

APPENDIX D

WDFW Priority Species and Preferred Habitats that Occur in Chelan County and the Alpine Lakes Area

Table 6

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Common Name (Scientific Name)	State Status ¹	Priority Area ¹	PHS Habitat Description ²	Chelan County ¹	Alpine Lakes Area ³
Birds					
American white pelican (<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>)	Endangered	Breeding areas, regular concentrations	Rivers, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, bays, and open marshes, sometimes inshore marine habitats.	X	
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Sensitive	Breeding areas, communal roosts, regular concentrations	Roost, nest habitat and forage areas near lakes, reservoirs, rivers, and uneven-aged coniferous forest stands with readily available food source (fish and carrion).	X	
Black-backed woodpecker (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>)	Candidate	Breeding areas, regular occurrences	Associated with boreal and montane coniferous forests, especially in areas with standing dead trees such as burns, bogs, and windfalls.	X	
Black-crowned night-heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>)	Priority	Breeding areas	Marshes, swamps, wooded streams, mangroves, shores of lakes, ponds, lagoons; salt water, brackish, and freshwater situations.	X	
Burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	Candidate	Breeding areas, foraging areas, regular concentrations	Open grasslands, especially prairie, plains, and savanna, sometimes other open areas such as vacant lots near human habitation or airports. Spends much time on the ground or on low perches such as fence posts or dirt mounds.	X	
Cavity-nesting ducks: wood duck (<i>Aix sponsa</i>), Barrow's goldeneye (<i>Bucephala islandica</i>), common goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>), bufflehead (<i>Bucephala albeola</i>), hooded merganser (<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>)	Priority	Breeding areas	Nest primarily in late successional forests and riparian areas adjacent to low gradient rivers, sloughs, lakes, and beaver ponds. Nest almost exclusively in tree cavities, which offer protection from weather and predators. Snags and cavity trees near shallow wetlands are ideal for brood.	X	
Common loon (<i>Gavia immer</i>)	Sensitive	Breeding sites, migratory stopovers, regular concentrations	Breeding habitat includes usually clear lakes containing both shallow and deep water areas. Nest sites are found on small islands, quiet backwaters, mainland shores, marshy portions of lakes. In winter and during migration, use inland lakes and rivers and marine and estuarine coastal waters.	X	
Dusky grouse (<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>)	Priority	Breedings areas, regular concentrations	Coniferous forest, especially fir, mostly in open situations with a mixture of deciduous trees and shrubs	X	
Eastern Washington breeding concentrations of: Phalaropes (<i>Scolopacidae</i>), stilts (<i>Recurvirostridae</i>), avocets (<i>Recurvirostridae</i>)	Priority	Breeding areas	None provided.	X	
Eastern Washington nonbreeding concentrations of: grebes (<i>Podicipedidae</i>), cormorants (<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i>)	Priority	Breeding areas	None provided.	X	
Flammulated owl (<i>Otus flammeolus</i>)	Candidate	Breeding sites, regular concentrations	Montane forest, usually open conifer forests containing pine, with some brush or saplings (typical of the physiognomy of pre-European settlement ponderosa pine forests).	X	
Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	Candidate	Breeding areas, foraging areas	Open, arid plateaus deeply cut by streams and canyons, western shrub-steppe and grassland communities and transition zones between shrub, grassland, and forested habitat. Sometimes found in mature and old-growth forests near the edges of clearcuts in western Washington. Nests generally are located on cliffs and are occasionally located in trees.	X	X
Great blue heron (<i>Ardea herodias</i>)	Priority	Breeding areas	Nesting habitat typically consists of mature forest. Breeding herons feed in wetland complexes, large rivers and creeks, and small lakes. Fall/Winter often prey on small mammals in fallow, freshly plowed, or mowed fields and in grasslands habitats.	X	
Harlequin duck (<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>)	Priority	Breeding areas, regular concentrations in salt water	Require fast-flowing water with loafing sites nearby. Streams usually have substrate that ranges from cobble to boulder, with adjacent vegetated banks. They have been found more often at distances >50 meter (164 feet) from roads or trails, and in stream reaches with mature and old-growth forest cover. Stream alterations that would cause greater surface runoff, changing water levels, or lower macroinvertebrate levels should be avoided.	X	

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Lewis' woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>)	Candidate	Breeding areas, regular occurrences	Open forest and woodland, often logged or burned, including oak, coniferous forest (primarily ponderosa pine, riparian woodland and orchards, less commonly in pinyon-juniper.	X	
Loggerhead shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	Candidate	Regular concentrations, regular occurrences in breeding areas	Open country with scattered trees and shrubs, savanna, and, occasionally, open woodland; often perches on poles, wires, or fenceposts.	X	
Mountain quail (<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>)	Priority	Any occurrence	Mixed evergreen-deciduous forests, regenerating clearcuts, forest and meadow edges, chaparral slopes, shrub-steppe, and mixed forest/shrub areas. Seek brush, hardwood, and conifer communities for nesting, brooding in cool, moist bottoms of draws and canyons.	X	
Northern goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)	Candidate	Breeding areas. Including alternate nest sites, post-fledging foraging areas	All forested regions with >50% closed canopy with multiple layers.	X	
Prairie falcon (<i>Falco mexicanus</i>)	Priority	Breeding areas	Primarily open situations, especially in mountainous areas, steppe, plains, or prairies.	X	
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Sensitive	Breeding areas, regular occurrences	Nest on cliffs, typically 45 meters (150 feet) or more in height. Nest on off-shore islands and ledges on vegetated slopes. Wetlands, especially intertidal mudflats, estuaries, and coastal marshes, are key feeding areas in winter; maintain large trees and snags in these areas.	X	
Pileated woodpecker (<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>)	Candidate	Breeding areas	Old-Growth and Mature Forest	X	
Sage sparrow (<i>Amphispiza belli</i>)	Priority	Breedings areas, regular occurrences in suitable habitat during breeding season	Found from sea level to alpine; strongly associated with sagebrush for breeding.	X	
Sage thrasher (<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>)	Candidate	Breedings areas, regular occurrences in suitable habitat during breeding season	Sagebrush plains, primarily in arid or semi-arid situations, rarely around towns.	X	
Sooty grouse (<i>Dendragapus fuliginosus</i>)	Priority	Breedings areas, regular concentrations	During breeding season, can be found in forested habitats from sea level to thousands of feet in elevation. Lowland forest in the preferred habitat for this species. In winter, found almost entirely in coniferous forests.	X	
Vaux's swift (<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>)	Candidate	Breeding areas, communal roosts	Strongly associated with old-growth and mature forests. They require hollow chambers in large snags or live trees with broken tops for nesting and night roosting.	X	
Waterfowl concentrations (<i>Anatidae</i> , excluding Canada geese in urban areas)	Priority	Significant breeding areas, regular concentrations in winter	None provided.	X	
Western grebe (<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>)	Candidate	Breeding areas, regular concentrations, migratory stopovers, regular occurrences in winter	Marshes, lakes, and bays; in migration and winter also sheltered seacoasts or rivers. Nests anchored to living vegetation on large inland bodies of water very close to deep water to allow bird to swim submerged.	X	
White-headed woodpecker (<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>)	Candidate	Breeding sites, regular occurrences	Montane coniferous forest, primarily pine and fir.	X	
Terrestrial Mammals					
Bighorn sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis</i>)	Priority	Breeding areas, regular concentrations	Occur in mesic to xeric, alpine to desert grasslands or shrub-steppe in mountains, foothills, or river canyons.	X	
Black-tailed jackrabbit (<i>Lepus californicus</i>)	Candidate	Regular concentrations	Inhabits open plains, fields, and deserts; open country with scattered thickets or patches of shrubs.	X	
Cascade red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes cascadenis</i>)	Candidate	Any occurrence	None provided.	X	

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Elk (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	Priority	Calving areas, migration corridors, regular concentrations in winter and in foraging areas along coastal waters	Forested areas in winter; summer can be moderate-sized patches of forage openings and cover areas.	X	
Fisher (<i>Martes pennanti</i>)	Endangered	Any occurrence	Mature, uneven stands of coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous with extensive continuous canopy where 50% to 90% of overstory is evergreen that is optimal winter habitat.	X	
Marten (<i>Martes americana</i>)	Priority	Regular occurrence	Mixed age forests of a variety of species composition.	X	X
Mountain goat (<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>)	Priority	Breeding areas, regular concentrations	Alpine and subalpine habitat; steep grassy talus slopes, grassy ledges of cliffs, or alpine meadows, usually at timberline or above. May seek shelter and food in stands of spruce or hemlock in winter.	X	
Northwest white-tailed deer (<i>Odocoileus virginianus ochrorus</i>)	Priority	Regular concentrations in winter, migration corridors	Occupy many types of habitats in mountains and lowlands, including various forests and woodlands, forest edges, shrublands, grasslands with shrubs, and residential areas.	X	
Preble's shrew (<i>Sorex preblei</i>)	Candidate	Any occurrence	Habitats include arid and semiarid shrub-grass associations and openings in montane coniferous forests dominated by sagebrush.	X	
Rocky mountain mule deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus hemionus</i>)	Priority	Breeding areas, migration corridors, regular concentrations in winter	Occupy many types of habitats in mountains and lowlands, including various forests and woodlands, forest edges, shrublands, grasslands with shrubs, and residential areas.	X	
Western gray squirrel (<i>Sciurus griseus</i>)	Threatened	Any occurrence	Pine and oak typical. Transitional, conifer-dominated areas that merge with open patches of oak and other deciduous trees. Mature and large seeded mast-producing trees provide abundant food and sites for nest construction.	X	
White-tailed jackrabbit (<i>Lepus townsendii</i>)	Candidate	Regular concentrations	Open grasslands and sagebrush plains. At higher elevations found in open areas adjacent to pine forests and in alpine tundra.	X	
Amphibians					
Columbia spotted frog (<i>Rana luteiventris</i>)	Candidate	Any occurrence	Highly aquatic; rarely found far from permanent quiet water; usually occurs at the grassy/sedgy margins of streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and marshes. May disperse into forest, grassland, and brushland during wet weather, and may traverse uplands to reach wintering sites.	X	
Western toad (<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>)	Candidate	Any occurrence	Occur in a wide variety of habitats ranging from desert springs to mountain wetlands, and various upland habitats around ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and slow-moving rivers and streams. For shelter, they dig burrows in loose soil or seclude themselves under logs or rocks. Egg laying sites include shallow areas of ponds, lakes, or reservoirs, or pools of slow-moving streams.	X	
Reptiles					
Sagebrush lizard (<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>)	Candidate	Any occurrence	Sagebrush and other types of shrublands, also pinyon-juniper woodland and openly wooded areas of ponderosa pine or Douglas-fir; occupied areas have open ground and some low bushes	X	
Sharptail snake (<i>Contia tenuis</i>)	Candidate	Any occurrence	Moist situations in pastures, meadows, oak woodlands, broken chaparral, and the edges of coniferous or hardwood forests.	X	
Bivalves					
California floater (<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>)	Candidate	Any occurrence	Freshwater	X	

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Bats					
Roosting concentrations of: Big-brown bat (<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>), Myotis bats (<i>Myotis</i> spp.), Pallid bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	Priority	Regular concentrations in naturally occurring breeding areas and other communal roosts	None provided.	X	
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	Candidate	Any occurrence	This species uses caves, mines, hollow trees, and built structures for roosting. Westside lowland conifer-hardwood forest, ponderosa pine forest and woodlands, mixed highland conifer forest, eastside mixed conifer forest, shrub-steppe, and both eastside and westside riparian wetlands.	X	

Notes:

1. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2008. Priority Habitat and Species List. Olympia, Washington. 177 pp.
2. NatureServe: An Online Encyclopedia of Life. Available from: <http://explorer.natureserve.org/servlet/NatureServe?init=Species>. Accessed on: October 20, 2016.
3. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2016. WDFW PHS online. Cited: July 7, 2016. Available from: <http://wdfw.wa.gov/mapping/phs/>.

PHS: Priority Habitats and Species

WDFW: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife