

CNDDDB AND CNPS REPORTS

Appendix J

CNDDDB 9 Quad List Based on *Weaverville* Quad 3-1-06

Record	QUAD NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FED STATUS	CAL STATUS	CDFG	CNPS LIST
1	Bully Choop Mtn.	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	northern goshawk	None	None	SC	
2	Bully Choop Mtn.	<i>Martes pennanti (pacifica)</i> DPS	Pacific fisher	Candidate	None	SC	
3	Bully Choop Mtn.	<i>Epilobium siskiyouense</i>	Siskiyou fireweed	None	None		1B
4	Dedrick	<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	None	SC	
5	Dedrick	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> spring-run	spring-run chinook salmon	Threatened	Threatened		
6	Dedrick	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	summer-run steelhead trout	None	None	SC	
7	Dedrick	<i>Martes americana</i>	American (=pine) marten	None	None		
8	Dedrick	<i>Martes pennanti (pacifica)</i> DPS	Pacific fisher	Candidate	None	SC	
9	Dedrick	<i>Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata marmorata</i>	northwestern pond turtle	None	None	SC	
10	Dedrick	<i>Ancotrema voyanum</i>	Hooded lancetooth	None	None		
11	Dedrick	<i>Helminthoglypta talmadgei</i>	Trinity Shoulderband	None	None		
12	Dedrick	<i>Mielichhoferia elongata</i>	elongate copper-moss	None	None		2
13	Dedrick	<i>Atractylocarpus flagellaceus</i>	flagella-like atractylocarpus	None	None		2
14	Dedrick	<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. <i>heckneri</i>	Heckner's lewisia	None	None		1B
15	Hayfork Summit	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	western tailed frog	None	None	SC	
16	Hayfork Summit	<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	None	SC	
17	Hayfork Summit	<i>Martes pennanti (pacifica)</i> DPS	Pacific fisher	Candidate	None	SC	
18	Hayfork Summit	<i>Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata marmorata</i>	northwestern pond turtle	None	None	SC	
19	Hayfork Summit	<i>Helminthoglypta talmadgei</i>	Trinity Shoulderband	None	None		
20	Hoosimbim Mtn.	<i>Harmonia doris-nilesiae</i>	Niles's harmonia	None	None		1B
21	Junction City	<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	None	SC	
22	Junction City	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> spring-run	spring-run chinook salmon	Threatened	Threatened		
23	Junction City	<i>Martes pennanti (pacifica)</i> DPS	Pacific fisher	Candidate	None	SC	
24	Junction City	<i>Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata marmorata</i>	northwestern pond turtle	None	None	SC	
25	Junction City	<i>Helminthoglypta talmadgei</i>	Trinity Shoulderband	None	None		
26	Junction City	<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. <i>heckneri</i>	Heckner's lewisia	None	None		1B

27	Lewiston	<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	None	SC	
28	Lewiston	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Threatened	Endangered		
29	Lewiston	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> spring-run	spring-run chinook salmon	Threatened	Threatened		
30	Lewiston	<i>Martes pennanti</i> (pacifica) DPS	Pacific fisher	Candidate	None	SC	
31	Lewiston	<i>Emys</i> (=Clemmys) <i>marmorata marmorata</i>	northwestern pond turtle	None	None	SC	
32	Lewiston	<i>Carex hystericina</i>	bottlebrush sedge	None	None		2
33	Rush Creek Lakes	<i>Martes americana</i>	American (=pine) marten	None	None		
34	Rush Creek Lakes	<i>Martes pennanti</i> (pacifica) DPS	Pacific fisher	Candidate	None	SC	
35	Rush Creek Lakes	<i>Ancotrema voyanum</i>	Hooded lancetooth	None	None		
36	Rush Creek Lakes	<i>Punctum hannai</i>	Trinity Spot	None	None		
37	Rush Creek Lakes	<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. <i>heckneri</i>	Heckner's lewisia	None	None		1B
38	Rush Creek Lakes	<i>Penstemon filiformis</i>	thread-leaved beardtongue	None	None		1B
39	Rush Creek Lakes	<i>Juncus regelii</i>	Regel's rush	None	None		2
40	Rush Creek Lakes	<i>Smilax jamesii</i>	English Peak greenbriar	None	None		1B
41	Trinity Dam	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Threatened	Endangered		
42	Trinity Dam	<i>Martes pennanti</i> (pacifica) DPS	Pacific fisher	Candidate	None	SC	
43	Trinity Dam	<i>Penstemon filiformis</i>	thread-leaved beardtongue	None	None		1B
44	Trinity Dam	<i>Carex hystericina</i>	bottlebrush sedge	None	None		2
45	Trinity Dam	<i>Juncus regelii</i>	Regel's rush	None	None		2
46	Weaverville	<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	None	SC	
47	Weaverville	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	None	None	SC	
48	Weaverville	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> spring-run	spring-run chinook salmon	Threatened	Threatened		
49	Weaverville	<i>Lepus americanus</i> <i>klamathensis</i>	Oregon snowshoe hare	None	None	SC	
50	Weaverville	<i>Martes pennanti</i> (pacifica) DPS	Pacific fisher	Candidate	None	SC	
51	Weaverville	<i>Emys</i> (=Clemmys) <i>marmorata marmorata</i>	northwestern pond turtle	None	None	SC	
52	Weaverville	<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	Dudley's rush	None	None		2

CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants

Wed, Mar. 1, 2006, 16:00 b

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

scientific	family	life form	blooming	communities	elevation	CNPS
<u>Atractylocarpus flagellaceus</u>	Dicranaceae	moss		•Cismontane woodland (CmWld)	100 - 500 meters	List 2.2
<u>Carex hystericina</u>	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun	•Marshes and swamps (MshSw)(streambanks)	610 - 915 meters	List 2.1
<u>Epilobium siskiyouense</u>	Onagraceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	•Alpine boulder and rock field (AlpBR) •Subalpine coniferous forest (SCFr) •Upper montane coniferous forest (UCFr)/rocky, serpentinite	1700 - 2500 meters	List 1B.3
<u>Harmonia doris-nilesiae</u>	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Jul	•Chaparral (Chprl) •Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFr)/usually serpentinite, openings rocky	650 - 1660 meters	List 1B.1
<u>Iliamna bakeri</u>	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	•Chaparral (Chprl) •Great Basin scrub (GBScr) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFr)(openings) •Pinyon and juniper woodland (PJWld)/volcanic, often in burned areas	1000 - 2500 meters	List 1B.2
<u>Juncus dudleyi</u>	Juncaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Aug	•Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFr)(mesic)	455 - 2000 meters	List 2.3
<u>Juncus regelii</u>	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug	•Meadows and seeps (Medws) •Upper montane coniferous forest (UCFr)/mesic	760 - 1900 meters	List 2.3
<u>Lewisia cotyledon var. heckneri</u>	Portulacaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	•Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFr)(rocky)	225 - 2100 meters	List 1B.2
<u>Penstemon filiformis</u>	Scrophulariaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	•Cismontane woodland (CmWld) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFr)/rocky	450 - 1830 meters	List 1B.3
<u>Penstemon tracyi</u>	Scrophulariaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	•Upper montane coniferous forest	1980 -	List

				(UCFr)(rocky)	2145 meters	1B.3
<u>Smilax jamesii</u>	Smilacaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Jul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Broadleafed upland forest (BUFr) •Lower montane coniferous forest (LCFr) •Marshes and swamps (MshSw) •North Coast coniferous forest (NCFr) •Upper montane coniferous forest (UCFr)/streambanks and lake margins 	580 - 2500 meters	List 1B.3

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED FOR INDIAN CREEK

Appendix K

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED AT THE INDIAN CREEK MECHANICAL CHANNEL REHABILITATION SITE (FIELD VISIT DATES: APRIL 11-15, MAY 2-6, AND JUNE 20-22, 2005)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big-leaved maple	Aceraceae
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Asteraceae
<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered agoseris	Asteraceae
<i>Agoseris heterophylla</i>	Annual agoseris	Asteraceae
<i>Agoseris retrorsa</i>	Spear-leaved agoseris	Asteraceae
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White alder	Betulaceae
<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i>	Seviceberry	Rosaceae
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> var <i>intermedia</i>	Common fiddleneck	Boraginaceae
<i>Antennaria argentea</i>	Silvery pussytoes	Asteraceae
<i>Anthoxanthum aristatum</i>	Annual sweet vernalgrass	Poaceae
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass	Poaceae
<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	Bur-chervil	Apiaceae
<i>Apiastrum angustifolium</i>	Wild celery	Apiaceae
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thalecress	Brassicaceae
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone	Ericaceae
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i>	Manzanita	Ericaceae
<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i>	Green-leaved manzanita	Ericaceae
<i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i>	White-leaved manzanita	Ericaceae
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Mugwort	Asteraceae
<i>Asclepias cordifolia</i>	Purple milkweed	Asclepiaceae
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow-leaved milkweed	Asclepiaceae
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Milkweed	Asclepiaceae
<i>Aspidotis densa</i>	Indian's dream	Pteridaceae
<i>Astragalus gambelianus</i>	Gambel's milk-vetch	Fabaceae
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oat	Poaceae
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat	Poaceae
<i>Barbarea verna</i>	Wintercress	Brassicaceae
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard	Brassicaceae
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California Brickellbush	Asteraceae
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser quaking-grass	Poaceae
<i>Brodiaea californica</i>	California brodiaea	Liliaceae
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome	Poaceae
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome	Poaceae
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp <i>rubens</i>	Red brome	Poaceae
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheatgrass	Poaceae
<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	Redmaids	Portulacaceae
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense cedar	Cupressaceae
<i>Calochortus</i> sp	Calochortus	Liliaceae
<i>Calochortus tomeliei</i>	Pussy-ears	Liliaceae
<i>Calyptrium monospermum</i>	One-seeded pussypaws	Portulacaceae
<i>Camissonia campestris</i> ssp <i>campestris</i>	Field evening primrose	Onagraceae
<i>Camissonia contorta</i>	Twisted evening-primrose	Onagraceae
<i>Cardamine breweri</i> var <i>breweri</i>	Sierra bittercress	Brassicaceae

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED AT THE INDIAN CREEK MECHANICAL CHANNEL REHABILITATION SITE (FIELD VISIT DATES: APRIL 11-15, MAY 2-6, AND JUNE 20-22, 2005)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME
<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	Western bittercress	Brassicaceae
<i>Carex angustata</i>	Narrow-spiked sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex barbarae</i>	Santa barbara sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex densa</i>	Dense sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex fracta</i>	Fragile sheathed sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex geyeri</i>	Geyer's sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex lanuginosa</i>	Woolly sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex lenticularis</i>	Few-ribbed sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex multicaulis</i>	Many-stemmed sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex nervina</i>	Sierra nerved sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex nudata</i>	Torrent sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex senta</i>	Western rough sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Casilleja tenuis</i>	Hairy owl-clover	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Castilleja lacera</i>	Cut-leaved owl-clover	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Ceanothus cordulatus</i>	Mountain whitethorn	Rhamnaceae
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Buckbrush	Rhamnaceae
<i>Ceanothus diversifloius</i>	Pinemat	Rhamnaceae
<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i>	Deerbrush	Rhamnaceae
<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	Tobacco-brush	Rhamnaceae
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star-thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Hornwort	Ceratophyllaceae
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Redbud	Fabaceae
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Mountain mahogany	Rosaceae
<i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i>	Pineapple weed	Asteraceae
<i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	California goosefoot	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	Asteraceae
<i>Cirsium occidentale var candidissimum</i>	Snowy thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Clarkia sp</i>	Clarkia	Onagraceae
<i>Claytonia parviflora</i>	Miner's lettuce	Portulacaceae
<i>Claytonia rubra var rubra</i>	Red-stemmed miner's lettuce	Portulacaceae
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Virgin's bower	Ranunculaceae
<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	Small flowered collinsia	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Collinsia sparsiflora var collina</i>	Foothill collinsia	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Collomia diversifolia</i>	Collomia	Polemoniaceae
<i>Collomia heterophylla</i>	Variable-leaved collomia	Polemoniaceae
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock	Apiaceae
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian horseweed	Asteraceae
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Mountain dogwood	Cornaceae
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Dogwood	Cornaceae
<i>Crassula connata</i>	Pigmyweed	Crassulaceae
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	Poaceae
<i>Cynoglossum grande</i>	Pacific hound's tongue	Boraginaceae
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Hegdehog dogtail	Poaceae

**PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED AT THE INDIAN CREEK MECHANICAL CHANNEL
REHABILITATION SITE
(FIELD VISIT DATES: APRIL 11-15, MAY 2-6, AND JUNE 20-22, 2005)**

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME
<i>Cyperus sp</i>	Nutsedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Fragile fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen anne's lace	Apiaceae
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Pacific bleeding-hearts	Papaveraceae
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i>	Bluedicks	Liliaceae
<i>Dichelostemma congestum</i>	Fork-toothed ookow	Liliaceae
<i>Dichelostemma multiflorum</i>	Round-toothed ookow	Liliaceae
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab-grass	Poaceae
<i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i>	Shooting star	Primulaceae
<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	Pale spike rush	Cyperaceae
<i>Eleocharis obtusa var engelmannii</i>	Spike rush	Cyperaceae
<i>Eleocharis pauciflora</i>	Few-flowered spikerush	Cyperaceae
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue wild rye	Poaceae
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Common horsetail	Equisetaceae
<i>Equisetum hymale</i>	Common scouring rush	Equisetaceae
<i>Equisetum laevigatum</i>	Smooth scouring rush	Equisetaceae
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i>	Nude buckwheat	Polygonaceae
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	Woolly sunflower	Asteraceae
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long-beaked stork's bill	Geraniaceae
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Red-stemmed filaree	Geraniaceae
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	Papaveraceae
<i>Euohorbia crenulata</i>	Chinese caps	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Festuca sp</i>	fescue	Poaceae
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash	Oleaceae
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	Rubiaceae
<i>Galium boreale</i>	Northern bedstraw	Rubiaceae
<i>Galium parisense</i>	Wall bedstraw	Rubiaceae
<i>Garrya fremontii</i>	Silk tassel	Garryaceae
<i>Gillia tricolor</i>	Bird's eye gillia	Polemoniaceae
<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>	Cudweed	Asteraceae
<i>Grindelia hirsutula var davyi</i>	Foothill gumplant	Asteraceae
<i>Horkellia sp</i>	Horkellia	Rosaceae
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Klamathweed	Hypericaceae
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth cat's-ear	Asteraceae
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough cat's-ear	Asteraceae
<i>Iris tenuissima ssp purdyiformis</i>	Slender-tubed iris	Iridaceae
<i>Juncus balticus var balticus</i>	Baltic rush	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	Leafy-bracted dwarf rush	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Pacific rush	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender rush	Juncaceae
<i>Lathyrus latifolia</i>	Perennial sweetpea	Fabaceae
<i>Lathyrus sulphureus</i>	Snub pea	Fabaceae
<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i>	Pacific pea	Fabaceae

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED AT THE INDIAN CREEK MECHANICAL CHANNEL REHABILITATION SITE (FIELD VISIT DATES: APRIL 11-15, MAY 2-6, AND JUNE 20-22, 2005)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME
<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	English pepper-grass	Brassicaceae
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy	Asteraceae
<i>Linanthus bolanderi</i>	Bolander's linanthus	Polemoniaceae
<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Lipocarpha aristulata</i>	Awned lipocarpha	Cyperaceae
<i>Lithophragma bolanderi</i>	Bolander's woodland-star	Saxifragaceae
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Annual ryegrass	Poaceae
<i>Lomatium dasycarpum</i>	Hairy-fruited lomatium	Apiaceae
<i>Lomatium marginatum var marginatum</i>	Margined lomatium	Apiaceae
<i>Lonicera interrupta</i>	Chaparral honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's foot trefoil	Fabaceae
<i>Lotus denticulatus</i>	Toothed lotus	Fabaceae
<i>Lotus humistratus</i>	Foothill lotus	Fabaceae
<i>Lotus pinnatus</i>	Pinnate lotus	Fabaceae
<i>Lotus wrangelianus</i>	Wrangle lotus	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus albifrons var albifrons</i>	Silver bush lupine	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Bicolored lupine	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus lepidus</i>	Graceful lupine	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus microcarpus</i>	Lupine	Fabaceae
<i>Luzula parviflora</i>	Small-flowered wood-rush	Poaceae
<i>Madia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented tarweed	Asteraceae
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	Rosaceae
<i>Mentha spicata var spicata</i>	Spearmint	Lamiaceae
<i>Mimulus auranticus</i>	Bush monkeyflower	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Mimulus douglasii</i>	Purple mouse ears	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Mimulus kelloggii</i>	Kellogg's monkey-flower	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Mimulus sp</i>	Monkey flower	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Minuartia californica</i>	California sandwort	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Mitella trifida</i>	Pacific mitrewort	Saxifragaceae
<i>Monardella odoratissima</i>	Pallid monardella	Lamiaceae
<i>Muhlenbergia microsperma</i>	Little-seeded muhly	Poaceae
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Yellow scorpion grass	Boraginaceae
<i>Navarretia sp.</i>	Navarretia	Polemoniaceae
<i>Nemophila heterophylla</i>	Variable-leaved nemophila	Hydrpphyllaceae
<i>Nemophila pedunculata</i>	Meadow nemophila	Hydrophyllaceae
<i>Nemophila spatulata</i>	Sierra nemophila	Hydrophyllaceae
<i>Osmorhiza chilensis</i>	Sweet cicely	Apiaceae
<i>Pedicularis densiflora</i>	Indian warrior	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Penstemon sp</i>	Penstemon - sharp teeth	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Pentagramma triangularis ssp semipallida</i>	Silver-backed fern	Pteridaceae
<i>Pentagramma triangularis ssp triangularis</i>	Gold-backed fern	Pteridaceae
<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>	Grass-pink	Caryophyllaceae

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED AT THE INDIAN CREEK MECHANICAL CHANNEL REHABILITATION SITE (FIELD VISIT DATES: APRIL 11-15, MAY 2-6, AND JUNE 20-22, 2005)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME
<i>Phacelia heterophylla ssp virgata</i>	Virgate phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae
<i>Phacelia sp</i>	Phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae
<i>Phalaris sp</i>	Reed grass	Poaceae
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Mock orange	Philadelphaceae
<i>Phlox gracilis</i>	Slender phlox	Polemoniaceae
<i>Phoradendron macrophyllum</i>	Big-leaved mistletoe	Viscaceae
<i>Phoradendron villosum</i>	Hairy mistletoe	Viscaceae
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	Pinaceae
<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Gray pine	Pinaceae
<i>Piperia sp</i>	Piperia	Orchidaceae
<i>Plagiobothrys hispidus</i>	Cascade popcorn flower	Boraginaceae
<i>Plagiobothrys nothofulvus</i>	Popcorn flower	Boraginaceae
<i>Plagiobothrys tenellus</i>	Slender popcorn flower	Boraginaceae
<i>Plagiobotryx stipitatus</i>	Popcorn flower	Boraginaceae
<i>Plantago erecta</i>	Erect plantain	Plantaginaceae
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	Plantaginaceae
<i>Plantago major</i>	Common plantain	Plantaginaceae
<i>Plectritis ciliosa ssp insignis</i>	Pink plectritis	Valerianaceae
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual bluegrass	Poaceae
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous bluegrass	Poaceae
<i>Poa cuskiei</i>	Bluegrass	Poaceae
<i>Poa howellii</i>	Howell's bluegrass	Poaceae
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky bluegrass	Poaceae
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Common knotweed	Polygonaceae
<i>Polystichum imbricans</i>	Narrow-leaved sword fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Western sword fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Populus balsamifera ssp trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	Salicaceae
<i>Populus fremontii ssp fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood	Salicaceae
<i>Potentilla glandulosa var glandulosa</i>	Sticky cinquefoil	Rosaceae
<i>Potentilla gracilis var fastigiata</i>	Slender cinquefoil	Rosaceae
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	Lamiaceae
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet cherry	Rosaceae
<i>Prunus subcodata</i>	Sierra plum	Rosaceae
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry	Rosaceae
<i>Pseudostellaris jamesiana</i>	Sticky starwort	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	Pinaceae
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Western bracken fern	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>	Canyon live oak	Fagaceae
<i>Quercus douglasiana</i>	Blue oak	Fagaceae
<i>Quercus garryana var garryana</i>	Garry oak	Fagaceae
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	Black oak	Fagaceae
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	Interior live oak	Fagaceae
<i>Ranunculus canus</i>	Sacramento valley buttercup	Ranunculaceae

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED AT THE INDIAN CREEK MECHANICAL CHANNEL REHABILITATION SITE (FIELD VISIT DATES: APRIL 11-15, MAY 2-6, AND JUNE 20-22, 2005)		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME
<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>	Western buttercup	Ranunculaceae
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Skunkbrush	Anacardiaceae
<i>Ribes inerme var klamathense</i>	Klamath gooseberry	Grossulariaceae
<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	Swamp currant	Grossulariaceae
<i>Ribes roezlii</i>	Sierra gooseberry	Grossulariaceae
<i>Ribes sp</i>	Gooseberry	Grossulariaceae
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	Fabaceae
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California rose	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Himalayan blackberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	Cut-leaved blackberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i>	Pennsylvania blackberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Common sheep-sorrell	Polygonaceae
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	Polygonaceae
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	Willow-leaved dock	Polygonaceae
<i>Sagina decumbens</i>	Western pearlwort	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar willow	Salicaceae
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow	Salicaceae
<i>Salix lucida ssp lasiandra</i>	Shining willow	Salicaceae
<i>Salix melanopsis</i>	Dusky willow	Salicaceae
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Elderberry	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Sanguisorba occidentalis</i>	Western burnet	Rosaceae
<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>	Purple sanicle	Apiaceae
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Bouncing bet	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Saxifraga californica</i>	California saxifrage	Saxifragaceae
<i>Scirpus sp.</i>	Bull rush	Cyperaceae
<i>Scutellaria antirrhinoides</i>	Snapdragon skullcap	Lamiaceae
<i>Senecio sp</i>	Senecio	Asteraceae
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Old man in the spring	Asteraceae
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	Douglas' spiraea	Rosaceae
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Swertia albicaulis var nitida</i>	Shining white-stemmed swertia	Gentianaceae
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common snowberry	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	Medusahead	Poaceae
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	Asteraceae
<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i>	Clasping-leaved lacepod	Brassicaceae
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Common hedge-parsley	Apiaceae
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak	Anacardiaceae
<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	Yellow salsify	Asteraceae
<i>Trifolium albopurpureum var dichotomum</i>	Indian clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Little hop clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	Strawberry clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Crimson clover	Fabaceae

**PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED AT THE INDIAN CREEK MECHANICAL CHANNEL
REHABILITATION SITE
(FIELD VISIT DATES: APRIL 11-15, MAY 2-6, AND JUNE 20-22, 2005)**

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME
<i>Trifolium microcephalum</i>	Small-headed clover	Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium willdenovii</i>	Tomcat clover	Fabaceae
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved cattail	Typhaceae
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California bay	Lauraceae
<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i>	Silverpuffs	Asteraceae
<i>Urtica dioica ssp holosericea</i>	Stinging nettle	Urticaceae
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Woolly mullein	Schrophulariaceae
<i>Vicia americana</i>	American vetch	Fabaceae
<i>Viola purpurea ssp quercetorum</i>	Oakwoods violet	Violaceae
<i>Vitis californica</i>	California grape	Vitaceae
<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	Mule's ears	Asteraceae

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES, WILDLIFE NARRATIVE

Appendix L

FEDERAL OR STATE LISTED SPECIES

American Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*). **Federal status: Delisted; State status: Endangered, Fully Protected.** The peregrine falcon is known as one of the fastest flying birds of prey, preying almost entirely on birds that they kill while in flight. These falcons nest primarily on high cliffs. However, they will also use human-made structures for nesting and occasionally tree cavities or the old nests of other raptors. Intensive efforts to protect peregrine falcons were initiated by biologists from the Santa Cruz Predatory Bird Research Group in 1975. These efforts led to over 120 pairs of peregrine falcons by 1992 (Thelander and Crabtree 1994). The USFWS removed the American peregrine falcon from the endangered species list in 1999, but the State of California has yet to do so.

In California, American peregrine falcons are known to nest along the coast north of Santa Barbara, the northern Coast and Cascade ranges, and the Sierra Nevada. During winter and periods of migration, they can be found throughout most of the state. However, they are most likely to be encountered near wetland or aquatic habitats. The site lacks nesting habitat for this species, however they may occur as foragers.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). **Federal status: Threatened (Proposed for Delisting); State status: Endangered.** The bald eagle is a large soaring bird, second in size only to the California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) in North America. Most of the annual food requirements of a bald eagle is derived from or obtained around aquatic habitats. The type of food consumed most often consists of fish, water birds, and small to medium-sized mammals. Because of the dietary association, nesting territories are usually found near water. Perches are used primarily during the day for resting, preening, and hunting, and may include human-made structures such as power poles. Roosting areas contain a night communal roosting tree that is easily accessible to the large birds and tall enough to provide safety from threats from the ground. Bald eagle nests and roosts are usually found where human activity is infrequent and/or muted.

In California, breeding bald eagles are found mostly in Butte, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties (California Department of Fish and Game 2002). Bald eagles are not expected to nest at the site due to the level of human disturbance and lack of dense, large trees. However, they may forage in the area.

Little Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii brewsteri*). **Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Endangered.** The little willow flycatcher is one of five subspecies of the willow flycatcher. It breeds in California from Tulare County north, along the western side of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, extending to the coast in northern California (Craig and Williams 1998). In California, the little willow flycatcher it is a rare to locally uncommon summer resident in wet meadows and montane riparian habitats from 2,000-8,000 feet in elevation and a common spring and fall migrant at lower elevations, primarily in riparian habitats, throughout the state exclusive of the North coast (Zeiner et al. 1990b). This subspecies nests in dense riparian thickets and forages on insects, berries, and seeds. Suitable montane riparian habitat for the little willow flycatcher is present within the site, and willow flycatchers were detected in the study area in 2005 (Herrera 2006).

Pacific Fisher (*Martes pennanti pacifica*). **Federal listing status: Candidate; State listing status: Species of Special Concern; BLM status: Sensitive.** In California, fishers primarily inhabit mixed conifer forests composed of Douglas-fir and associated conifers, although they also are encountered frequently in higher elevation, fir and pine forests, and mixed evergreen/broad leaf forest. Fishers den in cavities near the tops of large trees, in hollow logs, and in crevices in rock outcrops and talus. Fishers are not expected to breed on the site but it may use the Trinity

River as a travel corridor. The species has been recorded within 1 mile of the project area (California Department of Fish and Game 2005).

OTHER SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*). **Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Species of Special Concern; BLM status: Sensitive.** The foothill yellow-legged frog is found in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats, including valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, valley-foothill riparian, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, and wet meadow types. Adults often bask on exposed rock surfaces near streams. During periods of inactivity, especially during cold weather, individuals seek cover under rocks in the streams or on shore within a few meters of water. Unlike most other ranid frogs in California, this species is rarely encountered (even on rainy nights) far from permanent water. Tadpoles require water for at least three or four months while completing their aquatic development.

The species occurs in the Coast Ranges from the Oregon border south to the Transverse Mountains, in most of northern California west of the Cascade crest, and along the western flank of the Sierra south to Kern County. The riverine and riparian communities provide suitable habitat for the foothill yellow-legged frog. The species is known to occur in the Trinity River from Lewiston Dam to the north fork of the river (California Department of Fish and Game 2005), and it is known to occur in Indian Creek to the confluence with the Trinity River (Don Ashton, pers. comm.).

Tailed Frog (*Ascaphus truei*). **Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Species of Special Concern.** The tailed frog is found in perennial streams of low temperature in steep-walled valleys with conifer-dominated habitat. They are most often found in mature or old growth forests. Their elevational range extends from near sea level to 6,500 feet. Adults feed on both aquatic and terrestrial larval and adult insects, other arthropods, and snails. Tadpoles feed primarily on diatoms. Suitable habitat for the tailed frog occurs in the project area.

Northwestern Pond Turtle (*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*). **Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern.** The northwestern pond turtle occurs in a variety of riverine and wetland habitats. Pond turtles require basking sites, such as partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of floating vegetation, and open mud banks, but turtles slip from basking sites to underwater retreats at the approach of humans or potential predators. In colder areas, the turtles hibernate underwater in bottom mud (Zeiner et al. 1990c). This species is known to travel large distances upland for nesting and overwintering.

The northwestern pond turtle occurs from the Oregon border south to the American River basin in the Central Valley, where it intergrades with the southwestern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata pallida*). The riverine and riparian habitat at the site provides suitable habitat for the species, and it has been detected in the project area (Herrera 2006).

Black Swift (*Cypseloides niger*). **Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Species of Special Concern.** In northern California, the black swift breeds only locally in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range. They nest in moist crevices or in caves on cliffs above the surf or near waterfalls. The black swift feeds exclusively on insects and forages over many habitats. Suitable nesting habitat for this species is absent from the project area; however, the species may forage over the site during migration.

California Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*). **Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern.** The yellow warbler is usually found in dense riparian deciduous

habitats with cottonwoods, willows, alders, and other small trees and shrubs typical of open-canopy riparian woodlands. Forage patterns usually involve gleaning and hovering for insects and spiders. The yellow warbler occurs as a summer resident in northern California, however, the number of breeding pairs in the Sacramento Valley has declined dramatically in recent decades. The riparian habitat within the site provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species and yellow warblers have been detected in the project area during the breeding season (Herrera 2006).

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*). Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern. Cooper's hawks prefer landscapes where wooded areas occur in patches and groves, which facilitate the ambush hunting tactics employed by this species. It preys upon medium-sized birds (e.g., jays, doves, and quail) and occasionally takes small mammals and reptiles. Breeding pairs in California prefer nest sites within dense stands of live oak woodland or riparian areas, and prey heavily on young birds during the nesting season. Cooper's hawks are breeding residents throughout most of the wooded areas in California, but populations have declined in recent decades. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat for the Cooper's hawk is present at the site and the species has been observed in the project area (Herrera 2006).

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern, Fully Protected. Golden eagles are most common in rugged, open country bisected by canyons where there are ample nesting sites and food. Golden eagles nest on cliffs of all sizes or in the tops of large trees. The nests are very large stick nests, sometimes exceeding 10 ft across (Zeiner et al. 1990b). The species forages on rabbits and larger rodents, but may also take birds and reptiles; some also feed on carrion. The golden eagle is a rare permanent resident or migrant throughout California but is more common in the foothills surrounding the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges and in the southern California deserts. Suitable nesting habitat for this species is not present within the site. However, the species may occur as a forager.

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*). Federal listing status: None; State status; Species of Special Concern. The merlin is a small falcon that preys mostly on birds that it catches while in flight. The species frequents open habitats at low elevations near water and stands of trees. Merlins do not breed in California. However, they do occur uncommonly throughout most of the state as a winter migrant, and may forage at the site.

Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles*). Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Species of Special Concern. The northern goshawk is found in dense, mature conifer and deciduous forests, interspersed with openings and riparian habitat. Nests are typically constructed on north-facing slopes near water. They prey mainly on birds and small mammals. In California, northern goshawks breed in the North Coast Ranges through Sierra Nevada, Klamath, Cascade, and Warner Mountains. Suitable breeding and foraging habitat for this species occurs in the project area.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern. The osprey is associated with large, fish-bearing waters, primarily in ponderosa pine through mixed conifer habitats. It requires open, clear waters for foraging; it uses rivers, lakes, reservoirs, bays, estuaries, and surf zones. Large trees, snags, and dead-topped trees in open forest habitats are used for cover and nesting. The osprey breeds in northern California from the Cascade Range south to Lake Tahoe, and along the coast south to Marin County. Regular breeding sites include Shasta Lake, Eagle Lake, Lake Almanor, other inland lakes and reservoirs, and northwest river systems. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat for the osprey is present at the site, and the species was observed in the project area in 2005 (Herrera 2006). However, no nests are known to occur.

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*). **Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern.** Ruffed grouse are residents of valley foothill riparian and surrounding conifer forests at low to middle elevations in northwestern California. They use thickets of alder (*Alnus* spp.) and other deciduous trees for summer and fall cover and adjacent conifer stands for winter shelter. Nesting occurs near the base of a tree, stump, or log near a stream. Males use rotting logs as drumming platforms. Ruffed grouse favor aspen (*Populus* spp.), alder, and willow (*Salix* spp.) buds, but also eat leaves, flowers, and fruits of other plants as well as arthropods. Their range extends from extreme northern Del Norte County south to extreme southern Humboldt County, and westward to northern Trinity County and southwestern Siskiyou County (California Department of Fish and Game 2002). The project site provides suitable breeding and foraging habitat for this species.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*). **Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern.** The sharp-shinned hawk is commonly found in dense woodland or riparian habitats bordering open areas. Sharp-shinned hawks typically pursue small birds in semi-open country, at the edges of open woodlands, in clearings, and along hedgerows, shorelines, or passerine migration corridors. Nest sites are usually near a water source and located in dense stands of even-aged trees on north-facing slopes. It is a fairly common migrant and winter resident throughout California, but is less common as a breeder. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat for the sharp-shinned hawk is present at the site, and the species has been observed in the project area (Herrera 2006).

Vaux's Swift (*Chaetura vauxi*). **Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: Species of Special Concern.** Vaux's swift is a summer resident of northern California that forages over most terrains and habitats, commonly at lower levels in forest openings, above burns, and above rivers. The species roosts in hollow trees and snags and occasionally in chimneys and buildings. Suitable nesting (e.g. Douglas-fir) and foraging habitat for this species is present at the site, and the species has been observed in the project area (Herrera 2006).

Yellow-Breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*). **Federal status: None; State status: Species of Special Concern.** The yellow-breasted chat is an uncommon Neotropical migrant that occurs in riparian or marsh habitats throughout California. Yellow-breasted chats are found in valley foothill riparian habitat with thickets of dense willow and brushy tangles near watercourses. Foraging patterns usually involve gleaning insects, spiders, and berries from the foliage of shrubs and low trees. Nests are often in dense shrubs along streams. Yellow-breasted chats occur as summer breeding residents along the Sacramento River and its tributaries. The riparian habitat within the site provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species, and it has been observed in the project area during the breeding season (Herrera 2006).

Long-eared Myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*). **Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: None; BLM status: Sensitive.** The long-eared myotis occurs in a variety of brush, woodland, and forested habitats from sea level to at least 9000 ft. It forages for a variety of arthropods in open habitats, along habitat edges, and over water. Long-eared myotis bats roost singly or in small groups in buildings, crevices, under bark, and in snags. In California, the species is widespread but avoids the Central Valley and hot deserts. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat for the long-eared myotis is present at the site.

Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*). **Federal listing status: None; State listing status: Species of Special Concern; USFS status: Sensitive.** This medium-sized bat occurs throughout much of California. It prefers foraging on terrestrial arthropods in dry open grasslands near water and rocky outcroppings or old structures. It may also occur in oak woodlands and at the edge of redwood forests along the coast. Roosting typically occurs in groups. Roosts often occur in caves and mine tunnels but buildings and trees may be used for day roosts. More open, sites such

as buildings, porches, garages, highway bridges, and mines may be used for night roosts. Pallid

bats are sensitive to human disturbances at roost sites. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat is present in the project area.

Ring-tailed Cat (*Bassariscus astutus*). **Federal status: None; State status: Fully Protected Species.** The ringtail is widely distributed in California, occurring in various riparian habitats and brush stands of most forest and shrub habitats. Nocturnal and primarily carnivorous, ringtails mainly eat small mammals but also feed on birds, reptiles, insects, and fruit. They forage on the ground, among rocks, and in trees, usually near water. Hollow trees and logs, cavities in rocky areas, and other recesses are used for cover. The montane riparian habitat within the site provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species.

Townsend's Western Big-eared Bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*). **Federal listing status: Species of Concern; State listing status: Species of Special Concern; BLM status: Sensitive.** The Townsend's western big-eared bat is found in a variety of habitats. It captures its prey, principally small moths, while in flight as well as gleaning them from foliage. The pale Townsend's big-eared bat is a colonial species, and females aggregate in the spring at nursery sites known as maternity colonies. Although this species is usually cave-dwelling, many colonies are found in human-made structures, such as the attics of buildings or old abandoned mines. It is easily disturbed while roosting in buildings, and females are known to completely abandon their young when disturbed. The site does not contain suitable roosting habitat for this species; however, they may forage in the project area.

Yuma Myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*). **Federal status: Species of Concern; State status: None; BLM status: Sensitive.** The Yuma myotis is found in a wide variety of habitats from sea level to 11,000 ft; however, it prefers open woodlands and forests near water. It forages for insects over water sources and roosts in buildings, mines, caves, crevices, abandoned swallow nests, and under bridges. Yuma myotis are widespread throughout California. The site does not contain suitable roosting habitat for this species; however, they may forage in the project area.

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KEY OBSERVATION POINT PHOTOGRAPHS

Appendix M



Photo 1. VAU 1, KOP 1
View from Thistle Lane looking southwest,
downstream.



Photo 2a. VAU 2, KOP 1
View from SR 299 looking west, downstream.



Photo 2b. VAU 2, KOP 1
View from SR 299 looking northeast,
upstream.



Photo 3a. VAU 2, KOP 2
View from SR 299 looking northwest,
downstream.



Photo 3b. VAU 2, KOP 2
View from SR 299 looking east, upstream.



Photo 4a. VAU 3, KOP 1
View from SR 299 at driveway between homes looking northwest, downstream.



Photo 4b. VAU 3, KOP 1
View from SR 299 at driveway between homes looking northeast, upstream.



Photo 5a. VAU 3, KOP 2
View from backyard of home located at R-2 (alcove) looking northeast.



Photo 5b. VAU 3, KOP 2
View from backyard of home located at R-2
(alcove) looking northwest, downstream.



Photo 5c. VAU 3, KOP 2
View from backyard of home located at R-2
(alcove) looking northeast, upstream.



Photo 6a. VAU 3, KOP 3
View from SR 299 near west end of Indian
Creek Lodge at westbound approach to Indian
Creek looking northwest, downstream.



Photo 6b. VAU 3, KOP 3
View from SR 299 near west end of Indian
Creek Lodge, east side of Indian Creek,
looking north, perpendicular to river.



Photo 7. VAU 3, KOP 4

View of Indian Creek delta from northeast side of Indian Creek bridge/SR 299 looking southeast, downstream.



Photo 8a. VAU 3, KOP 5

View of Indian Creek delta from south side of Indian Creek bridge/SR 299 looking southwest, upstream.



Photo 8b. VAU 3, KOP 5

View of Indian Creek delta from northwest side of Indian Creek bridge/SR 299 looking northwest, toward Indian Creek.



Photo 9a. VAU 3, KOP 6

View from Trinity River/Indian Creek confluence near fisherman's access parking area looking northwest, downstream.



Photo 9b. VAU 3, KOP 6
View from Trinity River/Indian Creek
confluence near fisherman's access
parking area looking northeast, upstream.



Photo 10a. VAU 3, KOP 7
View from west end of fisherman's access
parking area looking northwest, downstream.



Photo 10b. VAU 4, KOP 7
View from fisherman's access parking area
looking northeast, upstream.



Photo 11. VAU 3, KOP 8
View from fisherman's access parking area
looking north, perpendicular to river.



Photo 12. VAU 3, KOP 9
View from Indian Creek MHP, east side of Indian Creek, south of Indian Creek bridge/SR 299 looking west, upstream.



Photo 13a. VAU 4, KOP 1
View from River Ranch Road near SR 299 intersection looking northwest, downstream.



Photo 13b. VAU 4, KOP 1
View from River Ranch Road near SR 299 intersection looking northeast, upstream.



Photo 14. VAU 4, KOP 2
View from Treon residence backyard, River Ranch Road looking northeast, upstream.



Photo 15a. VAU 4, KOP 3
View from property located at end of Private Drive, west end of property looking west, downstream.



Photo 15b. VAU 4, KOP 3
View from property located at end of Private Drive, west end of property looking northeast, upstream.



Photo 16. VAU 4, KOP 4
View from property located at end of Private Drive, center of property looking north, perpendicular (north) to river.



Photo 17a. VAU 4, KOP 5
View from midpoint of Private Drive looking northwest.



Photo 17b. VAU 4, KOP 5
View from midpoint of Private Drive looking northeast.



Photo 18a. VAU 4, KOP 6
View from pull-out/dirt frontage road on north side of SR 299 looking northwest.



Photo 18b. VAU 4, KOP 6
View from pull-out/dirt frontage road on north side of SR 299 looking northeast.



Photo 19a. VAU 4, KOP 7
View from pull-out on north side of SR299 immediately east of SR 3/SR 299 intersection looking northwest.



Photo 19b. VAU 4, KOP 7
View from pull-out on north side of SR 299, immediately east of the SR 3/SR 299 intersection looking northeast.



Photo 20. VAU 5, KOP 1
View from Douglas City, southwest side of SR 299 bridge looking south, downstream (water treatment plant to the right.)



Photo 21. VAU 5, KOP 2
View from Douglas City, northwest side of SR 299 bridge looking northeast, upstream.



Photo 22a. VAU 5, KOP 3
View from north side of SR 299 across from Douglas City turn-off looking east.



Photo 22b. VAU 5, KOP 3
View from north side of SR 299 from Douglas City turn-off looking northwest.



Photo 23a. VAU 5, KOP 4
View from Douglas City Fire Hall parking area, east side of building looking north.



Photo 23b. VAU 5, KOP 4
View from Douglas City Fire Hall parking area, east side of building looking southeast.



Photo 24a. VAU 5, KOP 5
View from Douglas City School looking southeast.



Photo 24b. VAU 5, KOP 5
View from Douglas City School looking east.



Photo 25a. VAU 5, KOP 6
View from SR3 looking north toward SR299
bridge at Douglas City.



Photo 25b. VAU 6, KOP 10
View from SR3 looking southwest,
downstream.