# **Priority Habitats and Species List**





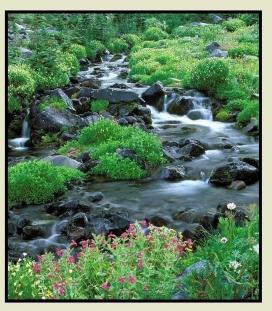






Washington Department of FISH AND WILDLIFE





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# Acknowledgments

Numerous individuals contributed their time and expertise in support of this update to the Priority Habitat and Species List (PHS List). The PHS List Technical Advisory Team's wide-ranging expertise in species, habitats, and land use matters was invaluable in guiding the direction of the list. Members of the team were Jeff Azerrad (PHS List Update Coodinator and Lead), Greg Bargman, Rex Crawford, Karin Divens, Pam Erstad, Howard Ferguson, Molly Hallock, Jennifer Hayes, Marc Hayes, Terry Johnson, Kelly McAllister, Aimee McIntyre, Noelle Nordstrom, Ann Potter, Chris Sato, Joanne Schuette-Hames, Derek Stinson, and Michelle Tirhi. Technical Advisory Subteams were also formed to address more specific matter that required expert input. These subteams were important in developing or revising definitions for the nearshore, herbaceous bald, shrub-steppe, eastside steppe, westside prairie, and biodiversity areas and corridors priority habitats. An expert subteam also determined which Species of Greatest Conservation Need should be added to the PHS List. Jeanne Miller provided support in generating all priority habitat and priority species distribution maps. Thanks go to all participants of an extensive agency and public comment period. A special thank you goes out to Jennifer Hayes, Stephen Penland, and Elizabeth Rodrick for their guidance and support.



#### State of Washington DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

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August 1, 2008

A Message from the Director:

Clean water, abundant hunting and fishing opportunities, and rich biological diversity have always been icons of the Pacific Northwest. In Washington, we appreciate the quality these features bring to our lives. However, the condition of the state's fish and wildlife resources is approaching a significant crossroad.

By 2030, the number of people that call Washington their home is projected to increase by 2.2 million, requiring almost four additional cities the size of Seattle, or 11 the size of Spokane, to accommodate that growth. Although it is the smallest of the 11 western states, Washington is now the second most populous, generating unprecedented pressure on our natural resources. The federal designation of a number of Washington salmon stocks as threatened or endangered has been a wake-up call and an example of the need for a greater commitment to statewide conservation.

Fish and wildlife are public resources. Balancing human needs with those of fish and wildlife is a challenge and responsibility we all must accept. Although the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is charged with protecting and perpetuating fish and wildlife, WDFW has limited authority over much of the habitat on which animals depend. Instead, protection of Washington's fish and wildlife resources is achieved in partnership with landowners, cities, counties, and others through both voluntary conservation efforts and under the Growth Management Act, Shoreline Management Act, State Environmental Policy Act, Forest Practices Act, and similar laws and planning processes. New cooperative statewide strategies such as Washington's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy and Biodiversity Conservation Strategy recommend ways to prevent fish and wildlife from declining to the point where they will need to be listed. Many local governments have taken proactive approaches to planning across the landscape for fish and wildlife habitat protection. The Priority Habitat and Species program is the cornerstone of many of these local conservation planning activities.

In this document, WDFW identifies fish and wildlife resources that are a priority for management and conservation. Landowners, agencies, governments, and members of the public have a shared responsibility to protect and maintain these resources. The information contained in this document is intended to assist all entities in this endeavor.

We are all resource stewards. The condition of our fish and wildlife mirrors our performance as stewards, and it represents our commitment to sustaining these resources for our children and future generations. Thank you for your efforts to preserve Washington State's rich fish and wildlife heritage.

Since nings, Ph.D

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# Introduction

# What is the PHS List

The PHS List is a catalog of habitats and species considered to be priorities for conservation and management. Priority species require protective measures for their survival due to their population status, sensitivity to habitat alteration, and/or recreational, commercial, or tribal importance. Priority species include State Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, and Candidate species; animal aggregations (e.g., heron colonies, bat colonies) considered vulnerable; and species of recreational, commercial, or tribal importance that are vulnerable. Priority habitats are habitat types or elements with unique or significant value to a diverse assemblage of species. A priority habitat may consist of a unique vegetation type (e.g., shrub-steppe) or dominant plant species (e.g., juniper savannah), a described successional stage (e.g., old-growth forest), or a specific habitat feature (e.g., cliffs).

In general, areas of priority habitats of greater importance to fish or wildlife tend to have one or more of these characteristics:

- Habitat areas that are larger are generally better than areas that are smaller,
- Habitat areas that are more structurally complex (e.g., multiple canopy layers, snags, geologically diverse) are generally better than areas that are simple.
- Habitat areas that contain native habitat types adjacent to one another are better than isolated habitats (especially aquatic associated with terrestrial habitat),
- Habitat areas that are connected are generally better than areas that are isolated,
- Habitat areas that have maintained their historical processes (e.g., historical fire regimes) are generally better than areas lacking such processes.

There are 20 habitat types, 141 vertebrate species, 40 invertebrate species, and 11 species groups currently in the PHS List. These constitute about 17% of Washington's approximately 1000 vertebrate species and a fraction of the state's invertebrate fauna.

Numerous individuals and groups use the PHS List as well as associated PHS products (e.g., PHS Data) to inform conservation-related activities. Typical users include cities and counties that use PHS to fulfill planning requirements under the Growth Management Act and Shoreline Management Act, non-profit organizations such as land trusts that use PHS information to prioritize habitat protection, community groups working on local biodiversity planning initiatives (e.g., Pierce County Biodiversity Alliance), as well as other state and federal government agencies. Although some apply PHS to regulatory matters, PHS has also been used to inform incentive-based conservation initiatives (e.g., local conservation futures programs).

Questions regarding Priority Habitat and Species data and products can be directed to the appropriate regional contact. To obtain PHS data, call (360) 902-2543, or visit the <u>PHS</u> <u>Website</u>.

# Preface

The Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) List is a catalog of those species and habitat types identified by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) as priorities for management and preservation. Because information on fish, wildlife, and their habitats is dynamic, the PHS List is updated periodically. All information in this list has gone through an extensive expert peer-review process.

The following section titled "PHS Definitions" explains and defines the terms used throughout this document. It also outlines criteria for including habitat types and animal species in the PHS system.

Fact sheets are included to provide descriptive information about each priority habitat and species (Figure 1).

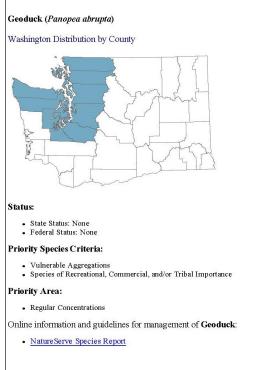


Figure 1. Example of a fact sheet for a priority species.

Each fact sheet summarizes:

- a distribution map showing where each priority species and habitat is expected to occur,
- status of state or federally listed priority species (i.e., whether the species is endangered, threatened, sensitive, or a candidate for one of these classifications),
- criteria by which each species is considered to be a priority,
- priority area for each species and habitat (i.e., into the PHS Database).

Because the PHS List often is used to determine what species or habitats are management priorities, links to published information that may aid in developing management strategies (e.g., <u>PHS Guidelines</u>) are included with the descriptions when such information is available.

### The PHS List can be used:

- for reviewing which habitats and species are considered priorities and by which criteria;
- to determine what priority species and priority habitats may occur within a specific planning area (e.g., county);
- in conjunction with management recommendations developed for priority habitats and species.

### Mapping:

Mapping of priority habitats and species was initiated in 1990. Mapping consists of recording locational and descriptive data in a Geographic Information System (GIS). These GIS databases represent WDFW's best knowledge of fish and wildlife resources and occurrences. It is important to note, however, that priority species or priority habitats may occur in areas not currently known to WDFW biologists or in areas for which comprehensive surveys have not been conducted. Site-specific surveys may be necessary to rule out the presence of priority habitats or species on individual sites that do not appear on PHS maps.

Data for priority habitats and species are located in more than one database. Databases that have information on the location of priority habitats and priority species include the following:

- Priority Habitat and Species Database:
  - This database provides the locations of priority species or habitats that can be mapped as a geographic area (i.e., polygonal dataset). This database does not include point data.
- Wildlife Survey Data Management Database:
  - Locational information for most terrestrial priority species and habitats. All non-game freshwater fish data also are located in this database.
- Washington Lakes Rivers Information System:
  - Salmon spawning, rearing, and distribution data.
- Spotted Owl Database:
  - Database specific to Spotted Owls.
- Bald Eagle Database:
  - Database specific to Bald Eagles.
- Other information sources include the Department of Natural Resources' Aquatic Lands Division database for kelp beds, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) for wetlands.

Because fish and wildlife are mobile, and because priority habitats and species data are subject to change, project reviews for fish and wildlife should not rest solely on mapped information. PHS data can only show that a species or habitat type may be present. These data do not show that a species or habitat type is <u>not</u> present.

Sites identified as priority habitats or locations where a priority species is known to occur often are represented on a map as a point or a polygon. Although the exact mapped locations are undoubtedly important, the area surrounding these locations may also need to be evaluated to determine what land uses are compatible or incompatible with the requirements of species using an area. For example, Great Blue Heron colonies are often identified as a single point on a map. When considering changes in land use practices near a heron colony, it makes sense to look beyond the location of the mapped point since herons may be sensitive to disturbance at some distance away from that point.

## To Receive Mapped Information:

Personnel at WDFW regional offices and headquarters maintain GIS-based maps and accompanying tabular data. Both hard copy and digital data are available by calling (360) 902-2543 or by writing the address below. Please go to

http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/maps\_data/ to obtain more detailed information about accessing PHS Data. Those asking for data for a location of interest should request all PHS data to ensure that all relevant databases are reviewed to obtain all known occurrences of priority habitats and species.

# Management Recommendations:

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife develops management recommendations to assist landowners, managers, and others in conducting land use activities in a manner that incorporates the needs of fish and wildlife. Management recommendations are developed through a comprehensive review and synthesis of the best scientific information available. Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Habitats and Species should be used in conjunction with the mapped locations of respective priority habitats and species. All published management recommendations can be accessed at <a href="https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/at-risk/phs/recommendations">https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/at-risk/phs/recommendations</a>.

# Questions and requests for additional PHS information may be directed to:

Priority Habitat and Species Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 600 Capitol Way North Olympia, WA 98501-1091

# **Internet Access:**

The PHS Internet Home Page can be accessed at http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/.

# For information on rare plants and plant communities, contact:

Washington Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Program P.O. Box 47016 Olympia, WA 98504-7016

(360) 902-1667 https://www.dnr.wa.gov/natural-heritage-program

# PHS List update process

The update to the PHS List required a great deal of input from experts and potential users of the list. Updating the PHS List began with an initial information gathering (scoping) phase. During this period, numerous agency staff were asked to provide input on changes and revisions that might be necessary to improve the PHS List. PHS user groups were also notified and asked to provide similar feedback (a notice was included in WDFW's newsletter, the Fish and Wildlife Planner). All feedback was reviewed and prioritized. Comments made independently by more than one individual were given higher priority. A technical advisory team formed to direct the update to the list reviewed all suggestions. This team also provided their own suggestions for needed updates to the PHS List. This team was comprised of species, habitat, and land use experts. A core group that oversees all PHS matters also provided additional feedback during this pre-update scoping phase. This scoping phase was used to determine what parts of the PHS List would require update and revisions.

After priorities were identified for this update cycle, the process of addressing each priority was carried out, often using teams of experts. Major priorities included additions, deletions, or modifications to the list of priority habitats and species as well as revisions to the language used to define specific priority habitats. The PHS List Technical Advisory Team provided much direction and guidance in addressing major changes to the PHS List. In some instances the team requested that subteams be formed to deal with matters requiring specialized assistance. Each subteam was comprised of experts who have knowledge about a particular habitat or species group. Subteams were formed to help write or revise definitions for nearshore, herbaceous bald, shrub-steppe, eastside steppe, westside prairie, and biodiversity areas and corridors priority habitats. A subteam was also formed to see which Species of Greatest Conservation Need should be added to the PHS List. Each subteam helped write and review proposed changes to the list. In addition to the use of the Technical Advisory Team and Subteams, communications with other experts was critical in making other important decisions (e.g., reviewing priority species distribution maps). Important communications with the Technical Advisory Team, subteams, and other experts were documented.

The peer-review was initiated as the final stage of the update. The review period lasted three weeks and many individuals with various backgrounds were given opportunity to comment. Each comment was considered and the final decision for how each comment was handled was documented.

# **PHS definitions**

## **Priority Habitat:**

A habitat type with unique or significant value to many species. An area identified and mapped as priority habitat has one or more of the following attributes:

- comparatively high fish and wildlife density
- comparatively high fish and wildlife species diversity
- important fish and wildlife breeding habitat
- important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges
- important fish and wildlife movement corridors
- limited availability
- high vulnerability to habitat alteration
- unique or dependent species

A priority habitat may be described by a unique vegetation type or by a dominant plant species that is of primary importance to fish and wildlife (e.g., oak woodlands, juniper savannah). A priority habitat may also be described by a successional stage (e.g., old growth and mature forests). Alternatively, a priority habitat may consist of a specific habitat features (e.g., talus slopes, caves, snags) of key value to fish and wildlife.

## **Priority species**:

Fish and wildlife species requiring protective measures and/or management actions to ensure their survival. A species identified and mapped as priority species fit one or more of the following criteria:

## Criterion 1. State-Listed and Candidate Species:

State-listed species are native fish and wildlife species legally designated as Endangered (WAC 232-12-014), Threatened (WAC 232-12-011), or Sensitive (WAC 232-12-011). State Candidate species are fish and wildlife species that will be reviewed by the department (POL-M-6001) for possible listing as Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive according to the process and criteria defined in WAC-232-12-297.

# Criterion 2. <u>Vulnerable Aggregations</u>:

Vulnerable aggregations include species or groups of animals susceptible to significant population declines, within a specific area or statewide, by virtue of their inclination to aggregate. Examples include heron rookeries, seabird concentrations, marine mammal haulouts, shellfish beds, and fish spawning and rearing areas.

**Criterion 3**. <u>Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance</u>: Native and non-native fish and wildlife species of recreational or commercial importance, and recognized species used for tribal ceremonial and subsistence purposes, whose biological or ecological characteristics make them vulnerable to decline in Washington or that are dependent on habitats that are highly vulnerable or are in limited availability.

# Federal and State Status:

Describes whether a species is listed by Washington State as a Species of Concern (i.e., endangered, threatened, sensitive, or candidate), and/or is listed by the federal governments under the Endangered Species Act. For the latest Species of Concern List, call (360) 902-2515, or visit https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/at-risk/listed.

## **Priority Area**:

Species are often considered a priority only within known limiting habitats (e.g., breeding areas) or within areas that support a relatively high number of individuals (e.g., regular concentrations). These important areas are identified in the PHS List under the heading Priority Area. For example, great blue herons are often found feeding along shorelines, but they are considered a priority only in areas used for breeding (see Criterion 2). If limiting habitats are not known, or if a species is so rare that any occurrence is important in land use decisions, then the priority area is described as any occurrence.

Priority areas are described with the following terms:

- Any Occurrence: Applies to a priority species with limiting habitat that is not known or to a species that is so rare that any occurrence is important in a land use decision.
- Artificial Nesting Feature: Human-made features used for nesting (e.g., nest box, platform).
- Breeding Area: The area necessary to support reproduction and the rearing of young; includes breeding sites and adjacent foraging habitat, and may include a disturbance buffer.
- Breeding Site: The immediate area and features associated with producing and rearing young (e.g., nest tree, den). Typically, a breeding site is a point location.
- Communal Roosts: Habitat features (e.g., trees, caves, cliffs) that are regularly or traditionally used by a group of animals for resting, hibernation, breeding, or rearing young.
- Foraging Area: Feeding areas that are regularly used by an individual or a group of animals.
- Haulouts: Areas where marine mammals regularly remove themselves from the water for resting.
- Lek: An assembly area where sage grouse and sharp-tailed grouse engage in courtship behavior.
- Migration Corridors: Areas regularly or traditionally used by animals as travel routes between seasonal ranges.
- Occurrence: Fish and wildlife observation from a source deemed reliable by WDFW

biologists. An occurrence may represent an observation of an individual animal or a group of animals.

- Regular Concentration: Areas that are commonly or traditionally used by a group of animals on a seasonal or year-round basis.
- Regular Occurrence: Areas or features (e.g., trees, cliffs) that are commonly or traditionally used on a seasonal or year-round basis by species that do not typically occur in groups.
- Regularly Used Perches: Habitat features (e.g., trees, cliffs) that are regularly or traditionally used by the priority bird species for perching.

### Washington Distribution by County:

Within each priority species and habitat description, a map is included showing where individual priority habitats and species are distributed on a county-by-county scale. It is possible for a species or habitat to be considered a priority only within certain parts of its Washington range. For example, a species may be found throughout Washington but breeds only in eastern Washington. If the priority area for this species is only its breeding area, then the western Washington portion of its range would not be included in the map depicting the species' distribution.

Maps showing species and habitat distribution in this list were developed using pertinent sources of information including published maps, locational datasets, models (e.g., GAP vertebrate distribution maps) as well as expert opinion. Distribution maps for species show counties where each priority species is known to occur as well as counties where the likelihood is high that the species could be present where suitable habitat exists, recognizing that species may naturally change their distribution over time. Although each map represents the best information available at the time they were developed, species and habitats not identified on these distribution maps for priority habitats and species include:

- An Atlas of Washington Butterflies, The Evergreen Aurelians
- Birds of Washington, Oregon State University Press
- Game Status and Trend Report, WDFW
- GAP and REGAP vertebrate distribution and landcover maps
- Individual species recovery plans and status reports
- Inland Fishes of Washington, University of Washington Press
- Managemement Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species, WDFW
- Spatial databases administered by WDFW (e.g., Washington Lakes Rivers Information System, Wildlife Survey Data Management)
- Washington Herp Atlas, Washington Natural Heritage Program

Distribution maps for very rare species sometimes include counties where no recent records exist. Rare priority species (e.g., Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Upland Sandpiper) may only be known from a handful of counties, an individual county, or may be presumed extirpated from the state. Given their extreme rarity, these species are often under-surveyed or are difficult to survey. Consequently, it will often be the case that these species will not be documented in a county even if they are present. Given that their distribution often includes places where they have yet to be documented, counties where suitable habitat exists have also been included on the distribution maps in this publication.

Complete county-by-county lists of priority habitats and species can be viewed by going to <u>https://wdfw.wa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/00165/2022\_distribution\_by\_county.xlsx</u>.

# Notable changes to the layout of the PHS List

In addition to adding or removing certain species and habitats, significant changes were made to the list's format and layout. A major change is the increased use of electronic technology that includes using hyperlinks to direct individuals to useful resources. The following are some other notable changes in the 2008 PHS List.

# Species and Habitat Distribution Maps:

Past versions of the PHS List described where priority habitats and species are found by using the agency's administrative regions. Because WDFW administrative regions can encompass up to 10 counties, this provided a very coarse description of places where priority species or habitats are likely to occur. To better meet the needs of users of PHS, WDFW now shows the distribution of priority habitats and species at a county-by-county level. This finer scale will be useful to individual cities and counties that need a more accurate list of what potentially occurs within their jurisdictional boundaries. Complete county-by-county lists of priority habitats and species can be viewed by going to https://wdfw.wa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/00165/2022\_distribution\_by\_county.xlsx.

# Linking PHS Users to Useful Information:

Through the use of hyperlinks, we have made the list a better place to find more than just a list of species and habitats. Within each species and habitat fact sheet are links to a variety of information. One useful type of information is the status of a species. The 2008 PHS List directly links readers to information about the most recent federal and state status of all species that are listed as being endangered, threatened, sensitive, and those that are a candidate for possible listing. The list also links readers to published information that can aid in the management of priority habitats and species.

# Greater Use of Electronic Format Capabilities:

In past versions of the PHS List, WDFW has distributed the PHS List in two forms, electronic and hard copy. Because the list provides much more detailed information, WDFW will produce only a limited number of hard copies for those individuals who do not have access to the PHS List on a computer.

# Similarities and differences between the PHS List and other WDFW lists

The PHS List differs from other lists published by WDFW, such as WDFW's <u>Species of</u> <u>Concern List</u> and the list of <u>Species of Greatest Conservation Need</u> that is found in WDFW's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. Although these and other WDFW lists somewhat differ from the PHS List, they were used into the development of the PHS List.

## Species of Concern List:

The <u>Species of Concern</u> list includes all State Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, and Candidate species. Species of Concern also include Federal Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate fish stocks. All Species of Concern are automatically included as priority species in the PHS List.

## Lists that are Part of WDFW's State Wildlife Action Plan:

WDFW developed the state's <u>State Wildlife Action Plan</u> (SWAP). All U.S. states and territories are required to develop a strategy to obtain future State Wildlife Grants from the federal government. Congress required that every strategy meet eight elements, two of which lead to the creation of a Species of Greatest Conservation Needs list as well as a list of Habitats of Greatest Conservation Need. These lists include many species and habitats found in the PHS List. However, a minority of the SWAP species and habitats are not on the PHS List. Those not included primarily consist of species and habitats where knowledge about their status is limited. Without such certainty, it is not possible to know if these particular species and habitats meet the PHS criteria.

## **Recommendations**:

The PHS List contains elements of these other WDFW lists. WDFW recommends that users of our agency's products should primarily refer to the PHS List to inform their conservation planning activities.

# **Priority Species**

# Invertebrates

Mollusks	15
Snails and Slugs	15
Clams, Mussels, and Oysters	
Arthropods	
Crustaceans	
Beetles	
Dragonflies	35
Bees	
Butterflies	
Sea Urchins	57
Red Sea Urchin	

# Blue-gray Taildropper (Prophysaon coeruleum)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Blue-gray Taildropper:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Ashy Pebblesnail<sup>1</sup> (*Fluminicola fuscus*)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

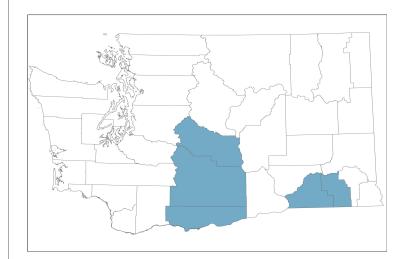
Online information and guidelines for management of Ashy Pebblesnail:

• NatureServe Species Report

**1** formerly called Columbia Pebblesnail

# Columbia Oregonian (Cryptomastix hendersoni)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Columbia Oregonian:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Dalles Sideband (Monadenia fidelis minor)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Dalles Sideband:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Shortface Lanx<sup>1</sup> (*Fisherola nuttalli*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Shortface Lanx:

• NatureServe Species Report

1 formerly Giant Columbia River Limpet

# Pinto Abalone (Haliotis kamtschatkana)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Pinto Abalone:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Poplar Oregonian (*Cryptomastix populi*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

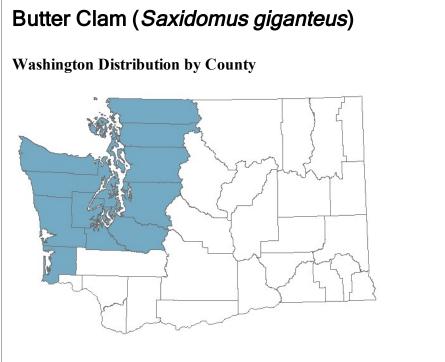
• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Poplar Oregonian:

• NatureServe Species Report



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

## **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Butter Clam

NatureServe Species Report

# California Floater (Anodonta californiensis)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of California Floater:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- NatureServe Species Report

# Native Littleneck Clam<sup>1</sup> (*Protothaca staminea*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

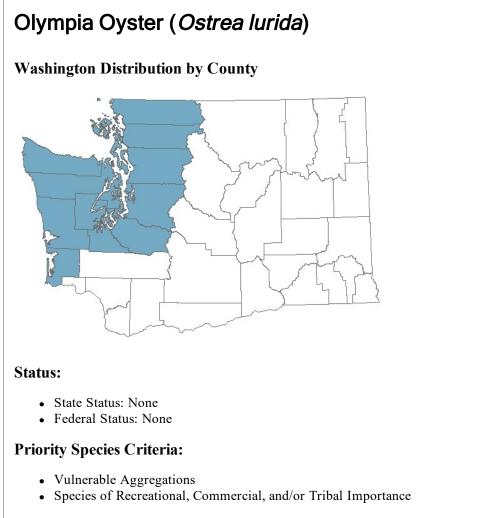
#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Native Littleneck Clam:

• NatureServe Species Report

 $\mathbf{1}_{formerly\ called\ Littleneck\ Clam}$ 

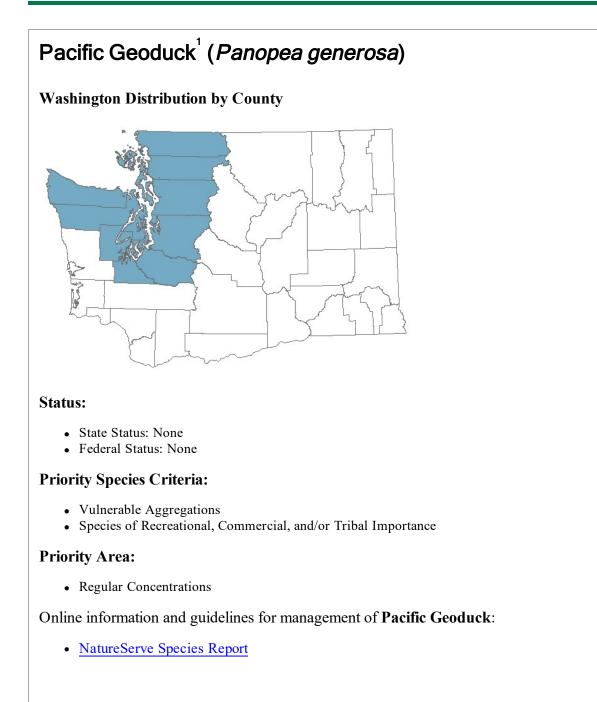


#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Olympia Oyster:

• NatureServe Species Report



 $\mathbf{1}_{Formerly\ called\ Geoduck}$ 

# Pacific Razor Clam<sup>1</sup> (*Siliqua patula*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Razor Clam:

• NatureServe Species Report

1 formerly called Razor Clam

# Dungeness Crab (*Cancer magister*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of **Dungeness Crab**:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: Dungeness Crab
- NatureServe Species Report

# Pandalid shrimp (Pandalus spp.)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

# **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

# Beller's Ground Beetle (*Agonum belleri*)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Beller's Ground Beetle:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- NatureServe Species Report

# Columbia River Tiger Beetle (Cicindela columbica)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Columbia River Tiger Beetle:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Hatch's Click Beetle (Eanus hatchi)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

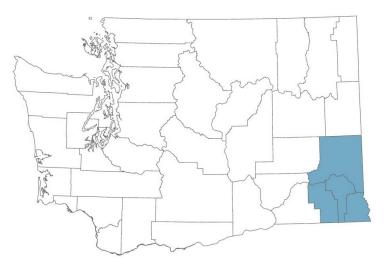
• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Hatch's Click Beetle:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- NatureServe Species Report

# Mann's Mollusk-eating Ground Beetle (*Scaphinotus mannii*)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of **Mann's Mollusk-eating Ground Beetle**:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Columbia Clubtail (*Gomphurus lynnae*)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Columbia Clubtail:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Pacific Clubtail (*Phanogomphus kurilis*)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

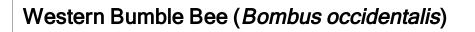
• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Clubtail:

• NatureServe Species Report



# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: Candidate

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Western Bumble Bee:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Habitats and Species: Western Bumble Bee
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Chinquapin Hairstreak<sup>1</sup> (*Habrodais grunus herri*)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

1 formerly Golden Hairstreak

Online information and guidelines for management of Chinquapin Hairstreak:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Great Arctic (*Oeneis nevadensis gigas*)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Great Arctic:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Island Marble (Euchloe ausonides insulanus)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: Endangered

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Island Marble:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Johnson's Hairstreak (Callophrys johnsoni)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Johnson's Hairstreak:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- NatureServe Species Report

# Juniper Hairstreak (*Callophrys gryneus*)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

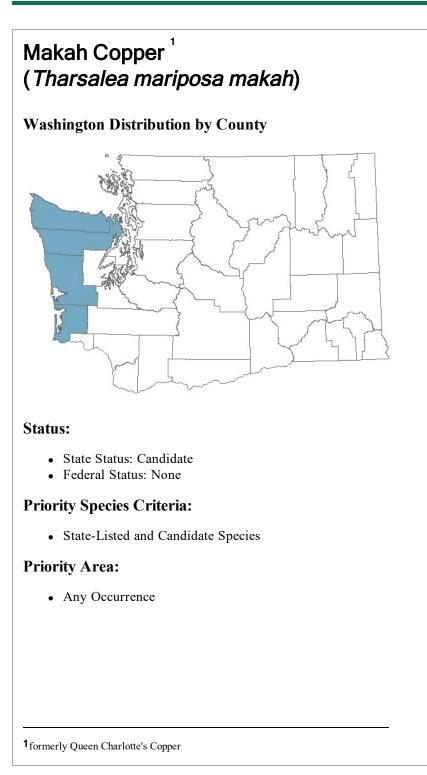
• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Juniper Hairstreak:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- NatureServe Species Report



Online information and guidelines for management of Makah Copper:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- NatureServe Species Report

# Mardon Skipper (Polites mardon)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Mardon Skipper:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- NatureServe Species Report

# Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: Candidate

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Breeding Habitat Areas

Online information and guidelines for management of Monarch:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Oregon Silverspot<sup>1</sup> (*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Threatened

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

1 formerly called Oregon Silverspot Butterfly

Online information and guidelines for management of **Oregon Silverspot**:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- Oregon Silverspot Butterfly Recovery Plan
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Puget Blue (Icaricia icarioides blackmorei)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Puget Blue:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- NatureServe Species Report

# Sand-verbena Moth (Copablepharon fuscum)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Sand-verbena Moth:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Silver-bordered Fritillary (Boloria selene atrocostalis)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Silver-bordered Fritillary:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Taylor's Checkerspot<sup>1</sup> (*Euphydryas editha taylori*)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Endangered

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

1 formerly Whulge Checkerspot

Online information and guidelines for management of Taylor's Checkerspot:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- <u>Recovery Plan for the Prairie Species of Western Oregon and Southwestern</u>
   <u>Washington</u>
- NatureServe Species Report

# Valley Silverspot (Speyeria zerene bremnerii)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Valley Silverspot:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- NatureServe Species Report

# Yuma Skipper (Ochlodes yuma)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Yuma Skipper:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates
- NatureServe Species Report

# Red Sea Urchin<sup>1</sup> (*Strongylocentrotus franciscanus*)

# Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Red Sea Urchin:

NatureServe Species Report

1 formerly called Red Urchin

# Vertebrates

Fish
Lamprey
Sturgeon
Mudminnow
Herring
Minnow
Sucker
Smelt
Trout, Salmon, Whitefish
Cod
Rockfish
Greenlings
Sculpins
Sand Lance
Right-eye Flounder
Amphibians
Salamanders
Frogs and Toads
Reptiles
Turtles
Snakes and Lizards
Birds
Marine Birds
Herons
Waterfowl

Hawks, Falcons, and Eagles
Upland Game Birds
Cranes
Shorebirds
Pigeons
Cuckoos
Owls
Swifts
Woodpeckers
Perching Birds
Mammals
Bats
Rabbits
Rodents
Terrestrial Carnivores
Marine Mammals
Large Ungulates



# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Lamprey:

- Best Management Practices to Minimize Adverse Effects to Pacific Lamprey
- NatureServe Species Report

# River Lamprey (Lampetra ayresi)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of River Lamprey:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Green Sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: Threatened

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

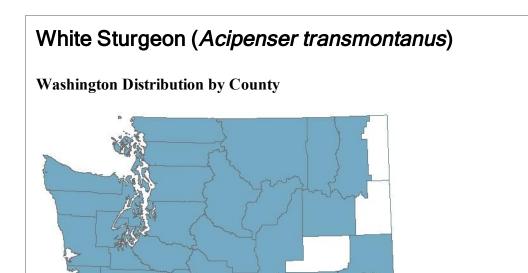
- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Green Sturgeon:

<u>NatureServe Species Report</u>



#### **Status:**

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of White Sturgeon:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Olympic Mudminnow (*Novumbra hubbsi*)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Sensitive
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Olympic Mudminnow:

• NatureServe Species Report

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### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of **Pacific Herring**:

• NatureServe Species Report

## Lake Chub (Couesius plumbeus)

### Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Lake Chub:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Leopard Dace (*Rhinichthys falcatus*)

### Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Leopard Dace:

• NatureServe Species Report

## Umatilla Dace (*Rhinichthys umatilla*)

### Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Umatilla Dace:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Mountain Sucker (Catostomus platyrhynchus)

### Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Mountain Sucker:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Eulachon (Thaleichthys pacificus)

### Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: Threatened

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Eulachon:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Longfin Smelt (Spirinchus thaleichthys) Washington Distribution by County Image: Construction of the second secon

### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

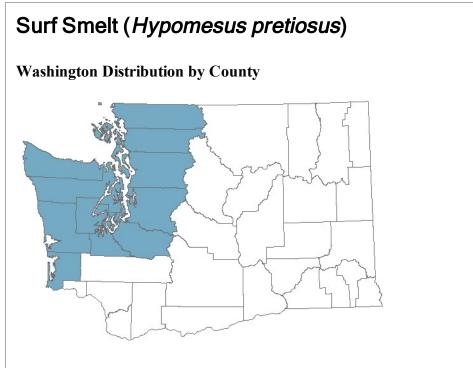
- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Longfin Smelt:

• NatureServe Species Report



### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

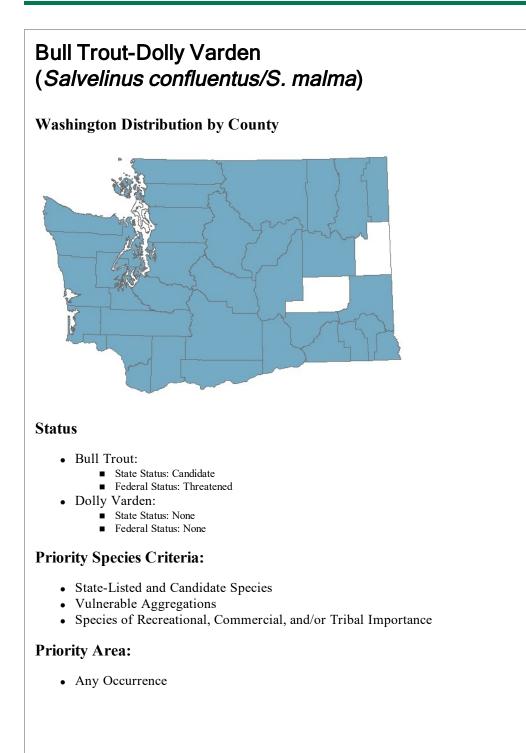
- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Surf Smelt:

• NatureServe Species Report



Online information and guidelines for management of **Bull Trout-Dolly Varden**:

- Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u> (Bull Trout)
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u> (Dolly Varden)



### Washington Distribution by County



### Status

- State Status: None
- Federal Status:
  - Threatened: Snake River Fall; Snake River Spring / Summer; Puget Sound; Lower Columbia
  - Endangered: Upper Columbia Spring

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Chinook Salmon:

- Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish and Wildlife Subbasin Plan (Chinook, Chum, Coho, Steelhead)
- Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan (Chinook and Steelhead)
- <u>Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan</u> (Chinook and Steelhead)
- Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan
- Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout
- NatureServe Species Report



### Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status:
  - Threatened: Hood Canal Summer Run; Columbia River
  - None: Pacific Coast; Puget Sound / Strait of Georgia

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Chum Salmon:

- Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish and Wildlife Subbasin Plan (Chinook, Chum, Coho, Steelhead)
- Hood Canal and Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer Chum Salmon Recovery Plan
- Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout
- NatureServe Species Report

# Coastal Resident-Searun Cutthroat (Oncorhynchus clarki clarki)

### Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

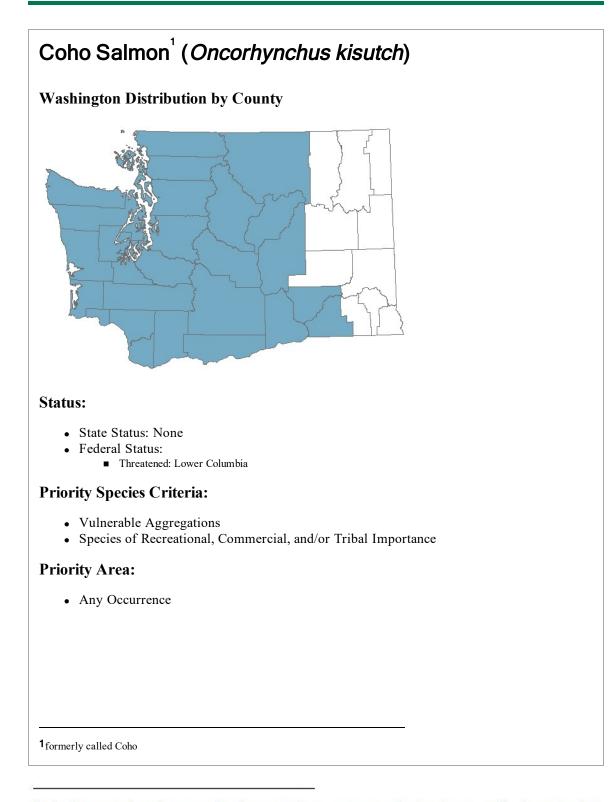
• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of **Coastal Resident-Searun Cutthroat**:

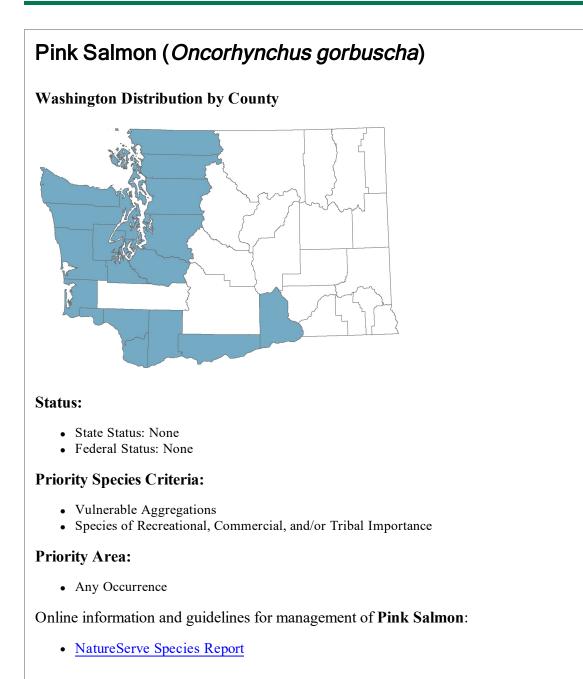
- Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout
- NatureServe Species Report



Online information and guidelines for management of Coho Salmon:

- Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish and Wildlife Subbasin Plan (Chinook, Chum, Coho, Steelhead)
- Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout
- NatureServe Species Report





# Pygmy Whitefish (*Prosopium coulteri*)

### Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: Sensitive
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

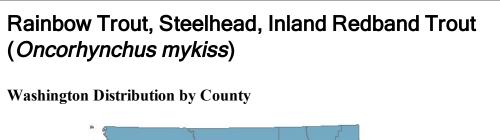
- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Pygmy Whitefish:

• NatureServe Species Report





### Status

- Rainbow Trout
  - State Status: None
  - Federal Status: None
- Steelhead
  - State Status: Candidate
  - Federal Status: Threatened Puget Sound; Lower Columbia; Middle Columbia; Upper Columbia; Snake River
- Inland Redband Trout
  - State Status: None
    - Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

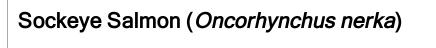
- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of **Rainbow Trout**, **Steelhead**, **Inland Redband Trout**:

- Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish and Wildlife Subbasin Plan (Chinook, Chum, Coho, Steelhead)
- <u>Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan</u> (Chinook and Steelhead)
- <u>Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan</u> (Chinook and Steelhead)
- Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout
- NatureServe Species Report



### Washington Distribution by County



### Status

- State Status: None
- Federal Status:
  - Threatened: Ozette Lake
  - Endangered: Snake River

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Sockeye Salmon:

- Lake Ozette Sockeye Salmon Recovery Plan
- Recovery Plan for Snake River Sockeye Salmon
- Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Westslope Cutthroat Trout (Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi)

### Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

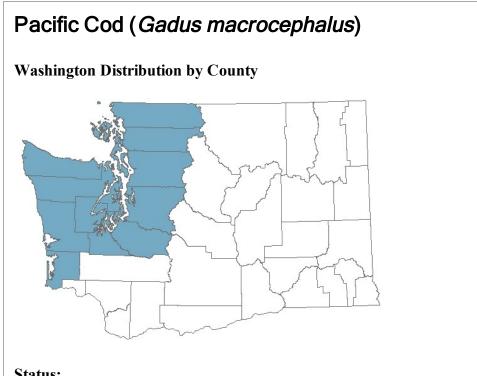
• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Westslope Cutthroat Trout:

• NatureServe Species Report



- **Status:** 
  - State Status: None
  - Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Cod:

• NatureServe Species Report

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### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Hake:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Walleye Pollock (*Gadus chalcogrammus*)

### Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

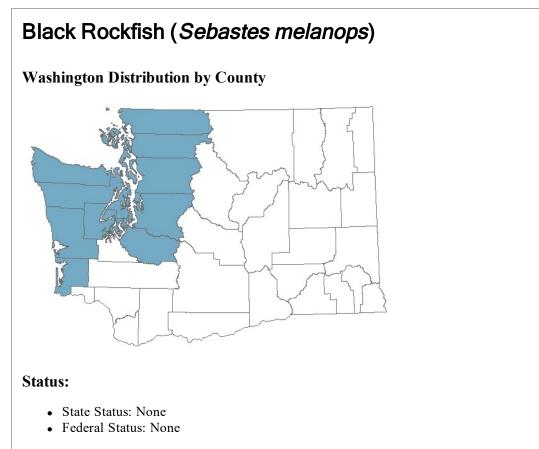
- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Walleye Pollock:

• NatureServe Species Report



### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Black Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Bocaccio Rockfish (Sebastes paucispinis)

### Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: Endangered

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

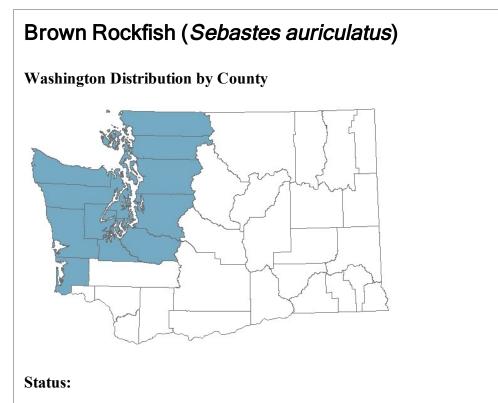
- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Bocaccio Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report



- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

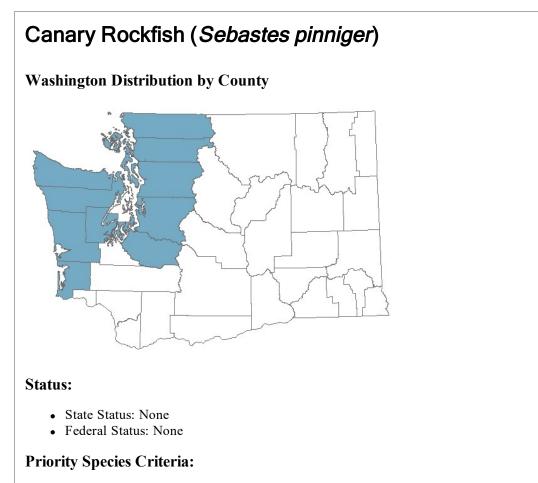
- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Brown Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report



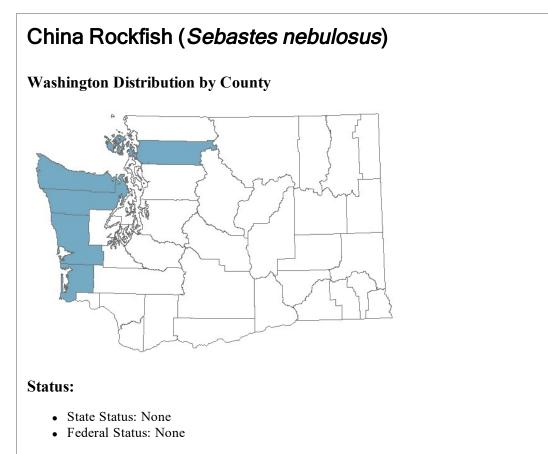
- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Canary Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report



### **Priority Species Criteria:**

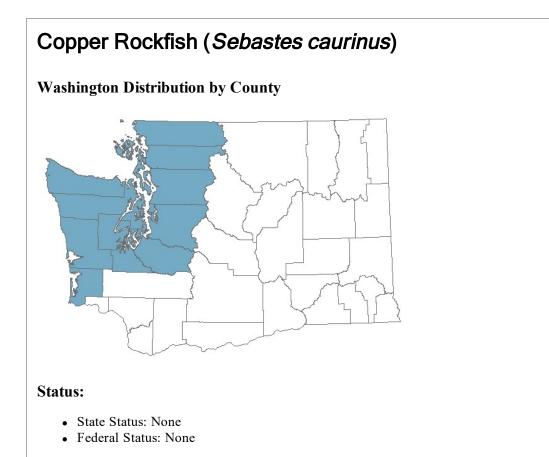
- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of China Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report



### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Copper Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Greenstriped Rockfish (Sebastes elongatus)

### Washington Distribution by County



### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Greenstriped Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Quillback Rockfish (*Sebastes maliger*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Quillback Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Redstripe Rockfish (*Sebastes proriger*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

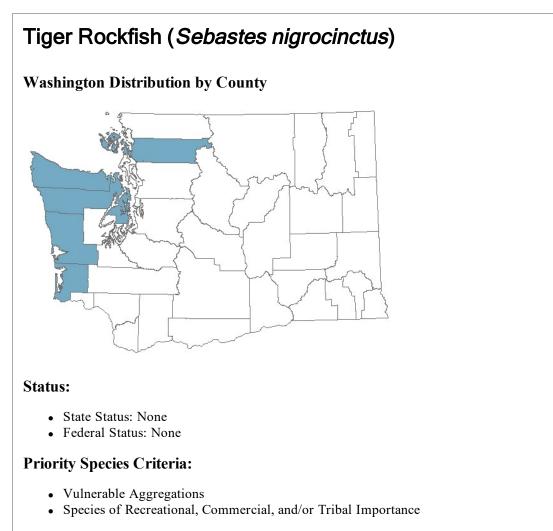
- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Redstripe Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report



### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Tiger Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Widow Rockfish (*Sebastes entomelas*)

### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Widow Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report



## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: Threatened

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

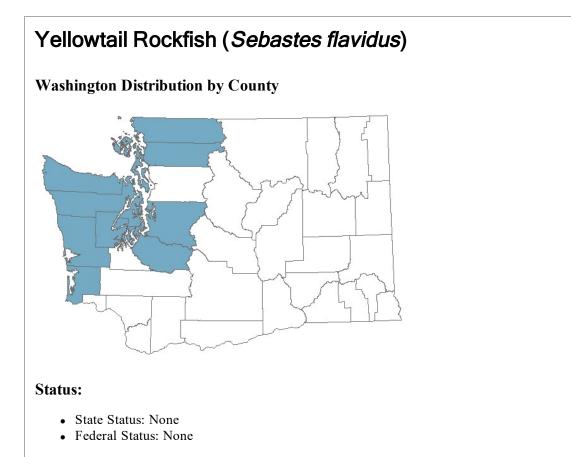
- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Yelloweye Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report



#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Yellowtail Rockfish:

• NatureServe Species Report



- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Lingcod:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Margined Sculpin (*Cottus marginatus*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Sensitive
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Margined Sculpin:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Pacific Sand Lance (Ammodytes hexapterus)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Sand Lance:

• NatureServe Species Report



## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Breeding Areas

Online information and guidelines for management of English Sole:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Rock Sole (*Pleuronectes bilineatus*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

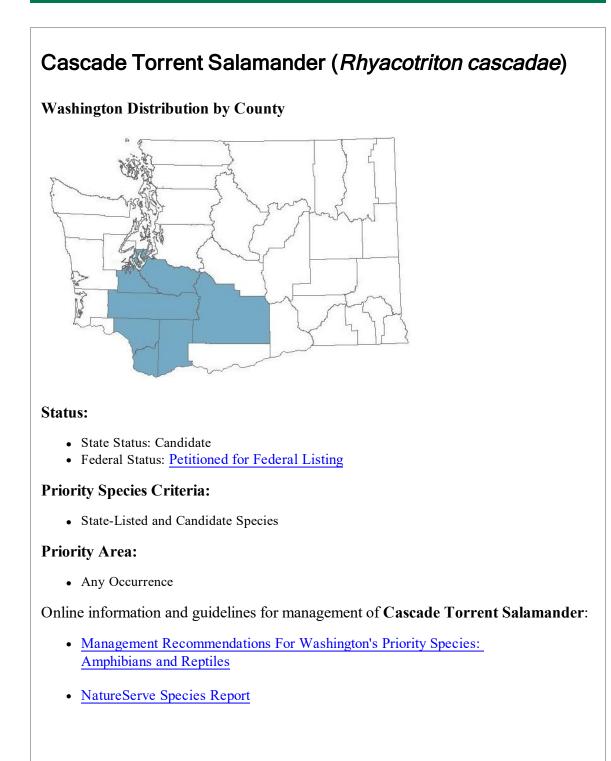
• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Rock Sole:

• NatureServe Species Report



# Dunn's Salamander (*Plethodon dunni*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Dunn's Salamander:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: <u>Amphibians and Reptiles</u>
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Larch Mountain Salamander (Plethodon larselli)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Sensitive
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Larch Mountain Salamander:

- <u>Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species:</u>
   <u>Amphibians and Reptiles</u>
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>



## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Van Dyke's Salamander:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: <u>Amphibians and Reptiles</u>
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Columbia Spotted Frog (Rana luteiventris)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Columbia Spotted Frog:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: <u>Amphibians and Reptiles</u>
- WDFW Living With Wildlife series: Frogs
- NatureServe Species Report

# Northern Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Northern Leopard Frog:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: <u>Amphibians and Reptiles</u>
- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Frogs
- NatureServe Species Report



## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Threatened

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

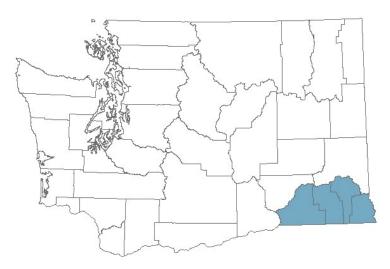
• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Oregon Spotted Frog:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: <u>Amphibians and Reptiles</u>
- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Frogs
- NatureServe Species Report

# Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog (Ascaphus montanus)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

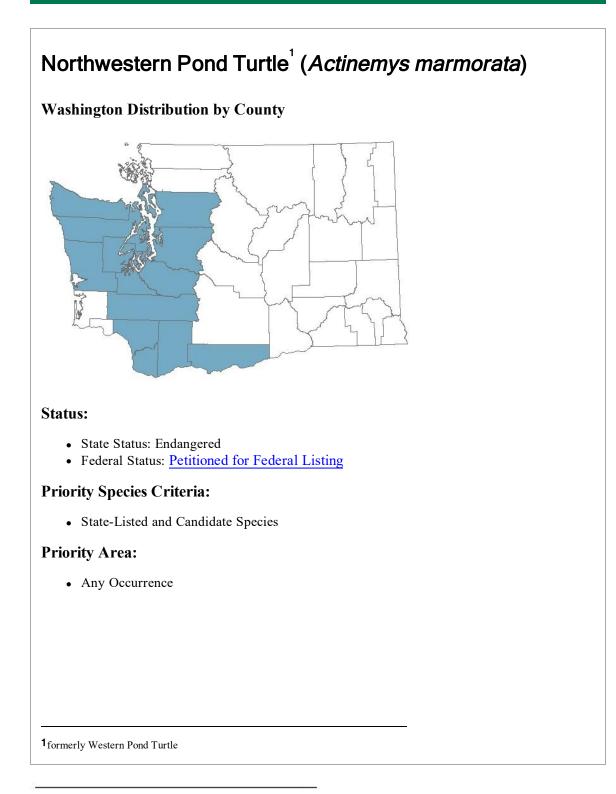
#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog:

- WDFW Living With Wildlife series: Frogs
- NatureServe Species Report





Online information and guidelines for management of Northwestern Pond Turtle:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: <u>Amphibians and Reptiles</u>
- Western Pond Turtle Recovery Plan
- NatureServe Species Report

# California Mountain Kingsnake (Lampropeltis zonata)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of **California Mountain Kingsnake**:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: Amphibians and Reptiles
- WDFW Living with Wildlife series: Snakes
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Sagebrush Lizard (Sceloporus graciosus)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Sagebrush Lizard:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Sharp-tailed Snake<sup>1</sup> (*Contia tenuis*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Sharp-tailed Snake:

- WDFW Living with Wildlife series: Snakes
- NatureServe Species Report

1 formerly Common Sharp-tailed Snake

# Striped Whipsnake (Masticophis Taeniatus)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

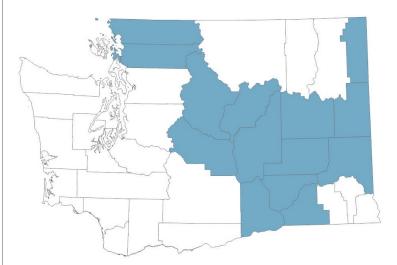
• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Striped Whipsnake:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: <u>Amphibians and Reptiles</u>
- WDFW Living with Wildlife series: Snakes
- NatureServe Species Report

# American White Pelican (Pelecanus erythrorhynchos)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Sensitive
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of American White Pelican:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report

# Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations in Foraging and Resting Areas

Online information and guidelines for management of Brown Pelican:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Cassin's Auklet (Ptychoramphus aleuticus)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Breeding Areas

Online information and guidelines for management of Cassin's Auklet:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Clark's Grebe (*Aechmophorus clarkii*)

## Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Clark's Grebe:

• NatureServe Species Report



- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Sites
- Migratory Stopovers
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Common Loon:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Common Loon
- NatureServe Species Report

## Eastern Washington breeding concentrations of Grebes (Podicipedidae) and Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Breeding Areas

## Eastern Washington breeding Terns (Laridae)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Breeding Areas

## Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Threatened

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

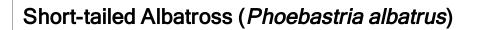
- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence in Suitable Habitat

Online information and guidelines for management of Marbled Murrelet:

- Marbled Murrelet Recovery Plan
- NatureServe Species Report



#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: Endangered

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Short-tailed Albatross:

- Short-tailed Albatross Recovery Plan
- NatureServe Species Report

## Tufted Puffin (Fratercula cirrhata)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

#### Online information and guidelines for management of Tufted Puffin:

NatureServe Species Report



#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations
- Migratory Stopovers
- Regular Occurrences in Winter

#### Online information and guidelines for management of Western Grebe:

NatureServe Species Report

## Western Washington breeding concentrations of Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae), Storm-petrels (Hydrobatidae). Terns (Laridae), and Alcids (Alcidae)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Breeding Areas

Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of Loons (Gaviidae), Grebes (Podicipedidae), Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae), Fulmar (Procellariidae), Shearwaters (Procellariidae), Storm-petrels (Hydrobatidae), and Alcids (Alcidae)

Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

## Black-crowned Night-heron (Nycticorax nycticorax)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

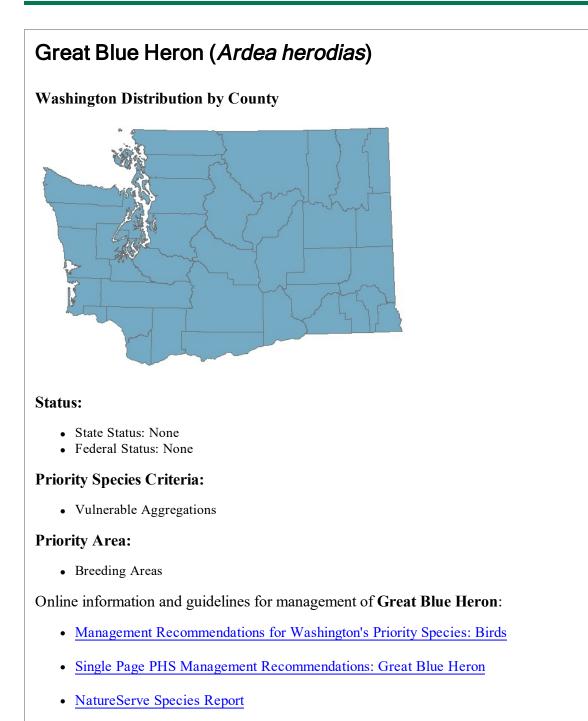
• Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Breeding Areas

Online information and guidelines for management of **Black-crowned Night-heron**:

• NatureServe Species Report



## **Cavity-nesting Ducks:**

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*) Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*) Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Breeding Areas

Online information and guidelines for management of **Cavity-nesting Ducks**:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Cavity-nesting Ducks



#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations in Salt Water

Online information and guidelines for management of Harlequin Duck:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report

## Snow Goose (Chen caerulescens)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Snow Goose:

• NatureServe Species Report

## Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Trumpeter Swan:

• NatureServe Species Report

## Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Tundra Swan:

• NatureServe Species Report

## Waterfowl Concentrations

(Anatidae excluding Canada Geese in Urban Areas)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

- Significant Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations in Winter

Online information and guidelines for management of Waterfowl concentrations:

• WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Cananda Geese

## Western High Arctic Brant<sup>1</sup> (*Branta bernicla*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### **Status:**

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

- Regular Concentrations in Foraging and Resting Areas
- Migratory Stopovers

 $\mathbf{1}_{formerly\ called\ Brant}$ 

Online information and guidelines for management of Western High Arctic Brant:

• NatureServe Species Report

## Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of Barrow's Goldeneye (Bucephala islandica), Common Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula), and Bufflehead (Bucephala albeola)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### **Status:**

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- Vulnerable Aggregations
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

## Ferruginous Hawk (Buteo regalis)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

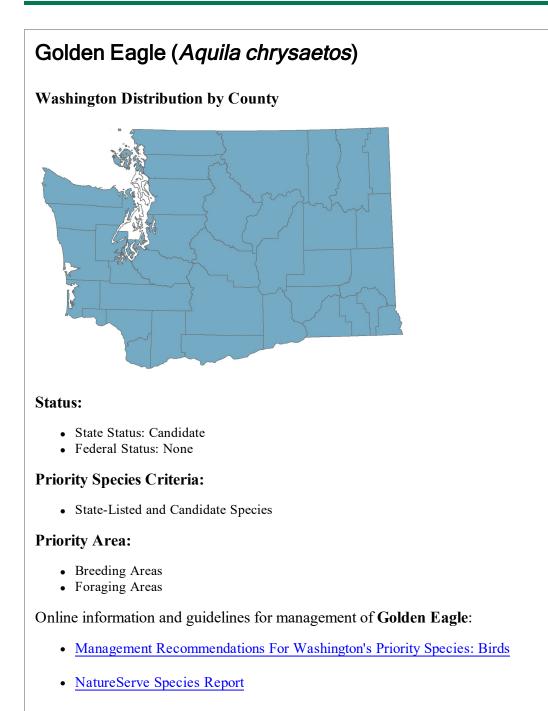
• State-Listed and Candidate Species

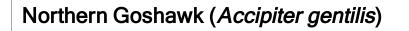
#### **Priority Area:**

- Foraging Areas
- Breeding Areas, including alternate nest sites. If breeding area is not known, approximate with a 7.0 km<sup>2</sup> (4.35 mi<sup>2</sup>) area around known nest sites

Online information and guidelines for management of Ferruginous Hawk:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Ferruginous Hawk
- Ferruginous Hawk Recovery Plan
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>





#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Breeding Areas, including alternate nest sites, post-fledging foraging areas

Online information and guidelines for management of Northern Goshawk:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report

## Prairie Falcon (Falco mexicanus)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Breeding Areas

Online information and guidelines for management of Prairie Falcon:

- Management Recommendations For Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report

## Dusky Grouse<sup>1</sup> (*Dendragapus obscurus*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of **Dusky Grouse**:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report

1 formerly Blue Grouse

## Mountain Quail (Oreortyx pictus)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Mountain Quail:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report

## Greater Sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Leks
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Greater Sage-grouse:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- Greater Sage-grouse Recovery Plan
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse<sup>1</sup> (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

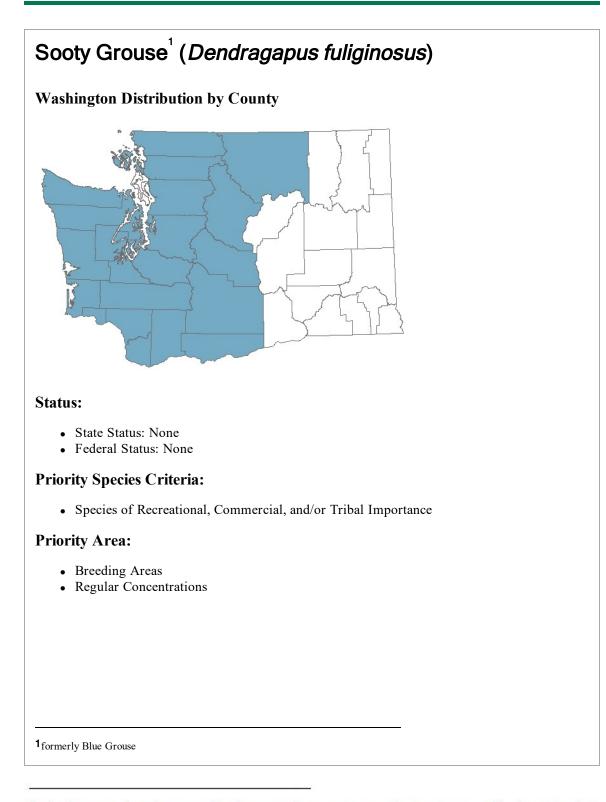
#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Leks
- Regular Concentrations
- Critical Wintering Habitat (Riparian Zones)

1 formerly Sharp-tailed Grouse

Online information and guidelines for management of **Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse**:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- Sharp-tailed-grouse Recovery Plan
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>



Online information and guidelines for management of Sooty Grouse:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report

## Sandhill Crane (Antigone canadensis)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations
- Migration Staging Areas

Online information and guidelines for management of Sandhill Crane:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Sandhill Crane
- Sandhill Crane Recovery Plan
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Eastern Washington breeding occurrences of Phalaropes (Scolopacidae), Stilts (Recurvirostridae), and Avocets (Recurvirostridae)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

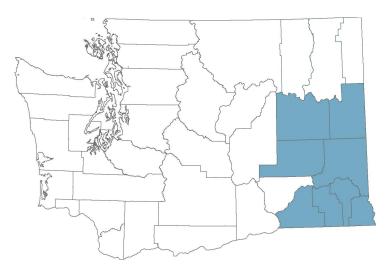
• Breeding Areas

Online information and guidelines for management of Shorebirds:

Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds

# Upland Sandpiper (Bartramia longicauda)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Upland Sandpiper:

- Upland Sandpiper Recovery Plan
- NatureServe Species Report

# Western Snowy Plover<sup>1</sup> (*Charadrius nivosus*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Threatened

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Breeding Areas

 $\mathbf{1}_{formerly\ called\ Snowy\ Plover}$ 

Online information and guidelines for management of Western Snowy Plover:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- Snowy Plover Recovery Plan
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, and Phalaropodidae

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Shorebirds:

Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds

# Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

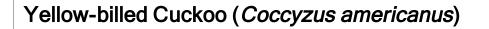
• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

- Regular Concentrations
- Occupied Mineral Sites

Online information and guidelines for management of Band-tailed Pigeon:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report



#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Threatened

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Yellow-billed Cuckoo:

• NatureServe Species Report

## Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Foraging Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of **Burrowing Owl**:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Burrowing Owl
- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Owls
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Flammulated Owl (*Otus flammeolus*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

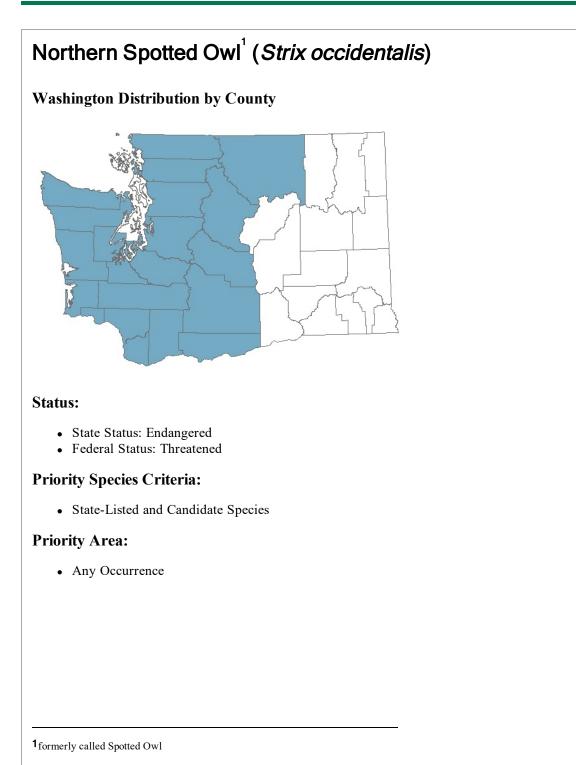
• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Occurrences

Online information and guidelines for management of Flammulated Owl:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Owls
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>



Online information and guidelines for management of Northern Spotted Owl:

- Spotted Owl Recovery Plan
- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Owls
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>



- Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Vaux's Swift
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Black-backed Woodpecker (Picoides arcticus)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Occurrences

Online information and guidelines for management of Black-backed Woodpecker:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report



#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Sites
- Regular Occurrences

Online information and guidelines for management of White-headed Woodpecker:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report

# Loggerhead Shrike (Lanius Iudovicianus)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

- Regular Concentrations
- Regular Occurrences in Breeding Areas

Online information and guidelines for management of Loggerhead Shrike:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report



#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Petitioned for Federal Listing

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Oregon Vesper Sparrow:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Sagebrush Sparrow<sup>1</sup> (*Amphispiza nevadensis*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular occurrences in suitable habitat during breeding season

1 formerly Sage Sparrow

Online information and guidelines for management of Sagebrush Sparrow:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report

# Sage Thrasher (Oreoscoptes montanus)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular occurrences in suitable habitat during breeding season

Online information and guidelines for management of Sage Thrasher:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report

# Slender-billed White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis aculeata*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of **Slender-billed White-breasted Nuthatch**:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Streaked Horned Lark (Eremophila alpestris strigata)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Threatened

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

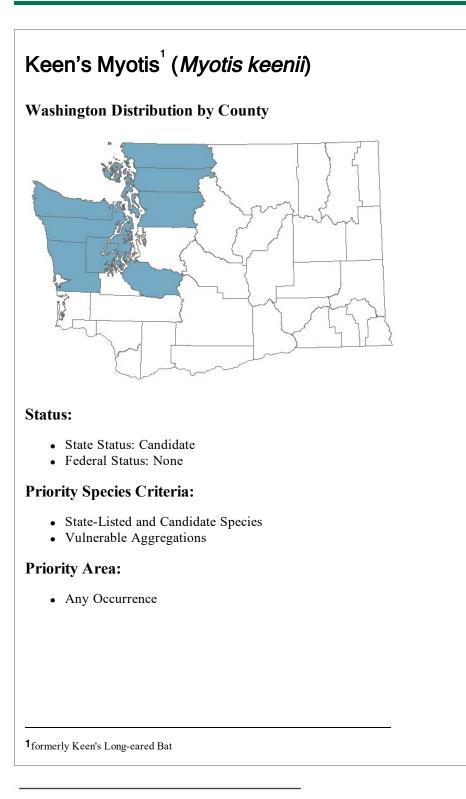
• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Streaked Horned Lark:

- <u>Streaked Horned Lark Preliminary Conservation Strategy</u>
- Managing Agricultural Land to Benefit Streaked Horned Lark: A Guide for Landowners and Land Managers
- NatureServe Species Report



Online information and guidelines for management of Keen's Myotis:

- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Bats
- Washington State Bat Conservation Plan
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Roosting concentrations of Big Brown Bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), Myotis bats (*Myotis* spp.), Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

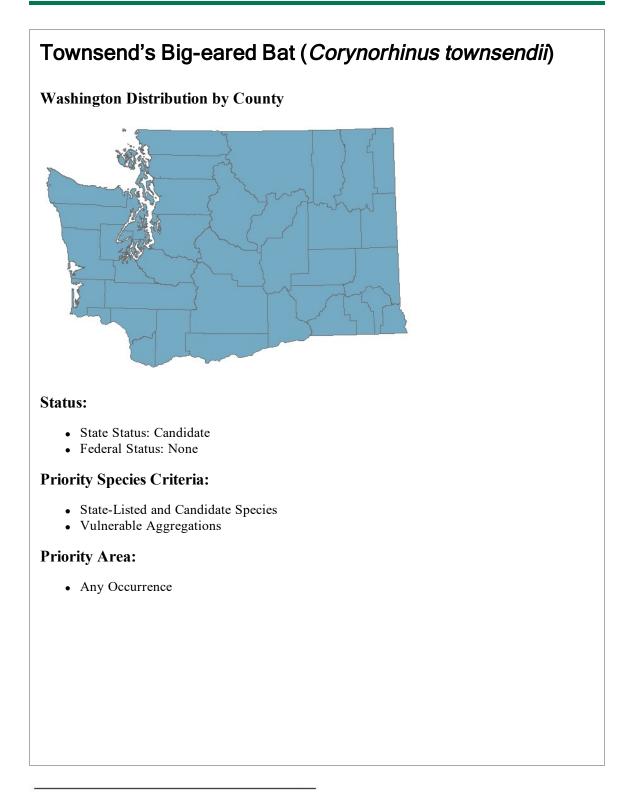
• Vulnerable Aggregations

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular concentrations in naturally occurring breeding areas and other communal roosts

Online information and guidelines for management of Roosting Bat Concentrations:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Mammals
- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Bats
- Washington State Bat Conservation Plan



Online information and guidelines for management of Townsend's Big-eared Bat:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume V: <u>Mammals</u>
- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Bats
- Washington State Bat Conservation Plan
- NatureServe Species Report

# Black-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Black-tailed Jackrabbit:

- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Rabbits
- NatureServe Species Report

# Pygmy Rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Endangered

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Pygmy Rabbit:

- WDFW Pygmy Rabbit Recovery Plan
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Pygmy Rabbit Recovery Plan
- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Rabbits
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# White-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of White-tailed Jackrabbit:

- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Rabbits
- NatureServe Species Report

# Olympic Marmot (*Marmota olympus*)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Olympic Marmot:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Townsend's Ground Squirrel (Urocitellus townsendii)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Occurrence
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Townsend's Ground Squirrel:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Washington Ground Squirrel (Urocitellus washingtoni)

#### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Washington Ground Squirrel:

• NatureServe Species Report



# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Western Gray Squirrel:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume V: <u>Mammals</u>
- Western Gray Squirrel Recovery Plan
- NatureServe Species Report

# Mazama (Western) Pocket Gopher (*Thomomys mazama*)

# Washington Distribution by County



# Status:

- State Status: Threatened
- Federal Status:
  - Threatened: glacialis, pugetensis, tumuli, yelmensis subspecies

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Mazama (Western) Pocket Gopher:

- WDFW Living with Wildlife series: Pocket Gophers
- Mazama Pocket Gopher Recovery Plan
- NatureServe Species Report

# Cascade Red Fox (Vulpes vulpes cascadens)

# Washington Distribution by County



# Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

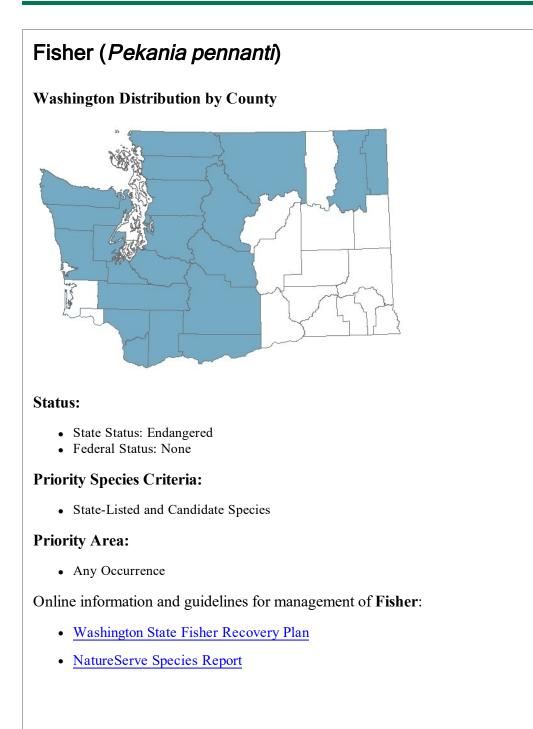
• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Cascade Red Fox:

• NatureServe Species Report



# Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status:
  - Endangered: Western two-thirds of Washington
  - None: Eastern third of Washington

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Regular Occurrences

Online information and guidelines for management of Gray Wolf:

- Wolf Conservation and Management Plan
- NatureServe Species Report

This map illustrates counties that contain at least some portion of the core territory of a documented and verified wolf pack. See <u>https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/at-risk/species-recovery/gray-wolf/packs</u> for the locations of packs in each of these counties.



# **Priority Species Criteria:**

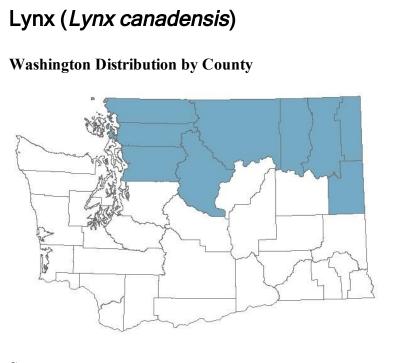
• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Grizzly Bear:

- Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan
- NatureServe Species Report



# Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Threatened

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

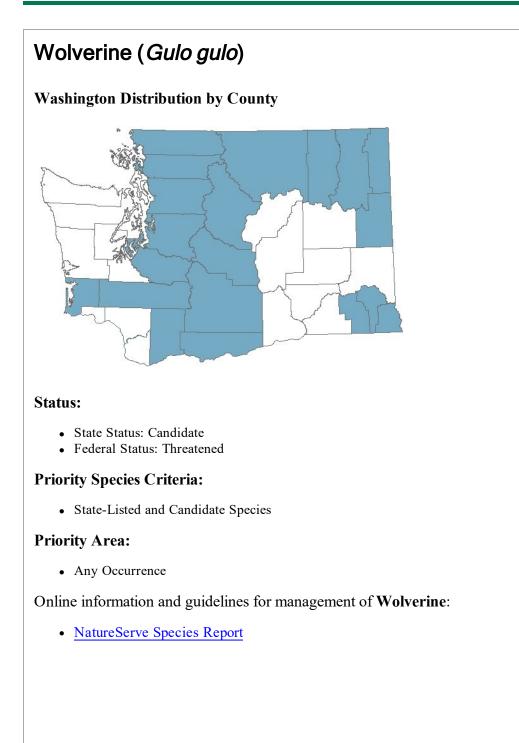
# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Lynx:

- Lynx Recovery Plan
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>





# Blue Whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Endangered

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

# **Priority Area:**

• Regular concentrations in foraging areas and in migration routes

Online information and guidelines for management of Blue Whale:

• NatureServe Species Report

# California Sea Lion (Zalophus californianus)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Vulnerable Aggregations

# **Priority Area:**

• Haulouts

Online information and guidelines for management of California Sea Lion:

• NatureServe Species Report



# Washington Distribution by County



# Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Vulnerable Aggregations

# **Priority Area:**

• Regular concentrations in foraging areas and in migration routes

Online information and guidelines for management of Dall's Porpoise:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Gray Whale (*Eschrichtius robustus*)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Sensitive
- Federal Status: Endangered

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Gray Whale:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Harbor Porpoise<sup>1</sup> (*Phocoena phocoena*)

# Washington Distribution by County



# Status:

- State Status: Candidate
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

# **Priority Area:**

• Regular concentrations in foraging areas and in migration routes

Online information and guidelines for management of Harbor Porpoise:

• NatureServe Species Report

1 formerly called Pacific Harbor Porpoise



# **Priority Area:**

• Haulouts

Online information and guidelines for management of Harbor Seal:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Humpback Whale (Megaptera novaeangliae)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status:
  - Central American Population: Endangered
  - Mexican Population: Threatened
  - Hawaii Population: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

# **Priority Area:**

• Regular concentrations in foraging areas and in migration routes

Online information and guidelines for management of Humpback Whale:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Killer (Orca) Whale (*Orcinus orca*)

# Washington Distribution by County



# Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Endangered

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

# **Priority Area:**

• Regular concentrations in foraging areas and in migration routes

Online information and guidelines for management of Killer (Orca) Whale:

- Killer Whale Recovery Plan
- NatureServe Species Report

# Northern Sea Otter<sup>1</sup> (*Enhydra lutris*)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Threatened
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

# **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

 $\mathbf{1}_{formerly\ called\ Sea\ Otter}$ 

Online information and guidelines for management of Northern Sea Otter:

- Sea Otter Recovery Plan
- NatureServe Species Report

# Sperm Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Endangered

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

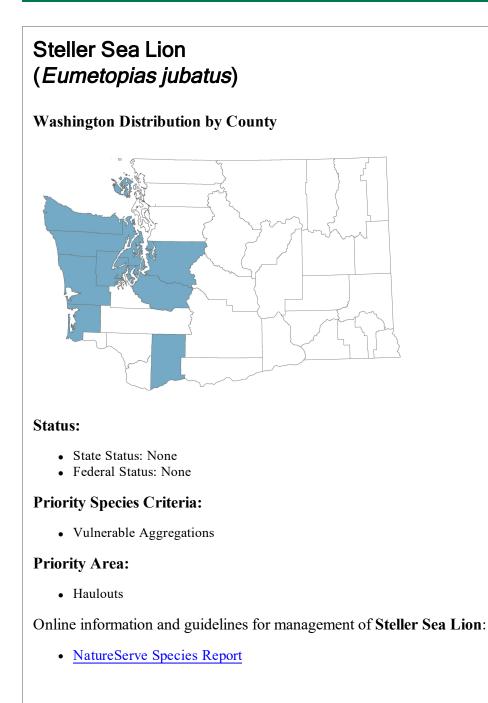
- State-Listed and Candidate Species
- Vulnerable Aggregations

# **Priority Area:**

• Regular concentrations in foraging areas and in migration routes

Online information and guidelines for management of Sperm Whale:

• NatureServe Species Report



# Bighorn Sheep (Ovis canadensis)

# Washington Distribution by County



# Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

# **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Bighorn Sheep:

• NatureServe Species Report

# **Columbian Black-tailed Deer** (Odocoileus hemionus columbianus) Washington Distribution by County **Status:** • State Status: None • Federal Status: None **Priority Species Criteria:** • Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance **Priority Area:**

- Regular Concentrations
- Migration Corridors

Online information and guidelines for management of Columbian Black-tailed Deer:

- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Deer
- NatureServe Species Report

# Columbian White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus leucurus)

# Washington Distribution by County



# Status:

- State Status: Threatened
- Federal Status: Threatened

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Columbian White-tailed Deer:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume V: <u>Mammals</u>
- Columbian White-tailed Deer Recovery Plan
- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Deer
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>



Online information and guidelines for management of Elk:

- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Elk
- Elk Herd Plans
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

# Moose (Alces alces)

# Washington Distribution by County



# Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

# **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Moose:

- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Moose
- NatureServe Species Report



# Washington Distribution by County



#### **Status:**

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

# **Priority Area:**

- Breeding Areas
- Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Mountain Goat:

• NatureServe Species Report

# Mule Deer<sup>1</sup> (Odocoileus hemionus hemionus) Washington Distribution by County **Status:** • State Status: None • Federal Status: None **Priority Species Criteria:** • Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance **Priority Area:** • Breeding Areas • Migration Corridors • Regular Concentrations in Winter

1 formerly called Rocky Mountain Mule Deer

Online information and guidelines for management of Mule Deer:

- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Deer
- NatureServe Species Report

# Northwest White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: None
- Federal Status: None

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

# **Priority Area:**

- Migration Corridors
- Regular Concentrations in Winter

Online information and guidelines for management of Northwest White-tailed Deer:

- WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Deer
- NatureServe Species Report

# Woodland Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*)

# Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

- State Status: Endangered
- Federal Status: Endangered

# **Priority Species Criteria:**

• State-Listed and Candidate Species

# **Priority Area:**

• Any Occurrence

Online information and guidelines for management of Woodland Caribou:

- Woodland Caribou Recovery Plan
- NatureServe Species Report

# **Non-native Species**

Manila (Japanese) Littleneck Clam	245
Pacific oyster	246
Chukar	.247
Ring-necked Pheasant	248
Wild Turkey	. 249

### Manila (Japanese) Littleneck Clam<sup>1</sup> (*Venerupis philippinarum*)

Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

• Non-native species

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Occurrences

1 formerly Manila Clam

### Pacific oyster (Crassostrea gigas)

### Washington Distribution by County



#### Status:

• Non-native species

### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations

Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific oyster:

• NatureServe Species Report

### Chukar (Alectoris chukar)

### Washington Distribution by County



#### **Status:**

• Non-native species

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Regular Concentrations in WDFW Primary Management Zones for Chukar

Online information and guidelines for management of Chukar:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds
- <u>NatureServe Species Report</u>

### Ring-necked Pheasant (Phasianus colchicus)

### Washington Distribution by County



#### **Status:**

• Non-native species

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

• Self-sustaining Birds Observed in Regular Concentrations in WDFW's Eastern Washington Primary Management Zone for Pheasant

Online information and guidelines for management of Ring-necked Pheasant:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report

### Wild Turkey (Meleagris gallopavo)

### Washington Distribution by County



#### **Status:**

• Non-native species

#### **Priority Species Criteria:**

• Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance

#### **Priority Area:**

 Regular Concentrations and Roosts in WDFW Primary Management Zones for Wild Turkey

Online information and guidelines for management of Wild Turkey:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds
- NatureServe Species Report

# **Priority Habitats**

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## **Terrestrial Priority Habitats**

Aspen Stands	
Biodiversity Areas and Corridors	
Eastside Steppe	
Herbaceous Balds	
Inland Dunes	
Juniper Savannah	
Old Growth - Mature Forest	
Oregon White Oak Woodlands	
Riparian	
Shrubsteppe	
Westside Prairie	

### Aspen Stands

### Washington Distribution by County



### **Priority Area Description:**

Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.4 ha (1 acre).

### **Biodiversity Areas and Corridors**

### Washington Distribution by County



### **Priority Area Description:**

Biodiversity areas and corridors are areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife.

- 1. Biodiversity Areas
  - a. The area has been identified as biologically diverse through a scientifically based assessment conducted over a landscape scale (e.g., ecoregion, county- or city-wide, watershed, etc.). Examples include but are not limited to WDFW Local Habitat Assessments, Pierce County Biodiversity Network, and Spokane County's Wildlife Corridors and Landscape Linkages.

#### Or

b. The area is within a city or an urban growth area (UGA) and contains habitat that is valuable to fish or wildlife and is mostly comprised of native vegetation. Relative to other vegetated areas in the same city or UGA, the mapped area is vertically diverse (e.g., multiple canopy layers, snags, or downed wood), horizontally diverse (e.g., contains a mosaic of native habitats), or supports a diverse community of species as identified by a qualified professional who has a degree in biology or closely related field and professional experience related to the habitats or species occurring in the biodiversity area. These areas may have more limited wildlife functions than other priority habitat areas due to the general nature and constraints of these sites in that they are often isolated or surrounded by highly urbanized lands.

### 2. Corridors

Corridors are areas of relatively undisturbed and unbroken tracts of vegetation that connect fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, priority habitats, areas identified as biologically diverse (see attribute 1a), or valuable habitats within a city or UGA (see attribute 1b).

Online information and guidelines for management of **Biodiversity Areas and** Corridors:

 Landscape Planning for Washington's Wildlife: Managing for Biodiversity in Developing Areas

### Eastside Steppe

### Washington Distribution by County



### **Priority Area Description:**

Nonforested vegetation type dominated by broadleaf herbaceous flora (i.e., forbs), perennial bunchgrasses, or a combination of both. Bluebunch Wheatgrass (Pseudoroegneria spicata) is often the prevailing cover component along with Idaho Fescue (Festuca idahoensis), Sandberg Bluegrass (Poa secunda), Rough Fescue (F. campestris), or needlegrass (Achnatherum spp.). Steppe plant communities in drier sites typically have a sparse cover of grasses and forbs. Meadowlike communities characterized by a very dense cover of native perennial forbs and bunchgrasses are supported in areas with greater precipitation or on soils with higher moisture-holding capacity. Shrubs are either absent or scattered in the overstory of steppe habitat (see Shrub-steppe for sites with more prominent shrub cover). When sparse shrub cover is present, sagebrush (Artemisia spp.) and rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus spp.) are commonly found in drier steppe, while Bitterbrush (Purshia tridentata), Common Snowberry (Symphoricarpos albus) and rose (Rosa spp.) are often present in more

meadowlike expressions. Sites with less disturbed soils often have a layer of algae, mosses, or lichens. At some more disturbed sites, non-native species such as Cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum), Spotted Knapweed (Centaurea biebersteinii), Yellow Star-thistle (Centaurea solstitialis), or Kentucky Bluegrass (Poa pratensis) may be co-dominant species.

### **Herbaceous Balds**

### Washington Distribution by County



### **Priority Area Description:**

Occurs as variable-sized patches of grass and forb vegetation located on shallow soils over bedrock that commonly is fringed by forest or woodland. Typically consists of low-growing vegetation adapted for survival on shallow soils amid seasonally dry conditions, and is often on steep slopes. Dominant flora includes herbaceous vegetation, dwarf shrubs, mosses, and lichens. Rock outcrops, boulders, and scattered trees are often present, especially Douglas-fir, Pacific madrone, and Oregon white oak. Balds occur within mid-montane to lowland forest zones. On slopes near saltwater shorelines in the northern Puget Trough, herbaceous balds and herbaceous bluffs can sometimes be difficult to differentiate. Balds typically are smaller than 5 ha (12 ac), although some can be up to about 100 ha ( $\cong$  250 ac).

### **Inland Dunes**

### Washington Distribution by County



### **Priority Area Description:**

This system occurs in Washington's arid lands where sandy sediments were deposited during the Missoula floods. Reworking of these deposits by wind produced widespread sand fields. Dunes were also formed by sand that was transported and deposited by the Columbia and Snake rivers. These original sand deposits and dune systems can be found on geology maps, county soil surveys, and USGS 7.5'topos.

Dune formation requires well-sorted fine to medium grained sand and wind transport. Sand accumulates when wind passes from a rough to a smooth surface (e.g., sand patch) or when wind flows over a depression or encounters a permeable obstacle (e.g., shrub). Dunes accumulate sand during strong winds and lose sand during gentle winds until they reach a critical size. Once this size is attained, sand is trapped under all wind conditions due to factors that result in sand depositing at the leeward margin rather than being carried off the dune. Dunes occur at three different functional stages: 1) open/migrating, 2) anchored, and 3) stabilized. Open/migrating dunes have large areas of open active surface sand and migrate with the effective wind direction. Unstable slip faces (lee slopes) often form and vegetation cover is minimal. Anchored dunes have active surface sands, but movement/migration as a whole is inhibited by vegetation. This stage often occurs on the trailing arms of migrating parabolic dunes and on vegetated sand sheets. Stabilized dunes lack active sands as a result of being sealed off by vegetation, cryptobiotic crusts, or volcanic ash.

Sand dunes support vegetation if wind stress is not too great. Although dune vegetation tends to be variable, dunes often consist of plants that are also common to shrub-steppe, such as antelope bitterbrush, rabbitbrush and snow buckwheat. However, some plants are more restricted to sand dune, such as, Indian Ricegrass (*Achnatherum hymenoides*), Lemon Scurfpea (*Psoralidium lanceolatum*), Veiny Dock (*Rumex venosus*) and Gray Cryptantha (*Cryptantha leucophaea*). The vegetation cover is related to annual rainfall totals and evapotranspiration rates. The mobility of sand dunes is related to the power of the wind, while a dune's mobility becomes inhibited as vegetation cover increases. Long periods of increased precipitation and persistent presence of vegetation may lead to a sand surface covered by litter and/or cryptobiotic crust. These same factors also can initiate soil formation, and can lead to partial or complete dune stabilization. Periods of drought will result in conditions unfavorable to vegetation and can reinitiate the mobility of sands.

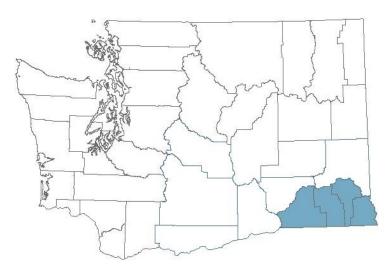
Other factors can have major influences on dune vegetation (e.g., livestock grazing, offroad vehicle use). Although most dunes have endured some disturbance, Inland Dunes include any area that fits the abovementioned definition with the exception of dunes where the key physical processes have been lost when cheatgrass becomes so dominant that it forms a "thatch," sealing off the dune permanently.

Online information and guidelines for management of Inland Dunes:

<u>Conservation Strategy for Washington State Inland Sand Dunes</u>

### Juniper Savannah

### Washington Distribution by County

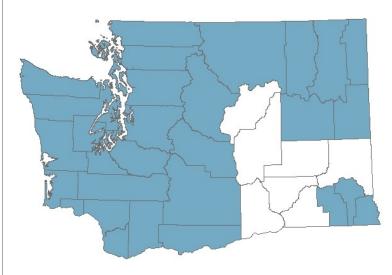


### **Priority Area Description:**

All juniper woodlands.

### Old Growth - Mature Forest

### Washington Distribution by County



### **Priority Area Description:**

**Old-growth west of Cascade crest**: Stands > 3 ha (7.5 acres) having at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 20 trees/ha (8 trees/acre) that are > 81 cm (32 in) dbh or > 200 years of age; and > 10 snags/ha (4 snags/acre) over 51 cm (20 in) diameter and 4.6 m (15 ft) tall; with numerous downed logs, including 10 logs/ha (4 logs/acre) that are > 61 cm (24 in) diameter and > 15 m (50 ft) long. High elevation stands (> 762m [2500ft]) may have lesser dbh [> 76 cm (30 in)], fewer snags [> 0.6/ha (1.5/acre)], and fewer large downed logs [0.8 logs/ha (2 logs/acre) that are > 61 cm (24 in) diameter and > 15 m (50 ft) long.

Stands smaller than 3 ha (7.5 acres) in rural and urban areas can still retain significant wildlife value and therefore should be evaluated as a potential biodiversity area (see Biodiversity Areas and Corridors).

**Old-growth east of Cascade crest**: Stands are highly variable in tree species composition and structural characteristics due to the influence of fire, climate, and soils. In general, stands will be >150 years of age, with 25 trees/ha (10 trees/acre) that are > 53 cm (21 in) dbh, and 2.5-7.5 snags/ha (1 - 3 snags/acre) that are > 30-35 cm (12-14 in) diameter. Downed logs may vary from abundant to absent. Canopies may be single or multi-layered. Evidence of human-caused alterations to the stand will be absent or so slight as to not affect the ecosystem's essential structures and functions.

**Mature forests**: Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80 - 200 years old west and 80 - 160 years old east of the Cascade crest.

### Oregon White Oak Woodlands

### Washington Distribution by County



### **Priority Area Description:**

Stands of oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component of the stand is 25%; or where total canopy coverage of the stand is <25%, but oak accounts for at least 50% of the canopy coverage. The latter is often referred to as oak savanna. In non-urbanized areas west of the Cascades, priority oak habitat consists of stands > 0.4 ha (1.0 ac) in size. East of the Cascades, priority oak habitat consists of stands > 2 ha (5 ac) in size. In urban or urbanizing areas, single oaks or stands < 0.4 ha (1 ac) may also be considered a priority when found to be particularly valuable to fish and wildlife. Oak woodlands in western Washington may contain understory plants indicative of Prairie (see Westside Prairie).

Online information and guidelines for management of **Oregon White Oak Woodlands**:

- <u>Best Management Practices for Mitigating Impacts to Oregon White Oak Priority</u> <u>Habitat</u>
- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Habitats: Oregon White
   Oak Woodlands
- U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Oak Community Brochure
- <u>The Nature Concervancy's Conservation Resources for Prairie and Oak Woodland</u>
   <u>Landowners</u>
- Wildlife Conservation in the Willamette Valley's Remnant Prairie and Oak Habitats
- A Landowner's Guide to Restoring and Managing Oregon White Oak Habitats

### Riparian

### Washington Distribution by County<sup>1</sup>



### **Priority Area Description:**

The area adjacent to flowing or standing freshwater aquatic systems. Riparian habitat encompasses the area beginning at the ordinary high water mark and extends to that portion of the terrestrial landscape that is influenced by, or that directly influences, the aquatic ecosystem. In riparian systems, the vegetation, water tables, soils, microclimate, and wildlife inhabitants of terrestrial ecosystems are often influenced by perennial or intermittent water. Simultaneously, adjacent vegetation, nutrient and sediment loading, terrestrial wildlife, as well as organic and inorganic debris influence the biological and physical properties of the aquatic ecosystem. Riparian habitat includes the entire extent of the floodplain and riparian areas of wetlands that are directly connected to stream courses or other freshwater.

<sup>1</sup>In 2020, WDFW created this <u>online mapping tool</u> to provide information about our recommended widths for Riparian Management Zones (RMZ) for most of the lands within the state.

Online information and guidelines for management of Riparian:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Habitats: Riparian
- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Habitats and Species: <u>Riparian Pollinators</u>
- <u>Salmon Recovery Portal</u> (site assists in habitat restoration)
- <u>SalmonScape</u> (helps identify and prioritize restoration and protection activities)
- Aquatic Habitat Guidelines

### Shrubsteppe

### Washington Distribution by County



### **Priority Area Description:**

A nonforested vegetation type consisting of one or more layers of perennial bunchgrasses and a conspicuous but discontinuous layer of shrubs.

Although Big Sagebrush is the most widespread shrubsteppe shrub, other dominant (or co-dominant) shrubs include Antelope Bitterbrush, Threetip Sagebrush, Scabland Sagebrush, and Dwarf Sagebrush. Dominant bunchgrasses include (but are not limited to) Idaho Fescue, Bluebunch Wheatgrass, Sandberg Bluegrass, Thurber's Needlegrass, and Needle-and-Thread. Sites can also have a layer of algae, mosses, or lichens.

In areas with greater precipitation or on soils with higher moisture-holding capacity, shrubsteppe can also support a dense layer of forbs (i.e., broadleaf herbaceous flora). Shrubsteppe contains various habitat features, including diverse topography, riparian areas, and canyons. Another important component is habitat quality (i.e., degree to which a tract resembles a site potential natural community), which may be influenced by soil condition and erosion; and the distribution, coverage, and vigor of native shrubs, forbs, and grasses. At more disturbed sites, non-natives such as Cheatgrass or Crested Wheatgrass may be co-dominant species.

Fire disturbance is an ecological component of shrubsteppe. Shrubsteppe disturbed by fire may lack the aforementioned habitat components during periods of post-fire recovery.

Online information and guidelines for management of Shrubsteppe:

- Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Habitats: Management of Shrubsteppe in Developing Landscapes
- Long-range Planning: Considering the Shrub-steppe Landscape
- <u>Site-specific Management: How to Avoid and Minimize Impacts of Development to</u>
   <u>Shrub-steppe</u>
- Shrub-Steppe and Grassland Restoration Manual for the Columbia River Basin

### Westside Prairie

### Washington Distribution by County



### **Priority Area Description:**

Herbaceous, non-forested (< 60% forest canopy cover) plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie where soils are well-drained or a wet prairie.

**Dry Prairie**: Located in areas containing prairie vegetation. Although dry prairie can occur on other soils, typically it occurs on any one of the soils known to be associated with prairie (Table 1). Locations occurring on mapped prairie soils where the surface is impervious is not considered dry prairie. Certain vegetation characteristics typify dry prairie. These include the occurrence of diagnostic grasses, sedges, and forbs. Mosses, lichens, and bare ground may also be found in the spaces between grass and forb cover. In parts of Puget Trough, prairie can sometimes be recognized by mounded topography.

The presence of certain diagnostic plants is required to establish an occurrence of dry prairie. In particular, three of the diagnostic grasses, sedges, or forbs (Table 2) are required.

Shrubs such as Black Hawthorn (*Crataegus douglassii*), Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uvaursi*), and Oval-leaf Viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*) can be found at low densities within prairie. Some Oregon White Oak (*Quercus garryana*) can also be present in native prairie (see Oregon White Oak Woodlands for areas with denser oak stands).

Native and nonnative invasive plants typically dominate most remaining prairie. Common invasives are Scot's Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), Colonial Bentgrass (*Agrostis tenuis*), Common Velvetgrass (*Holcus lanatus*), Tall Oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), and Kentucky Bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*). Other invasive grasses, forbs, and shrubs also can be present.

Wet Prairie: Located in areas containing prairie plants. Although wet prairie can occur on other soils, typically it occurs on any one of the soils known to be associated with prairie (see Table 1). Locations occurring on mapped prairie soils where the surface is impervious is not considered wet prairie. In the Lower Columbia - Willamette region of southwest Washington, wet prairie occurs on clay-rich soils that are saturated to the surface during the early part of the growing season, gradually drying out during the summer. Wet prairies in Puget Trough generally are found on glacial outwash soils that typically are limited to swales or low-gradient riparian areas. Three diagnostic grasses, sedges, or forbs from a combination of the wet prairie diagnostic species list (Table 3) and the dry prairie diagnostic species list (Table 2) are required to establish the presence of wet prairie.

Online information and guidelines for management of Westside Prairie:

- Prairie Landowner Guide for Western Washington
- <u>The Nature Conservancy's Conservation Resources for Prairie and Oak Woodland</u>
   <u>Landowners</u>
- Wildlife Conservation in the Willamette Valley's Remnant Prairie and Oak Habitats

Puget Sound Region		Southwest Washington		Coastal Region
Bozarth	Pilepoint	Bear Prairie	Nisqually	Bear Prairie
Carstairs	Pondilla	Cove	Powell	Carstairs
Coupeville	Prather	Doty	Prather	Quillayute
Coveland	San Juan	Galvin	Sara	Sequim
Ebys	Snakelum	Gee	Sauvie	Spanaway
Galvin	Spana	Hillsboro	Sifton	Wellman
Haro	Spanaway	Hockinson	Spanaway	
Hiddenridge	Townsend	Lauren	Washougal	
Newberg		Mossyrock	Yacolt	
Nisqually		Minniece		

Common came	Common came	Common came
(Scientific name)	(Scientific name)	(Scientific name)
Spreading Dogbane	Chocolate Lily	Northwestern Saxifrage
(Apocynum androsaemifolium)	(Fritillaria affinis v. affinis)	(Saxifraga integrifolia)
Deltoid Balsamroot	Hound's-tongue Hawkweed	Scouler's Catchfly
(Balsamorhiza deltoidea)	(Hieracium cynoglossoides)	(Silene scouleri)
Harvest Firecracker-flower (Brodiaea coronaria ssp. coronaria)	Prairie Junegrass (Koeleria macrantha)	Idaho Blue-eyed-grass (Sisyrinchium idahoense v. idahoense)
Common Camas	Foothills Desert-parsely	Curtus's Aster
(Camassia quamash)	(Lomatium utriculatum)	(Sericocarpus rigidus)
Long-stolon Sedge (Carex inops ssp. inops)	Bicolored Desert-gold (Linanthus bicolor)	Missouri Goldenrod (Solidago missouriensis v. tolmieana)
Foot-hill Sedge	Ternate Desert-parsley	Sticky Goldenrod
(Carex tumulicola)	(Lomatium triternatum)	(Solidago simplex ssp. simplex)
Golden Paintbrush <sup>1</sup>	Sickle-keel Lupine	Springbank Clover
( <i>Castilleja levisecta</i> )	(Lupinus albicaulis)	(Trifolium willdenowii)
California Oatgrass	Prairie Lupine	Howell's Triteleia
(Danthonia californica)	(Lupinus lepidus)	(Triteleia grandiflora v. howellii)
Puget Sound Larkspur	Cut-leaf Silverpuffs	White Triteleia
(Delphinium menziesii)	(Microseris laciniata)	(Triteleia hyacinthina)
Upland Larkspur	Douglas Blue-eyed-grass	Sand Violet
(Delphinium nuttallii)	(Olsynium douglasii)	(Viola adunca)
Henderson's Shootingstar	Shortspur Seablush	Upland Yellow Violet
(Dodecatheon hendersonii)	(Plectritis congesta)	(Viola praemorsa v. nuttallii)
Aspen Fleabane	Fanleaf Cinquefoil	Meadow Deathcamas
(Erigeron speciosus)	(Potentilla gracillis)	(Zigadenus venenosus v. venenosus)
Common Woolly-sunflower (Eriophyllum lanatum v. leu- cophyllum)	Western Buttercup (Ranunculus occidentalis v. occi- dentalis)	Roemer's Fescue (Festuca idahoensis v. roemeri)

<sup>1</sup>Federally Threatened species.

Common came	Common came	Common came
( <i>Scientific name</i> )	(Scientific name)	(Scientific name)
Dense Sedge <sup>1</sup>	Bradshaw's Lomatium	Plantain-leaf Buttercup
(Carex densa)	(Lomatium bradshawii)	(Ranunculus alismifolius)
Green-sheath Sedge	Bog Bird's-foot-trefoil	Bird's-food Buttercup
(Carex feta)	(Lotus pinnatus)	(Ranunculus orthorhynchus)
Foot-hill Sedge	Large-leaf Lupine	Northwestern Saxifrage
(Carex tumulicola)	(Lupinus polyphyllus)	(Saxifraga integrifolia)
One-sided Sedge	Wyeth's Lupine	Bog Saxifrage
(Carex unilateralis)	(Lupinus wyethii)	(Saxifraga oregana)
Giant Camas	Gairdner's Yampah	Hairy-stemmed Checkermallow
(Camassia leichtlinii)	(Perideridia gairdneri)	(Sidalcea hirtipes)
Common Camas	Oregon yampah	Rose Checkermallow
(Camassia quamash)	(Perideridia oregana)	(Sidalcea malviflora v. vigata)
Tufted Hairgrass	Fragrabant Popcorn Flower	Idaho Blue-eyed-grass
(Deschampsia cespitosa)	(Plagiobothrys figuratus)	(Sisyrinchium idahoense v. idahoense)
Annual Hairgrass	Great Polemonium	California False Hellebore
(Deschampsia danthonioides)	(Polemonium carneum)	(Veratrum californicum)
Cascade Downingia	American Bistort	American False Hellebore
(Downingia yina)	(Polygonum bistortoides)	(Veratrum viride)
Oregon Coyote Thistle (Eryngium petiolatum)	Fanleaf Cinquefoil (Potentilla gracilis)	

<sup>1</sup>Rare wet prairie plant species names are shown in bold text.

## **Aquatic Priority Habitats**

Freshwater Wetlands - Fresh Deepwater	
Instream	277
Coastal Nearshore	278
Open Coast Nearshore	280
Puget Sound Nearshore	282

### Freshwater Wetlands - Fresh Deepwater

### Washington Distribution by County<sup>1</sup>



#### **Priority Area Description:**

**Freshwater Wetlands**: Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Wetlands must have one or more of the following attributes: the land supports, at least periodically, predominantly hydrophytic plants; substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soils; and/or the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.

**Fresh Deepwater**: Deepwater habitats are permanently flooded lands lying below the deepwater boundary of wetlands. Deepwater habitats include environments where

<sup>1</sup>The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife does not map locations of Fresh Deepwater in the <u>Priority Habitat and</u> <u>Species database</u>. Fresh Deepwater data should be obtained through other sources (e.g., USGS <u>National Hydrography</u> <u>Dataset</u>). surface water is permanent and often deep, so that water, rather than air, is the principal medium within which the dominant organisms live. The dominant plants are hydrophytes; however, the substrates are considered nonsoil because the water is too deep to support emergent vegetation. These habitats include all underwater structures and features (e.g., woody debris, rock piles, caverns).

Online information and guidelines for management of Freshwater Wetlands - Fresh Deepwater:

- Wetland Mitigation in Washington State: Part 1
- Wetland Mitigation in Washington State: Part II
- Exploring Wetlands Stewardship: A Guide for Washington Landowners and <u>Communities</u>

### Instream

Washington Distribution by County<sup>1</sup>



### **Priority Area Description:**

The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.

Online information and guidelines for management of Instream:

• Aquatic Habitat Guidelines

<sup>1</sup>The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife does not map locations of Instream in the <u>Priority Habitat and Species</u> <u>database</u>. Instream data should be obtained through other sources (e.g., USGS <u>National Hydrography Dataset</u>).

### **Coastal Nearshore**

### Washington Distribution by County<sup>1</sup>



### **Priority Area Description:**

Encompasses <u>relatively undisturbed nearshore</u> estuaries of Washington's outer coast, including Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay and the mouth of the Columbia River. In the Columbia River, this zone includes waters west of the Astoria-Megler Bridge. Estuary bays are semi-enclosed bodies of water that have free connection with the open ocean. Priority habitat zones are:

**Shore**: Also called the marine riparian zone, shore habitat extends inland from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) to that portion of the terrestrial landscape that is influenced by, or that directly influences, the aquatic ecosystem. The shore includes feeder bluffs (i.e., eroding bluffs), as they are an important source of sediments that form and sustain beaches. Shores consisting of native vegetation (e.g., trees, shrubs, dune grasses), fine-grained sand, imbedded large woody debris, or actively eroding bluffs are of particular importance. Headlands with concentrated seabird use are also significant.

<sup>1</sup>WDFW does not map the entire nearshore in the <u>PHS database</u>. Nearshore should be located by accessing other data sources (e.g., DNRs ShoreZone Inventory). WDFW maps some nearshore habitat elements (e.g., kelp, eelgrass beds) using DNR data.

**Intertidal**: Extends from the OHWM to the <u>extreme lower low water</u> (ELLW). Intertidal areas consisting of <u>rocky substrate</u>, native vegetation (e.g., native eelgrass, macroalgae, emergent vegetation) or <u>habitat-forming species</u> (e.g., native oyster reefs) are of particular importance. Intertidal areas within a river/stream delta or an area used for spawning by forage fish are also significant.

**Subtidal**: Extends waterward from ELLW to the maximum depth within the bay. Subtidal areas consisting of rocky substrate, native vegetation (e.g., eelgrass<sup>1</sup>, macroalgae), or habitat-forming species (e.g., native oyster reefs) are of particular importance. Subtidal areas within an estuarine <u>embayment</u> or an area used for spawning by forage fish are also significant.

Online information and guidelines for management of Coastal Nearshore:

- Aquatic Habitat Guidelines
- <u>SalmonScape</u>

(website to help planners identify and prioritize restoration and protection activities)

<sup>1</sup>This reference to eelgrass excludes Zostera japonica.

### **Open Coast Nearshore**

### Washington Distribution by County<sup>1</sup>



### **Priority Area Description:**

Encompasses <u>relatively undisturbed</u> non-estuarine nearshore of Washington's outer coast, from the Canadian border south to the Oregon border. Priority habitat zones are:

**Shore**: Also called the marine riparian zone, shore habitat extends inland from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) to that portion of the terrestrial landscape that is influenced by, or that directly influences, the aquatic ecosystem. The shore takes in feeder bluffs (i.e., eroding bluffs), as they are an important source of sediments that form and sustain beaches. Shores consisting of native vegetation (e.g., trees, shrubs, dune grasses), fine-grained sand, imbedded large woody debris, or actively eroding bluffs are of particular importance. Headlands with concentrated seabird use are also significant.

<sup>1</sup>WDFW does not map the entire nearshore in the <u>PHS database</u>. Nearshore should be located by accessing other data sources (e.g., DNRs ShoreZone Inventory). WDFW maps some nearshore habitat elements (e.g., kelp, eelgrass beds) using DNR data.

**Intertidal**: Extends from the OHWM to the <u>extreme lower low water</u> (ELLW). Intertidal areas consisting of <u>rocky substrate</u>, native vegetation (e.g., eelgrass<sup>1</sup>, macroalgae, emergent vegetation) or <u>habitat-forming species</u> (e.g., goose-necked barnacles, mussel beds) are of particular importance. Intertidal areas within a river/stream delta or an area used for spawning by forage fish are also significant.

**Subtidal**: Extends from ELLW to -100 meters. Subtidal areas within an estuarine <u>embayment</u> or areas consisting of rocky substrate, native vegetation (e.g., eelgrass, macroalgae), or habitat-forming species (e.g., corals, sponges) are of particular importance.

Online information and guidelines for management of Open Coast Nearshore:

- Aquatic Habitat Guidelines
- <u>SalmonScape</u> (website to help planners identify and prioritize restoration and protection activities)

<sup>1</sup>This reference to eelgrass excludes Zostera japonica.

### **Puget Sound Nearshore**

### Washington Distribution by County<sup>1</sup>



### **Priority Area Description:**

Encompasses <u>relatively undisturbed</u> nearshore Puget Sound, including the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, the San Juan Islands and Hood Canal. Priority habitat zones are:

**Shore**: Also called the marine riparian zone, shore habitat extends inland from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) to that portion of the terrestrial landscape that is influenced by, or that directly influences, the aquatic ecosystem. The shore takes in feeder bluffs (i.e., eroding bluffs), as they are an important source of sediments that form and sustain beaches. Shores consisting of native vegetation (e.g., trees, shrubs, dune grasses), fine-grained sand, imbedded large woody debris, and actively eroding bluffs are of particular importance. Headlands with concentrated seabird use are also significant.

<sup>1</sup>WDFW does not map the entire nearshore in the <u>PHS database</u>. Nearshore should be located by accessing other data sources (e.g., DNRs ShoreZone Inventory). WDFW maps some nearshore habitat elements (e.g., kelp, eelgrass beds) using DNR data.

**Intertidal**: Extends from the OHWM to the <u>extreme lower low water</u> (ELLW). Intertidal areas consisting of <u>rocky substrate</u>, native vegetation (e.g., eelgrass<sup>1</sup>, macroalgae, emergent vegetation) or <u>habitat-forming species</u> (e.g., native oyster reefs) are of particular importance. Intertidal areas within a river/stream delta, estuarine <u>embayment</u>, or a pocket beach, or an area used for spawning by forage fish are also significant.

**Subtidal**: Extends from ELLW to -30 meters. Subtidal areas consisting of rocky substrate, native vegetation (e.g., eelgrass, macroalgae), or habitat-forming species (e.g., sea pens, native oyster reefs) are of particular importance. Subtidal areas within an estuarine embayment or an area used for spawning by forage fish are also significant.

Online information and guidelines for management of **Puget Sound Nearshore**:

- Protecting Nearshore Habitat and Functions in Puget Sound
- Aquatic Habitat Guidelines
- <u>SalmonScape</u> (website to help planners identify and prioritize restoration and protection activities)
- White Paper Protection of Marine Riparian Functions in Puget Sound, Washington

<sup>1</sup>This reference to eelgrass excludes Zostera japonica.

## **Priority Habitats Features**

Caves	285
Cliffs	286
Snags and Logs	
Talus	288

### Caves

### Washington Distribution by County



### **Priority Area Description:**

A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages (including associated dendritic tubes, cracks, and fissures) which occurs under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations, and is large enough to contain a human. Mine shafts (a human-made excavation in the earth usually used to extract minerals) may mimic caves, and abandoned mine shafts with actual or suspected occurrences of priority species should be treated in a manner similar to caves.



### **Snags and Logs**

### Washington Distribution by County



### **Priority Area Description:**

Snags and logs occur within a variety of habitat types that support trees. Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 51 cm (20 in) in western Washington and > 30 cm (12 in) in eastern Washington, and are > 2 m (6.5 ft) in height. Priority logs are > 30 cm (12 in) in diameter at the largest end, and > 6 m (20 ft) long. Abundant snags and logs can be found in oldgrowth and mature forests or unmanaged forests of any age; in damaged, burned, or diseased forests; and in riparian areas. Priority snag and log habitat includes individual snags and/or logs, or groups of snags and/or logs of exceptional value to wildlife due to their scarcity or location in a particular landscape. Areas with abundant, well-distributed snags and logs are also considered priority snag and log habitat. Examples include large, sturdy snags adjacent to open water, remnant snags in developed or urbanized settings, and areas with a relatively high density of snags.

### Talus

### Washington Distribution by County



### **Priority Area Description:**

Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.15 - 2.0 m (0.5 - 6.5 ft), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.

## Glossary

#### E

### Embayment

An indentation in a shoreline forming an open bay.

### **Extreme Lower Low Water**

The lowest tide occurring during a lunar month, usually near the new or full moon.

#### Н

### Habitat-forming species

An organism that creates or modifies habitats that are in turn used by other organisms for shelter, feeding, or other purposes. In the marine environment, this typically is a sessile organism such as corals or barnacles.

#### 0

### **Ordinary High Water Mark**

A mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland.

#### P

### **Priority Area**

The description of the area where a species or habitat has been deemed priority in the PHS List. For instance, though great blue herons are often found feeding along shorelines, the only locations that are considered a priority for this species in the PHS List are the areas they use for breeding.

### **Priority Habitat**

Habitat type with unique or significant value to many species. An area identified and mapped as priority habitat has one or more of the following attributes: • comparatively high fish and wildlife density • comparatively high fish and wildlife species diversity • important fish and wildlife breeding habitat • important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges • important fish and wildlife movement corridors • limited availability • high vulnerability to habitat alteration • unique or dependent species

### **Priority Species**

Fish and wildlife species requiring protective measures and/or management actions to ensure their survival.

### **Priority Species Criteria**

A species identified and mapped as priority species fit one or more of the following criteria: Criterion 1. State-Listed and Candidate Species: State-listed species are native fish and wildlife species legally designated as Endangered (WAC 232-12-014), Threatened (WAC 232-12-011), or Sensitive (WAC 232-12-011). State Candidate species are fish and wildlife species that will be reviewed by the department (POL-M-6001) for possible listing as Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive according to the process and criteria defined in WAC-232-12-297. Criterion 2. Vulnerable Aggregations: Vulnerable aggregations include species or groups of animals susceptible to significant population declines, within a specific area or statewide, by virtue of their inclination to aggregate. Examples include heron rookeries, seabird concentrations, marine mammal haulouts, shellfish beds, and fish spawning and rearing areas. Criterion 3. Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance: Native and non-native fish and wildlife species of recreational or commercial importance, and recognized species used for tribal ceremonial and subsistence purposes, whose biological or ecological characteristics make them vulnerable to decline in Washington or that are dependent on habitats that are highly vulnerable or are in limited availability.

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### **Relatively Undisturbed Nearshore**

Any nearshore habitats that retain some essential elements or functions important to the maintenance of native species use (e.g., native eelgrass for herring spawning).

### **Rocky substrate**

Seafloors and land consisting of rocks, boulders, bedrock, and consolidated sediments exceeding 10 inches in diameter. Consolidated sediments consist of aggregates of clay, sand, gravel, and cobble compressed in to hard texture features resembling rock.

# Appendix 1.

Various entities have formally petitioned the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to add new species as warranting protection under the Endangered Species Act. Some of those species are already considered to be Priority Species by WDFW. Based on the FWS evaluation of the information presented in the petition and in their files, they have determined the petitions for the following species presents substantial information to indicate that their listing as Threatened or Endangered species may be warranted.

### Amphibians

- Cascade Torrent Salamander
  - FWS Environmental Conservation Online System Species Profile

### Reptiles

- Northwestern Pond Turtle
  - FWS Environmental Conservation Online System Species Profile

#### Birds

- Oregon Vesper Sparrow
  - FWS Environmental Conservation Online System Species Profile