i>	5,853	0	0	2,092	0	0	3,072	0	0	3,052	0	0	130,298	60	78,179	6,222	60	3,733	150,590	81,912	
California black rail	<p>Rationale for CAZ Distribution: To come.</p>																				
<i>Habitat</i>	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.
American peregrine Falcon	<p>Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The only available nesting habitat for peregrine falcons within the Planning Area occurs on cliffs along the eastern edge of the Planning Area. There are two known nest sites within the Planning area, one on the edge of the Planning Area, and two additional site just east of the Planning Area. Thus, conservation of peregrine falcon nesting habitat is restricted to the Cascade and Sierra CAZs. Peregrine falcons are present year-round and forage mainly in wetlands, vernal pool grasslands, and ricelands that attract seasonal waterfowl and shorebird use. Conservation of foraging habitats emphasizes habitats that are nearest breeding areas, including the grasslands and vernal pool habitats within the Cascade and Sierra CAZs, and secondarily the agricultural and wetland habitats within the Basin, Sacramento River, and Northern and Southern Orchard CAZs that are likely used primarily during the non-breeding season.</p>																				
<i>Nesting Habitat</i>	20	80	17	44	80	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	52
<i>Foraging Habitat</i>	19,703	60	11,822	24,973	60	14,984	6,639	40	2,656	4,510	40	1,804	130,213	50	65,107	8,760	30	2,628	194,797	99,001	
Bald Eagle	<p>Rationale for CAZ Distribution: Current bald eagle nesting distribution is restricted to the Feather River and Lake Oroville in the eastern portion of the Planning Area. Other suitable nesting habitat occurs along the Sacramento River and foothill drainages. It is assumed that most breeding season foraging occurs in relatively close proximity to nesting habitats along the Feather River, Lake Oroville, and the forebay and afterbay. There also may be some use of flooded rice fields that are near nesting habitats. Potential breeding pairs along the Sacramento River would likely use the Sacramento River as primary foraging habitat. During winter, seasonal wetland and flooded rice habitats that support waterfowl are assumed to increase in use. Due to their current use and potential for future use, targets for nesting habitat protection emphasize the Feather River and Sacramento River within the Sacramento River and Feather River CAZs. Targets are also relatively high in the Sierra Foothills CAZ due to proximity to Lake Oroville and the afterbay/forebay foraging habitats and in the Basin CAZ to provide roosting habitat for wintering eagles. Targets are relatively lower in the Cascade CAZ due to an abundance of potential nesting habitat but limited potential for nesting due to minimal foraging opportunities, and in the Northern Orchard CAZ due to lack of nesting and foraging habitat. Year-round foraging habitat is defined as open water lakes, reservoirs, and large rivers and creeks that are not subject to change from existing conditions. Thus, it is anticipated that 100 percent of this habitat type will be retained in all CAZs. Seasonal foraging habitat is defined as wetlands, vernal pools, and ricelands that are available only when these habitats are inundated. Total acreages reflect the habitat acres mapped, but not acres that are actually suitable for bald eagle foraging in any given year. Conserved acres represent the number of acres of annually suitable habitat (inundated and with potential to support wintering waterfowl) assumed to be sufficient to support the existing and potentially expanding bald eagle population.</p>																				
<i>Nesting/Roosting Habitat</i>	8,738	60	5,242	6,619	50	3,310	1,258	30	377	831	90	748	265	60	159	3,211	90	2,890	20,921	12,727	
<i>Foraging Habitat – Year-round</i>	5,289	100	5,289	139	100	139	430	100	430	567	100	567	48	100	48	886	100	886	7,358	7,358	

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<i>Foraging Habitat - Seasonal</i>	13,425	30	4,027	24,344	30	7,303	5,563	30	1,669	3,052	30	916	129,429	30	38,828	6,222	30	1,867	182,035	54,610
White-tailed Kite	<p>Rationale for CAZ Distribution: White-tailed kite habitat occurs mainly in the Basin, Sacramento River, Cascades, and Sierra CAZs and to a lesser extent in the Northern Orchards and Southern Orchard CAZ due to the predominance of unsuitable orchard-dominated agriculture. The rice-dominated agriculture in the Basin CAZ is likely used primarily during the winter non-breeding season; however, the seasonal wetland habitats in the southern portion of the Basin CAZ are available year-round. Seasonal wetland and agricultural habitats also dominate the Sacramento River CAZ. Nesting habitat in these areas, as well as the Southern Orchard CAZ (Feather River) consists primarily of riparian woodland. Grassland foraging habitat and oak woodland nesting habitat form the primary white-tailed kite habitats in the Cascade and Sierra CAZs. Conservation targets for nesting habitat are proportionately higher on the valley floor (Basin, Sacramento River, and Southern Orchards CAZs) due to limited extent and importance of riparian nesting habitat for this species. Nesting habitat conservation targets are lower in the Sierra and Cascade CAZs due to the extent of available oak woodland nesting habitat in these areas. Breeding season foraging habitat is linked to the distribution of available nesting habitat and thus is key to sustaining nesting populations. Conservation targets are again higher in valley floor CAZs (Basin, Sacramento River, and Southern Orchard) to reflect the importance of nesting/foraging habitats associated with riparian systems, and lower in the foothill CAZs (Sierra and Cascade) to reflect the greater abundance of available habitat in those areas. Year-round foraging habitat includes all other suitable foraging habitat that is not linked with available nesting habitat. These areas provide foraging value for both nesting and wintering kites. Conservation targets for this type reflect the relative abundance in each CAZ.</p>																			
<i>Nesting Habitat</i>	7,560	50	3,780	8,752	50	4,376	993	60	596	758	70	531	1,553	70	1,087	3,983	70	2,788	23,599	13,158
<i>Breeding Season Foraging Habitat</i>	33,775	60	20,265	29,104	60	17,462	4,048	60	2,429	682	70	478	22,548	70	15,783	11,031	70	7,722	101,188	64,139
<i>Year-round Foraging Habitat</i>	22,426	50	11,213	19,752	50	9,876	8,132	50	4,066	9,084	60	5,450	108,858	40	43,543	2,983	60	1,790	171,235	75,938
Swainson's Hawk	<p>Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The known and predicted distribution of nesting Swainson's hawks in the planning area indicates that most nests will occur in the western and central portions of the planning area. Of the 13 reported nest sites, six are along the Sacramento River, two along the Feather River, two along Butte Creek, and the remaining three are along smaller drainages. All are west of State Route 70/99. This is generally consistent with the predicted nesting distribution of the species in Butte County based on habitat associations and species preferences. Fewer are expected to occur in the open grassland and vernal pool grassland landscape east of State Route 70/99, which is consistent with known use patterns in grassland landscapes and the distribution of the species throughout the Central Valley. Significantly higher nesting densities occur in areas of irrigated cropland, particularly in association with riparian and other woodland nesting habitats. The preservation targets for Swainson's hawk habitat reflect these differences in predicted use patterns in the planning area. Planning units that occur in the western or central portions of the planning area (e.g., Southern Orchards, Rice, and particularly Sacramento River) have higher preservation targets than do planning units in areas that are known and are predicted to support fewer nesting and foraging Swainson's hawks (e.g., Cascade Foothills, Sierra Foothills, and Northern Orchards). Thus, while the combined total reflects the overall preservation target, the targets at the planning unit level are designed to ensure preservation occurs according to predicted relative use patterns. This ensures preservation of the highest value areas while spreading conservation across the planning area.</p>																			
<i>Nesting Habitat</i>	1,197	60	718	1,793	60	1,076	2,586	70	1,810	887	80	710	827	80	661	5,294	80	4,235	12,584	9,210
<i>Nesting and Foraging Habitat</i>	829	60	497	1,737	60	1,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,565	1,539
<i>Foraging Habitat</i>	36,384	50	18,192	41,558	50	20,779	9,243	60	5,546	6,714	70	4,700	23,824	70	16,677	13,240	80	10,592	130,962	76,485
Giant Garter Snake	<p>Rationale for CAZ Distribution: Giant garter snake occurrences in the Planning Area are closely associated with the riceland and wetland communities of the Butte Basin. GGS occur in stream and channel habitats, wetlands, and rice fields, and use upland grassland, agricultural land, and stream and levee banks as aestivation habitat. Giant garter snake habitat exists predominantly within two CAZs: Sacramento River and Basin. These contiguous areas include 90.1 percent of the rice lands (108,291.8 acres) and 87.3 percent of the managed and emergent wetland habitats (30,180.4 acres) in the Plan Area. In addition, all but one of the reported GGS sightings in CNDDDB occurs within these CAZs. Eric Hansen (pers. comm.) notes that few if any records occur east of Highway 99 in Butte County and that no definitive records occur east of Highway 70. Thus, conservation of GGS habitat emphasizes the Basin and Sacramento River CAZs and to a lesser extent the Northern Orchard CAZ. While some suitable GGS habitat exists in the Southern Orchard, Cascade, and Sierra CAZs, these areas support a relatively small percentage of available habitat, have no documented occurrences, and separated from the primary Butte Basin population by Highway 99/70. These areas are therefore excluded from the conservation strategy.</p>																			

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<i>Breeding and Movement Habitat - Rice</i>	3,801	0	0	2,092	0	0	2,928	70	2,050	3,052	0	0	109,564	70	75,295	774	70	542	120,211	77,887
<i>Breeding and Movement Habitat - Managed and Emergent Wetlands</i>	2,536	0	0	99	0	0	903	80	722	864	0	0	22,561	80	18,049	7,734	80	6,188	34,697	24,959
<i>Breeding and Movement Habitat - Adjoining Cropland</i>	2,709	0	0	65	0	0	437	50	219	4,420	0	0	447	50	224	5,385	50	2,693	13,464	3,136
<i>Movement Habitat - Connected Waterways - miles</i>	219	0	0	94	0	0	644	20	129	343	0	0	1,969	50	984	354	50	177	3,623	1,290
California horned lizard	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: Sufficient information is not available to estimate the distribution of California horned lizard habitat within the Planning Area. The conservation approach for California horned lizard is to preserve its habitat where it is found through preacquisition surveys on lands being considered for acquisition by the Implementing Entity. The California horned lizard is known to occur in the Sierra Foothills CAZ and likely is also present in the Cascade Foothills CAZ.																			
<i>Habitat</i>	Species occurs.			Species occurs.																
Western Pond Turtle	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: Western pond turtles are distributed throughout most of the Plan Area, but are largely restricted to aquatic habitats (e.g., wetlands, ponds, and stream/channels) and adjacent upland habitats that are used for nesting. There are few reported occurrences in the Plan Area, but it is likely that this species is widely underreported. Reported occurrences include three of the small foothill streams west of State Route 99 and the wetland habitats of the Butte Basin. The species may occur along streams and constructed water conveyance corridors (e.g., Cherokee Canal), ponds, and other wetland areas (e.g., Llano Seco) in the Plan Area. However, because adjacent upland habitat (e.g., steep banks, terraces, grassland) is required for nesting, many agricultural landscapes, including rice- and orchard-dominated lands may not provide sufficient habitat to support this species. Western pond turtle habitat occurs mainly along streams and in wetlands within the Cascade, Sierra, and Sacramento River CAZs, and the southwestern corner of the Basin CAZ and thus conservation emphasizes these areas. While the Northern Orchard and Southern Orchard CAZs and the rice-dominated portion of the Basin CAZ support suitable aquatic habitats, they generally lack adjacent uplands. However, there are possible exceptions including Butte Creek, Feather River, Cherokee Canal, and other larger watercourses that support steep banks or grassy terraces or a broader basin that may provide potential nesting habitat for western pond turtles. Aquatic habitat is defined as perennial streams and ponds. Aquatic, Nesting, and Movement Habitat is defined as wetland habitats that provide all necessary life requisites, and Upland Nesting and Movement Habitat is defined as grassland or agricultural edges of suitable aquatic habitat that is used for nesting and dispersal.																			
<i>Aquatic habitat</i>	700	70	469	328	70	230	582	70	408	680	70	476	654	70	458	1,514	70	1,060	4,458	3,099
<i>Aquatic, Nesting and Movement Habitat (wetlands)</i>	2,052	60	1,231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,038	60	12,023	5,448	60	3,268	27,539	16,523
<i>Upland Nesting and Movement Habitat</i>	20,650	50	10,325	23,591	50	11,796	4,051	50	2,026	333	50	167	2,175	50	1,088	4,767	50	2,382	55,568	27,784

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Foothill Yellow-legged Frog	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: Foothill yellow-legged frog distribution is defined as perennial and intermittent streams above 300 feet mean sea level. Thus, potential habitat is restricted to the Cascade and Sierra CAZs. There is only one reported occurrence of this species in the Planning Area, with several others east of the Planning Area. Perennial habitats were considered to have a higher likelihood of occupancy and provide more optimal habitat conditions compared with intermittent streams. There is also substantially fewer perennial streams than potentially occupied intermittent streams within the Planning Area. Thus, conservation within the Cascade and Sierra CAZs emphasized perennial streams by recommending a larger proportion of conserved habitat relative to intermittent streams.																				
<i>Perennial Stream Habitat</i>	575	60	345	1,581	60	958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,155	1,293	
<i>Intermittent Stream Habitat</i>	5,315	30	1,594	3,737	30	1,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,052	2,716	
Western Spadefoot Toad	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: Western spadefoot toad is associated with grassland habitats that include aquatic breeding habitat such as vernal pools, ponds, and pools within intermittent streams. Occurrences of this species in the Planning Area are only from the grassland habitats in the Cascade and Sierra CAZs. Because it is impractical to identify each vernal pool as a potential breeding site, vernal pools were split from other breeding habitats and instead vernal pool grasslands were identified as breeding/upland habitat for this species. The breeding habitat category is mainly intermittent streams and the upland category is grassland habitats associated with the intermittent stream breeding habitat. Vernal pool grasslands are considered the optimal habitat for this species and proposed conservation is proportionately higher for this habitat category. Conservation is restricted to the Cascade, Sierra, and the vernal pool grassland portion of the Northern Orchard CAZ, with emphasis on the Cascade CAZ where the highest value vernal pool grasslands and the majority of the known occurrences of this species exist in the Planning Area.																				
<i>Breeding Habitat</i>	545	50	273	267	60	160	435	50	218	6	0	0	99	0	0	858	0	0	2,210	651	
<i>Breeding/Upland Habitat (vernal pool grasslands)</i>	7,634	70	5,344	22,251	80	17,801	2,635	70	1,844	1.6	0	0	1,819	0	0	0	0	0	34,340	24,989	
<i>Upland Habitat</i>	39,513	40	15,805	24,988	50	12,494	2,453	50	1,227	409	0	0	1,465	0	0	2,001	0	0	70,829	29,526	
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: To come.																				
<i>Habitat</i>	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.	To come.
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for vernal pool tadpole shrimp is to protect its habitat in the Planning Area.																				
<i>Habitat</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	0	0	0	To come	To come
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for vernal pool fairy shrimp is to protect its habitat in the Planning Area.																				
<i>Habitat</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	0	0	0	To come	To come
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for Conservancy fairy shrimp is to protect its habitat in the Planning Area. The occurrences of this species are generally in vernal pools greater than 400 square feet in area.																				

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<i>Habitat</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	0	0	0	To come	To come
Ferris' Milk Vetch	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for Ferris' milk vetch is to protect its habitat and to protect 100% of known extant occurrences and 80% of new occurrences once a threshold of 4 protected new occurrences is reached in the Planning Area. The extent of each protected occurrence will include a 400 foot habitat zone extending from each plant in the occurrence and the zone may be circumscribed by changes in hydrological connections, substrate, or other clear changes in the environmental characteristics.																			
<i>Habitat</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come
<i>Occurrences</i>	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs
Lesser Saltscale	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for lesser saltscale is to protect its predicted habitat. The occurrences of this species are generally on alkaline shrink-swell clay soils that are seasonally flooded.																			
<i>Habitat</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	90%	10	7,556	90%	6,789	0	0	0	7,568	6,799
Hoover's Spurge	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for Hoover's spurge is to protect its habitat and to protect 100% of known extant occurrences and 80% of new occurrences once a threshold of 4 protected new occurrences is reached in the Planning Area. The extent of each protected occurrence will include a 400 foot habitat zone extending from each plant in the occurrence and the zone may be circumscribed by changes in hydrological connections, substrate, or other clear changes in the environmental characteristics. The occurrences of this species are generally in vernal pools greater than 400 square feet in area.																			
<i>Habitat</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come
<i>Occurrences</i>	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	0	0	0	Species occurs	Species occurs
Ahart's Dwarf Rush	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for Aheart's dwarf rush is to protect its habitat and to protect 80% of known extant occurrences and 80% of new occurrences once a threshold of 4 protected new occurrences is reached in the Planning Area. The extent of each protected occurrence will include a 400 foot habitat zone extending from each plant in the occurrence and the zone may be circumscribed by changes in hydrological connections, substrate, or other clear changes in the environmental characteristics.																			
<i>Habitat</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come
<i>Occurrences</i>	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	0	0	0	Species occurs	Species occurs
Red Bluff Dwarf Rush	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for Red Bluff dwarf rush is to protect its habitat and to protect 80% of known extant occurrences and 80% of new occurrences once a threshold of 4 protected new occurrences is reached in the Planning Area. The extent of each protected occurrence will include a 400 foot habitat zone extending from each plant in the occurrence and the zone may be circumscribed by changes in hydrological connections, substrate, or other clear changes in the environmental characteristics.																			
<i>Habitat</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come
<i>Occurrences</i>	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	0	0	0	Species occurs	Species occurs
Butte County Meadowfoam	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: To come.																			

Covered Species Habitat	Conservation Acquisition Zone																		Total (Acres except as noted)	Total Con-served (acres)
	Sierra Foothills			Cascade Foothills			Northern Orchards			Southern Orchards			Basin			Sacramento River				
	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Con-served (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Con-served (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Con-served (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Con-served (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Con-served (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Con-served (acres)		
<i>Habitat</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	0	0	0	To come	To come	To come	0	0	0	To come	To come
<i>Occurrences</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	0	0	0	To come	To come	To come	0	0	0	To come	To come
Hairy Orcutt Grass	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for hairy orcutt grass is to protect its habitat and to protect 100% of known extant occurrences and 80% of new occurrences once a threshold of 4 protected new occurrences is reached in the Planning Area. The extent of each protected occurrence will include a 400 foot habitat zone extending from each plant in the occurrence and the zone may be circumscribed by changes in hydrological connections, substrate, or other clear changes in the environmental characteristics.																			
<i>Habitat</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	0	0	0	To come	To come
<i>Occurrences</i>	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	0	0	0	Species occurs	Species occurs
Slender Orcutt Grass	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for slender orcutt grass is to protect its habitat and to protect 100% of known extant occurrences and 80% of new occurrences once a threshold of 4 protected new occurrences is reached in the Planning Area. The extent of each protected occurrence will include a 400 foot habitat zone extending from each plant in the occurrence and the zone may be circumscribed by changes in hydrological connections, substrate, or other clear changes in the environmental characteristics.																			
<i>Habitat</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	0	0	0	To come	To come
<i>Occurrences</i>	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	0	0	0	Species occurs	Species occurs
Ahart's Paronychia	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for Ahart's paronychia is to protect its habitat and to protect 80% of known extant occurrences and 80% of new occurrences once a threshold of 4 protected new occurrences is reached in the Planning Area. The extent of each protected occurrence will include a 400 foot habitat zone extending from each plant in the occurrence and the zone may be circumscribed by changes in hydrological connections, substrate, or other clear changes in the environmental characteristics.																			
<i>Habitat</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	0	0	0	To come	To come
<i>Occurrences</i>	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	0	0	0	Species occurs	Species occurs
California Beaked Rush	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for California beaked rush is to protect 100% of known extant occurrences and 80% of new occurrences once a threshold of 4 protected new occurrences is reached in the Planning Area. The extent of each protected occurrence will include a 400 foot habitat zone extending from each plant in the occurrence and the zone may be circumscribed by changes in hydrological connections, substrate, or other clear changes in the environmental characteristics. The occurrences of this species are generally in stream drainages on or adjacent to the Tuscan geological formation which is found in the Cascade Foothills and northern most Sierra Foothills CAZs.																			
<i>Occurrences</i>	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Species occurs	Species occurs
Butte County Checkerbloom	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for Butte County Checkerbloom is to protect 50% of known extant occurrences in the Planning Area and 50% of newly documented occurrences in the Planning Area located north of Big Chico Creek. The extent of each protected occurrence will include a 400 foot habitat zone extending from each plant in the occurrence and the zone may be circumscribed by changes in hydrological connections, substrate, or other clear changes in the environmental characteristics of its modeled habitat. The occurrences and modeled habitat of this species are generally on or adjacent to the Tuscan geological formation in and along stream cut canyons and drainages in the Cascade Foothills CAZ.																			

Covered Species Habitat	Conservation Acquisition Zone																		Total (Acres except as noted)	Total Conserved (acres)	
	Sierra Foothills			Cascade Foothills			Northern Orchards			Southern Orchards			Basin			Sacramento River					
	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Conserved (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Conserved (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Conserved (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Conserved (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Conserved (acres)	Total (Acres except as noted)	Target (Percent of Total Acres)	Total Conserved (acres)			
<i>Occurrences</i>	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Species occurs	Species occurs	
Veiny Monardella	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for veiny monardella is to protect 100% of known extant occurrences and 80% of new occurrences once a threshold of 4 protected new occurrences is reached in the Planning Area. The extent of each protected occurrence will include a 400 foot habitat zone extending from each plant in the occurrence and the zone may be circumscribed by changes in hydrological connections, substrate, or other clear changes in the environmental characteristics. Within the planning area, the occurrences of this species are generally on or adjacent to the Tuscan geological formation which is found in the Cascade Foothills and northern most Sierra Foothills CAZs.																				
<i>Occurrences</i>	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Species occurs	Species occurs	
Butte County Golden Clover	Rationale for CAZ Distribution: The conservation approach for Butte County golden clover is to protect 100% of known extant occurrences and 80% of new occurrences once a threshold of 4 protected new occurrences is reached in the Planning Area. The extent of each protected occurrence will include a 400 foot habitat zone extending from each plant in the occurrence and the zone may be circumscribed by changes in hydrological connections, substrate, or other clear changes in the environmental characteristics. The occurrences of this species are generally on the Lovejoy basalt geological formation.																				
<i>Occurrences</i>	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	0	0	0	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	0	0	0	Species occurs	Species occurs	
Greene's Tuctoria	The conservation approach for Green's tuctoria is to protect its habitat and to protect 100% of known extant occurrences and 80% of new occurrences once a threshold of 4 protected new occurrences is reached in the Planning Area. The extent of each protected occurrence will include a 400 foot habitat zone extending from each plant in the occurrence and the zone may be circumscribed by changes in hydrological connections, substrate, or other clear changes in the environmental characteristics. The occurrences of this species are generally in vernal pools greater than 400 square feet in area.																				
<i>Habitat</i>	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	To come	0	0	0	To come	To come
<i>Occurrences</i>	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	Species occurs	0	0	0	Species occurs	Species occurs