

E. Vertebrate Species in the Region

About This Appendix

This appendix lists:

- All known native vertebrate species that currently exist in at least one location within the greater Portland-Vancouver region for at least a portion of the year and could be found in the region through diligent search by a knowledgeable person. Vagrant species (those that do not typically occur every year) are not included in this appendix.
- Some extirpated (i.e., locally extinct) native vertebrate species known to have inhabited the region in the past.
- Nonnative vertebrate species with established breeding populations in the region.

This appendix is based on the opinion of numerous local wildlife experts, augmented by information from Johnson and O'Neill's 2001 Wildlife-habitat Relationships in Oregon and Washington, state natural heritage programs, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Taxonomic standards for bird common and scientific names are from the American Ornithological Union's Check-list of North American Birds, 7th edition.

Key to Special-status Species

FEDERAL STATUS (see <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/>)

- LE = Listed as an endangered species.
 LT = Listed as a threatened species.
 PE = Proposed as an endangered species.
 PT = Proposed as a threatened species.
 PS = Partial status. Taxa for which some, but not all, intraspecific taxa have status.
 C = Candidate for listing as threatened or endangered.
 SoC = Species of concern. Taxa for which additional information is needed to support a proposal to list under the Endangered Species Act.
 FD = Delisted.

STATE STATUS—OREGON (see <http://orbic.pdx.edu/documents/2010-rte-book.pdf>)

- LE = Listed as an endangered species
 LT = Listed as a threatened species
 PE = Proposed as an endangered species
 PT = Proposed as a threatened species

SC = Sensitive – Critical

SV = Sensitive – Vulnerable

State Status—Washington Priority Habitats and Species List (www.wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/endangered/lists/search.php?searchby=All&orderby=AnimalType)

SC = State candidate for listing

SS = State sensitive

ST = State threatened

SE = State endangered

STATE STRATEGY SPECIES REFERS TO OREGON AND WASHINGTON'S STATEWIDE CONSERVATION STRATEGIES.

Oregon: http://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/read_the_strategy.asp

Washington: <http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf>

NATURAL HERITAGE NETWORK RANKS (see state status websites)

Global rank begins with a "G." If the taxon has a trinomial (a subspecies, variety, or recognized race), this is followed by a "T" rank indicator. State rank begins with an "S."

G1 = Critically imperiled throughout its range

G2 = Imperiled throughout its range

G3 = Rare, threatened, or uncommon throughout its range

S1 = Critically imperiled in Oregon

S2 = Imperiled in Oregon

S3 = Rare, threatened, or uncommon in Oregon

T = Rank for a subspecies, variety, or race

Q = Taxonomic questions

H = Historic, formerly part of the native biota with the implied expectation that it may be rediscovered

X = Presumed extirpated or extinct

U = Unknown rank

? = Not yet ranked

B = Rank of the breeding population

N = Rank of the wintering population

ORBIC LISTS

1 = Threatened or endangered throughout range

2 = Threatened, endangered, or extirpated from Oregon, but secure or abundant elsewhere

3 = Review
4 = Watch

Birds

STATUS OF BIRDS IN THE REGION AND MIGRATORY HABITS

Many bird species have migratory habits that vary across populations and among individuals, making precise categorization difficult. These are general categories that indicate either (a) the dominant trend for the majority of individuals within the region, or (b) patterns vary but the species can be reliably found each year during the indicated season. For example, greater white-fronted geese are predominantly migrants, but some wintering white-fronts may be found in very low numbers in some but not all years; this species' code is W.

M = Migrates through the region without stopping for long time periods (for example, some shorebirds). May also be N.

W = Winters in the region; some individuals may also migrate through the region without wintering.

R = Resident. Some individuals live in the region year-round. All resident species are also "B."

B = Known to breed in the region.

N = Neotropical migratory species. The majority of individuals breed in the region or northward and migrate south of U.S./Mexico border for the winter.

PARTNERS IN FLIGHT FOCAL SPECIES

Code = "yes" or "no"

(See <http://cain.ice.ucdavis.edu/prbo/orwapif/consplan.html>) Partners in Flight uses a focal species approach to set biological objectives and link priority species with specific conservation recommendations. This is a multi-species approach in which the ecological requirements of a suite of focal species are used to define an "ideal landscape" to maintain the range of habitat conditions and ecological processes required by land birds and many other species. Focal species are considered most sensitive to or limited by certain ecological processes (e.g., fire or nest predation) or habitat attributes (e.g., patch size or snags). The requirements of a suite of focal species are then used to help guide management activities.

AUDUBON WATCH LIST

(2007: <http://audubonportland.org/issues/state-of-oregons-birds/audubon-watchlist>)

The National Audubon Society used the latest available research from the bird conservation community along with citizen science data from the Christmas Bird Count and the annual Breeding Bird Survey to identify species in the continental United States that are in need of immediate conservation help. The data track trends over a 40-year period. Note that Audubon also keeps a Common Birds in Decline list online at <http://birds.audubon.org/common-birds-decline>.

■ **Red.** Species in this category are declining rapidly and/or have very small populations or limited ranges, and they face major conservation threats. These typically are species of global conservation concern.

■ **Yellow.** This category includes species that are either declining or rare. These typically are species of national conservation concern.

Habitat Types

Open Water: Year-round bodies of water—rivers, lakes, bays, ponds, and sloughs.

Shorelines and Mudflats: Mudflats, sandbars, beaches, and other sparsely vegetated habitats found bordering river islands, deltas, and river shores and around wetlands and lakes.

Riparian and Bottomland Hardwood Forests: Forests alongside flowing water, including perennial and intermittent streams, springs and seeps, and floodplain habitat. The latter is characterized by frequent and patchy disturbance events such as floods that over time that create a mosaic of habitats with varying stand ages and compositions.

Shrub: Woody-stemmed plants that reach relatively low heights (1 to 20 feet) at maturity or that are in early successional stages (young forests). Shrub habitat occurs most often in riparian areas or as an early successional stage following disturbance such as clear cuts and fire.

Wetlands: Swamps, marshes, bogs, and other transitional lands between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. May be herbaceous/forbs, shrubs, forested or a combination.

Upland Forests (by general seral stage: young, mid, mature): Conifer and mixed conifer/deciduous forest outside of the riparian zone dominated by conifers, hardwoods or a mix of

the two. Riparian habitat is typically embedded within larger blocks of upland forest.

Oak Habitat and Savanna: Characterized by an open canopy (i.e., 30 to 70 percent coverage) dominated by Oregon white oak; depending on conditions, may also have ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, Oregon ash, or big leaf maple components.

Upland Prairie, Wet Prairie, and Grassy Balds: Natural or uncultivated areas composed of bunchgrasses, grass-like plants

(sedges and rushes), herbaceous plants (forbs, commonly referred to as wildflowers), mosses, and lichens. Trees and shrubs occasionally are present.

Agriculture and Pasture: Areas actively managed as croplands, including hayfields, grain, fruit, nurseries, grass seed farms, and areas grazed by livestock.

TABLE E-1

Fish Species That Occur Annually in the Region

This list includes a total of 70 fish species, including 22 non-native species (**bold**) and one extirpated species.

Common Name	Genus/Species	Federal Status	State Status OR / WA	Special status species		
				State Strategy Species	ORNHP Rank	ORBIC List
Pacific Lamprey	<i>Lampetra tridentata</i>	SoC	OR=SV	OR WA	S3	4
River Lamprey	<i>Lampetra ayresi</i>	SoC	WA=SC	WA	S3?	3
Western Brook Lamprey	<i>Lampetra richardsoni</i>		OR=SV	OR		4
Green Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	SoC	WA=SC	OR WA	G3 S3	4
White Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>			WA		
American Shad	<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>					
Coastal Cutthroat Trout, Oregon Coast ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i>	SoC		WA	T3Q S3	4
Coastal Cutthroat Trout, SW WA/ Columbia R ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i>	SoC	OR=SV	OR WA	T3Q S2	1
Coastal Cutthroat Trout, Upper Willamette R. ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i>	SoC		OR	TNQ S3?	4
Pink Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>			WA		
Chum Salmon, Columbia River ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	LT	OR=SC WA=SC	OR WA	T2Q S2	1
Coho Salmon, Oregon Coast ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	LT	OR=SV	OR	T2Q S2	1
Coho Salmon, Lower Columbia R. ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	LT	OR=SE	OR WA	T2Q S2	1
Rainbow Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>			WA		
Steelhead (anadr. rainbow trout), OR Coast ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	SoC	OR=SV	OR	T2T3Q S2S3	1
Steelhead, Lower Columbia R. ESU winter/summer	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	LT	OR=SC WA=SC	OR WA	T2Q S2	1
Steelhead, Upper Willamette River winter ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	LT	OR=SV	OR	T2Q S2	1

TABLE F-1 (continued)

Common Name	Genus/Species	Special status species				
		Federal Status	State Status OR / WA	State Strategy Species	ORNHP Rank	ORBIC List
Steelhead, Middle Columbia River summer ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	LT	OR=SC	OR	T2Q S2	1
Steelhead, Middle Columbia River winter ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	LT		OR	T2Q S2	1
Steelhead, Snake River Basin ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	LT	OR=SV WA=SC	OR WA	T2T3Q S2S3	1
Sockeye Salmon, Snake River ESU (extirpated in OR)	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	LE	WA=SC	WA	T1Q SXB, S1	1-ex
Chinook Salmon, Lower Columbia R. ESU, fall and spring	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	LT	OR=SC WA=SC	OR WA	T2Q S2	1
Chinook Salmon, Upper Will. R spring run	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	LT	OR=SC	OR	T2Q S2	1
Chinook Salmon, Snake River Fall-run ESU	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	LT	OR=LT WA=SC	OR WA	T1Q S1	1
Chinook Salmon, Snake River Spr/ Summer-run	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	LT	OR=LT WA=SC	OR WA	T1Q S1	1
Chinook Salmon, Upper Col. R. Spring-run	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	LE	WA=SC	WA	xx	xx
Mountain Whitefish	<i>Prosopium williamsoni</i>					
Bull Trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	LT	OR=SC WA=SC	OR WA	G3T2Q S2	1
Brown Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>					
Eulachon (Columbia River Smelt)	<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	LT	WA=SC	WA	S3?	2
Tiger Muskie	<i>E. masquinongy x lucius</i> or <i>E. lucius x masquinongy</i>					
Chiselmouth	<i>Acrocheilus alutaceus</i>					
Goldfish	<i>Carassius auratus</i>					
Grass Carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>					
Common Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>					
Peamouth Chub	<i>Mylocheilus caurinus</i>					
(Oregon Chub - locally extirpated)	<i>Oregonichthys crameri</i>	LT	OR=SC	OR	G2S2	1
Northern Pikeminnow (Squawfish)	<i>Ptychocheilus oregonensis</i>					
Longnose Dace	<i>Rhynchichthys cataractae</i>					
Leopard Dace	<i>Rhynchichthys falcatus</i>		WA=SC	WA		
Speckled Dace	<i>Rhynchichthys osculus</i>					

TABLE E-1 (continued)

Common Name	Genus/Species	Special status species				
		Federal Status	State Status OR / WA	State Strategy Species	ORNHP Rank	ORBIC List
Redside Shiner	<i>Richardsonius balteatus</i>					
Bridgelip Sucker	<i>Catostomus columbianus</i>					
Largescale Sucker	<i>Catostomus macrocheilus</i>					
Mountain Sucker	<i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i>		WA=SC	WA		
Yellow Bullhead	<i>Ameiurus natalis</i>					
Brown Bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>					
Channel Catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>					
Banded Killifish	<i>Fundulus diaphanus</i>					
Three-spined Stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>					
Mosquitofish	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>					
Sand Roller	<i>Percopsis transmontanus</i>					
Oriental Weatherfish (Weather Loach)	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>					
Amur Goby	<i>Rhinogobius brunneus</i>					
Striped Bass	<i>Morone saxatilis</i>					
Pumpkinseed Sunfish	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>					
Green Sunfish	<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>					
Warmouth	<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>					
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>					
Smallmouth Bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>					
Largemouth Bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>					
White Crappie	<i>Pomoxis annularis</i>					
Black Crappie	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>					
Yellow Perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>					
Walleye	<i>Stizostedion vitreum vitreum</i>					
Coastrange Sculpin	<i>Cottus aleuticus</i>					
Prickly Sculpin	<i>Cottus asper</i>					
Shorthead Sculpin	<i>Cottus confusus</i>					
Reticulated Sculpin	<i>Cottus perplexus</i>					
Torrent Sculpin	<i>Cottus rhotheus</i>					
Starry Flounder	<i>Platichthys stellatus</i>					

