

APPENDIX C
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Mammals					
Bighorn Sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>)	BLM-S	Bighorn sheep require a variety of habitat characteristics and prefer areas on or near mountainous terrain that are visually open, as well as steep and rocky. Alluvial fans and washes in flatter terrain are also used for forage and water and as connectivity habitat between more rugged areas. Aerial surveys in 2009 and 2010 documented 1,022 bighorn sheep, including ewes, lambs, and rams, in the following mountain ranges: Marble Mountains; Clipper Mountains; Kelso Peak and Old Dad Peak; Clark, Kingston, and Mesquite Mountains; Orocopia Mountains; Sheephole Mountains; South Bristol Mountains; Cady Mountains; White Mountains; and San Gorgonio Mountains.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Mohave Ground Squirrel (<i>Xerospermophilus mohavensis</i>)	BLM-S; ST	Range: Endemic to California, the Mohave ground squirrel is exclusively found in the northwestern Mojave Desert in San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Kern, and Inyo counties. Habitat: The MGS generally occurs in flat to moderate terrain and is not found in steep terrain. Substrates in occupied habitats have ranged from being very sandy to, less frequently, very rocky.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
California Leaf-Nosed Bat (<i>Macrotus californicus</i>)	BLM-S; SSC	Range: In California, the California leaf-nosed bat occurs in the desert regions of eastern San Bernardino (i.e., excluding the western Mojave region), Riverside, and San Diego counties and all of Imperial County. The recent records for this species are generally concentrated in southern portions of the planning area, including several records for Joshua Tree National Park, with four roost sites observed. Habitat: The California leaf-nosed bat is primarily a cave and mine dwelling species, but also occupies buildings.	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012

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Hoary Bat (<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>)	None	Range: The hoary bat winters in Southern California There are no recent (i.e., since 1990) records of occurrence for this species within the planning area, but historic records indicate occurrence near Hesperia and Joshua Tree National Park. Habitat: This species typically roosts in tree foliage and sometimes cavities. Habitat exists for this species within the planning area.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Long-legged Myotis (<i>Myotis volans</i>)	None	Range: The Dale Mining District in the Pinto Mountains, including portions of Joshua Tree National Park, contains many shafts and adits known to harbor bats of several species. Six significant roosts have been located, and the potential for several more is present. Habitat: The long-legged myotis is primarily a tree-dweller occurring at higher elevations than those found in the planning area.	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005
Pallid Bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	BLM-S; SSC	Range: The known occurrence data for this species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.4, pp. 3-169 to 3-170. Habitat: In desert habitats, pallid bats roost mostly in rock crevices, although they might be found in tree cavities, old buildings, under bridges, in caves and mine adits, and mud tubes when these sites are available.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Spotted Bat (<i>Euderma maculatum</i>)	BLM; SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.4, pp. 3-169 to 3-170.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005

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Western Mastiff Bat (<i>Eumops perotis</i>)	BLM; SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.4, pp. 3-169 to 3-170.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Townsend's Big-eared Bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	BLM; SSC	Range: The known occurrence data for this species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.4, pp. 3-169 to 3-170. Habitat: The Townsend's big-eared bat is a colonial cave dwellers thought to have declining populations. The Townsend's big-eared bat is dependent on riparian habitat within five miles of the roosts.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Fringed Myotis (<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>)	BLM-S	Range: The fringed myotis is widespread in California, with its range occurring along the western and northern boundaries of the planning area. Habitat: The fringed myotis occurs in a wide variety of habitats, but optimal habitats include pinyon-juniper, valley foothill hardwood and hardwood-conifer, generally at 1300-2200 m (4000-7000 ft). This species roosts in caves, mines, buildings, and crevices.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Zeiner, D.C. et al 1988-1990
Western Small-footed Myotis (<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>)	BLM-S	Range: This species occurs from on the west and east sides of the Sierra Nevada, and in Great Basin and desert habitats from Modoc to Kern and San Bernardino counties, with its range occurring along the western and northern boundaries of the planning area. Habitat: This species roosts in caves, mines, buildings, and crevices and is a common resident of arid uplands in California	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Zeiner, D.C. et al 1988-1990

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Western Red Bat (<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>)	BLM; SSC	Range: Breeding locations are from the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, with other breeding records from the San Diego, Santa Ana, and Los Angeles rivers. There are no records of occurrence for this species within the planning area, but Habitat exists for this species. Habitat: The western red bat, as a tree bat, is closely associated with well-developed riparian habitats that provide suitable roosting sites.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Mojave River Vole (<i>Microtus californicus mohavensis</i>)	SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.5.2, pg. 3-172.	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005
Yellow-eared Pocket Mouse (<i>Perognathus xanthonotus</i>)	BLM-S	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.5.3, pg. 3-172.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005
Birds					
Bendire's Thrasher (<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>)	BLM; SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.1, pg. 3-173.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005
Brown Crested Flycatcher (<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>)	SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.2, pp. 3-173 to 3-174.	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005

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Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	BLM; SSC	<p>Range: In California, the burrowing owl's range extends throughout the lowlands from the northern Central Valley to the U.S.–Mexico border, with large populations in the Imperial Valley region of southeast California (Gervais et al. 2008) and a small (perhaps extirpated) population in the Great Basin bioregion in northeast California.</p> <p>Habitat: This species requires habitats with three basic attributes: open, well-drained terrain; short, sparse vegetation generally lacking trees; and underground burrows or burrow-like structures.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Ferruginous Hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.4, pg. 3-174.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005
Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	BLM-S; SFP	<p>Range: There are golden eagle concentrations in the west Mojave, the region between Victorville and Barstow east on I-15, the Mojave National Preserve, and the eastern portion of Joshua Tree National Park. The BLM identified “Key Raptor Areas” for golden eagles encompassing the Granite, El Paso, Newberry, and Red mountains (Raptor Research Foundation 1989), as well as important occupied habitat in the Clark Mountain Range and Calico Mountains.</p> <p>Habitat: In California, golden eagles inhabit open grasslands and oak savanna, but can also be found in desert grasslands and chaparral habitats. Secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges and large trees are used for nesting and cover.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Gray Vireo (<i>Vireo vicinior</i>)	BLM; SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.6, pp. 3-175 to 3-176.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005

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Inyo California Towhee (<i>Pipilo crissalis eremophilus</i>)	FT; SE	Range: Southern Argus Range and the upland areas immediately surrounding them. Recent records for this species are generally concentrated north of Ridgecrest within the planning area. Habitat: The principal habitat consists of dense riparian willow thickets along a few isolated streams, springs, and rocky canyons.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
LeConte's Thrasher (<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>)	SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.8, pg. 3-177.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005
Long-eared owl (<i>Asio otus</i>)	SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.9, pp. 3-177 to 3-178.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005
Prairie Falcon (<i>Falco mexicanus</i>)	SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.10, pg. 3-178.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	FE; SE	Range: In addition to the known breeding sites documented in the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (Section 3.3.6.11, pp. 3-178 to 3-179), the CNDDDB contains one historical (i.e., pre-1990) occurrence for the southwestern willow flycatcher located north of Independence in Inyo County (CDFG 2012b). Four additional historical occurrences for willow flycatchers (subspecies not identified) are located in the vicinity of the cities of Mojave and California City (Dudek 2011). Habitat: In California, the southwestern willow flycatcher is restricted to riparian habitats occurring along streams or in meadows.	Yes	Yes. Habitat for this species exists within the proposed action area.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012

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Summer Tanager (<i>Piranga rubra</i>)	SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.12, pg. 3-179.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005
Vermillion Flycatcher (<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>)	SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.13, pg. 3-179 to 3-180.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005
Western Snowy Plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>)	SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.14, pg. 3-180.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)	FC; BLM-S; SE	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.15, pg. 3-181.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Yellow-breasted Chat (<i>Icteria virens</i>)	SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.16, pg. 3-181.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005
Yellow Warbler (<i>Setophaga petechia</i>)	SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.6.17, pp. 3-181 to 3-182.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005

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American Peregrine (<i>Falcon Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	SFP	<p>Range: Within the planning area, one historic nesting location has been documented within the BLM Ridgecrest Field Office Boundary. Additionally, eBird data within the species occurrence database includes numerous occurrences in the planning area dating back to 2003. The occurrences in the planning area generally occur north of Independence at the northern end of the planning area, and south in Inyo, near Lancaster.</p> <p>Habitat: Peregrine falcons in general use a large variety of open habitats for foraging, including tundra, marshes, seacoasts, savannahs, grasslands, meadows, open woodlands, and agricultural areas. Sites are often located near rivers or lakes.</p>	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	BLM-S; SE; SFP	<p>Range: The bald eagle's main breeding population in California is still largely restricted to the northern part of the state in Butte, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties. Populations in Southern California remain low with only two successful nests documented since the year 2000 on Santa Catalina Island, and none within the planning area.</p> <p>Habitat: Bald eagles typically occupy forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water.</p>	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Bank Swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)	BLM-S; ST	<p>Range: Historic occurrences (i.e., pre-1990), or occurrences with unknown observation date, are located within the planning area. These include records in the following areas: north of Hesperia, Edwards Air Force Base, east of Barstow along the Mojave River, and west of Barstow near the town of Lockhart, evidently in association with wetlands marginal to Harper Dry Lake.</p> <p>Habitat: Breeding habitat for the bank swallow in California consists exclusively of vertical banks or bluffs with friable soils suitable for burrow excavation by the birds.</p>	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012

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Least Bell's Vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	FE; SE	Range: Recent occurrence records of least Bell's vireo in the planning area in the following areas: near Lancaster and Palmdale, north of Hesperia, north of Victorville, and southwest of Yucca Valley. Habitat: This species is largely associated with early successional cottonwood-willow and are known to nest in riparian woodlands dominated by willow and Fremont cottonwood.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
California Condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>)	FE; SE; SFP	Range: The California condor occurs principally along the western edges of the planning area, specifically within the Tehachapi Mountains east of Interstate 5, the Wind Wolves Preserve and Bitter Creek and Hopper Mountain National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs), and portions of the Los Padres National Forest west of Interstate 5. Habitat: California condors nest in rock formations (crevices, overhung ledges, and potholes), and deep caves. Nesting has not been documented in the planning area; condor use of the planning area is limited to foraging and temporary roosting.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Greater Sandhill Crane (<i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>)	BLM-S; ST; SFP	Range: The greater sandhill crane is considered a winter migrant through the planning area and a recent documented occurrence was located within the planning area in Kern County, south of Ridgecrest. Habitat: Greater sandhill cranes are found primarily in open freshwater wetlands, including shallow marshes and wet meadows.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Mountain Plover (<i>Charadrius montanus</i>)	BLM; SSC	Range: Within the planning area, there are recent (i.e., since 1990) documented occurrences near Palmdale, west of Lancaster, and in the Harper Lake area. Habitat: This species occupies open, flat lands or sparsely vegetated areas, including xeric shrublands, short-grass prairie, and barren agricultural fields.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012

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Swainson's Hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	BLM-S; ST	<p>Range: There are multiple historical occurrence records in the planning area located east of Lancaster, north of Fremont Wash and east of SR 395 (CDFG 2012b; Dudek 2011). Recent Swainson's hawk breeding populations inside the planning area have occurred in the Antelope Valley and Owens River Valley. The vast majority of these occurrences are clustered in the western Mojave region along the base of the San Gabriel and Tehachapi mountain ranges and in Antelope Valley. Scattered occurrences are located in the Fremont Valley and the Ridgecrest/China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station.</p> <p>Habitat: Swainson's hawks are primarily a grassland bird but they are also found in sparse shrubland and open woodlands.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Tricolored Blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	BLM-S; SSC	<p>Range: Breeding colonies occur in eastern Kern County from Ridgecrest along the base of the Tehachapi Mountains to Antelope Valley, around Palmdale and Lancaster in northeast Los Angeles County, and east of Barstow in San Bernardino County. There are 41 recent (i.e., since 1990) occurrences for the planning area (CDFG 2012b; Dudek 2011). These occurrences generally are located in the Lancaster/Palmdale area; in the southwestern portion of Edward Air Force Base; just north of SR 138; along SR 158 in the Tehachapi Mountain range foothills; west and south of Red Rock Canyon State Park; along the Trona Road cutoff north of SR 395; in the southern portion of the China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station north of Ridgecrest; and along the Mojave River east of Barstow.</p> <p>Habitat: Breeding tricolored blackbirds form large colonies, typically in freshwater wetlands dominated by cattails or bulrushes and thorny vegetation.</p>	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012

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White-tailed Kite (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>)	SFP	<p>Range: Numerous sightings of white-tailed kite for the period of March through July have also been reported in the eBird database for the planning area. White-tailed kite have been observed at the following locations in the Antelope Valley: Holiday Lake (May 1994 near the community of Neenach); Piute Ponds (most recently in July 2006 north of Lancaster); 60th Street East at East Avenue H and East Avenue G (May 1993 in Lancaster); 110th Street East at East Avenue J (May 1996); and Lake Palmdale (April 2007 in Palmdale).</p> <p>Habitat: White-tailed kites are associated with riparian, wetland, and irrigated habitats.</p>	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Yuma Clapper Rail (<i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i>)	FE; ST; SFP	<p>Range: All recent observations of this species are located outside the planning area to the south and west (Dudek and ICF International 2012). However, there is one historic occurrence documented within the planning area from 1977 at Harper Lake.</p> <p>Habitat: The Yuma clapper rail is the only rail known to breed in freshwater marshes and the preferred habitat consists of cattails and bulrush.</p>	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Fish					
Mojave Tui Chub (<i>Gila bicolor mohavensis</i>)	FE; SE; SFP	<p>Range: The current populations are located in primarily man-made or man-supported habitats. The population in Lark Seep is in a perennial body of water that is fed from the wastewater treatment facility in Ridgecrest, California. The population at Camp Cady is located in a man-made, lined pond that receives water from a pump. The populations at Soda Springs occur in two bodies of water, one is a man-made pond that receives water from a pump, and the other is an isolated spring on the edge of Soda Lake. The population at the Lewis Center is in two small man-made ponds with water supplied from a pump, and at Morning Star Mine, the population is in a man-made pond created by a perched aquifer.</p> <p>Habitat: Historically, within the Mojave River, the Mojave tui chub was associated with deep pools and sloughs of the river and was not found very far into small tributaries.</p>	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012

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Reptiles/Amphibians					
Tehachapi Slender Salamander (<i>Batrachoseps stebbinsi</i>)	BLM-S; ST	Range: The Tehachapi slender salamander is endemic to California and is reported to occur only in Kern County and Los Angeles counties. According to the USFWS 12-month review, there are two populations of the Tehachapi slender salamander that represent two DPSs of a single species: the Tehachapi Mountains DPS and the Caliente Canyon DPS, which together constitute the entire range of the species (76 FR 62900–62926). Habitat: The Tehachapi slender salamander inhabits moist canyons and ravines in oak and mixed woodlands.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Mojave Fringe-Toed Lizard (<i>Uma scoparia</i>)	BLM-S; SSC	Range: This species is currently found within more than 35 named and unnamed sand dune complexes within the three major river drainages in the planning area: the Amargosa, Mojave, and Colorado rivers. Habitat: This species is an obligate sand-dweller, found in dunes, sand fields, sand hummocks, and other sand deposits throughout the Mojave Desert in California. Its elevation ranges from 300 to 3000 feet.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Desert Tortoise (<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>)	FT; ST	Range: It is anticipated that the desert tortoise will occur throughout the planning area, although its abundance may vary locally due to habitat characteristics, including anthropocentric disturbances. Habitat: The desert tortoise can be found in a wide variety of habitats, such as alluvial fans, washes, canyons, and saltbush plains. Occupied habitat for populations in the Western Mojave Desert includes valleys, bajadas, and hills with sandy loams to rocky substrates.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012

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Southwestern Pond Turtle <i>(Clemmys marmorata pallida)</i>	BLM-S; SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.7.3, pp. 3-183 to 3-184.	Yes	Yes. There are two river crossings in Afton Canyon where potentially occupied habitat may be impacted.	BLM 2005
Panamint Alligator Lizard <i>(Elgaria panamintina)</i>	BLM-S; SSC	This species would not change from the previous analysis included in the affected environment of the 2005 WEMO Final EIS (BLM 2005) and is not discussed further in this supplemental EIS. For a general discussion of this species, please refer to Section 3.3.7.4, pg. 3-184.	Yes	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005
Coast Horned Lizard/San Diego Horned Lizard <i>(Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei)</i>	BLM-S; SSC	Range: The coast horned lizard is a fringe species in relation to the planning area. Primarily sequestered on the coast and the coastal valleys, it spills over into the planning area in four principal locations: the Tehachapi (California Poppy Reserve) area, the Palmdale area, the Cajon Pass area, and the Morongo Valley/Little San Bernardino Mountain areas. Habitat: This species is found in a fairly wide variety of habitats within its range. These habitats can include various scrublands, grasslands, coniferous and broadleaf forests, and woodlands.	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	CNDD 2011; BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Northern Sagebrush Lizard <i>(Sceloporus graciosus)</i>	BLM-S	Range: This species is widely distributed in montane chaparral, hardwood and conifer habitats, eastside pine and juniper habitats, and Great Basin shrub habitats of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada, and also east of the Sierra-Cascade crest in northern California. Isolated populations exist at Sutter Buttes in the Sacramento Valley, in the Coast Ranges along the entire length of the state, in the mountains of southern California, and in the desert mountains of Inyo County. Elevation: 900-3200 m (3000-10,400 ft). Habitat: The sagebrush lizard occurs in a wide variety of open forest and shrub habitat types and utilizes mammal burrows and rock crevices as hibernation sites during cold periods.	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Zeiner, D.C. et al 1988-1990

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Plants					
Alkali Mariposa Lily (<i>Calochortus striatus</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Known mostly from California, with several occurrences in western Nevada.</p> <p>The Western Mojave comprises the majority of the species' range. Occurrences in the Plan Area include Red Rock Canyon, Edwards AFB, the Lancaster area, Box "S" Springs, Cushenbury Springs, Rabbit Springs, Paradise Springs, and Joshua Tree National Park. Population estimates are crude due to wide fluctuations in numbers from year to year, but Edwards AFB is estimated to host > 100,000 individuals with smaller, scattered populations occurring elsewhere.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in seasonally moist, alkaline habitats such as meadows, seeps and springs, washes, sinks, playas, along dune drainages, and on claypans. Substrate may be calcareous sandy or alkali soils. Found in chaparral, chenopod scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, and saltbrush scrub vegetation communities, with associated species including saltgrass, rushes, sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.), beard grass (<i>Polypogon</i> sp.), dock, alkali sacaton (<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>), beardless wildrye (<i>Elymus triticoides</i>), dwarf checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i>), rabbitbrush, Baltic rush (<i>Juncus balticus</i>), and small melilot (<i>Melilotus indicus</i>). Elevation range 224 to 5,240 feet amsl. Flowering April to June.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Amargosa Beardtongue (<i>Penstemon fruticiformis</i> var. <i>amargosae</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Known mostly from California (Inyo and San Bernardino Counties) and western Nevada (Nye and Clark Counties), with most of the occurrences in the vicinity of Death Valley. Occurrence in the Plan Area is limited to one population in the northeast corner. Population within the Plan Area estimated at approx. 20 to 58 individuals.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in rocky or sandy washes and adjacent slopes within steep-walled canyons. Substrate is sand or gravel soils. Found in Mojave Desert scrub and pinyon-juniper woodland vegetation communities, with associated species including desert almond (<i>Prunus fasciculata</i>), skunk bush sumac (<i>Rhus trilobata</i>), desert needle grass (<i>Stipa speciosa</i>), Parry's beargrass (<i>Nolina parryi</i>), Mojave yucca (<i>Yucca schidigera</i>), Mojave aster (<i>Xylorhiza tortifolia</i>), Utah mortonia (<i>Mortonia utahensis</i>), and Utah agave (<i>Agave utahensis</i>). Elevation range 1,148 to 6,200 feet amsl. Flowering April to June.</p>	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Barstow Woolly Sunflower (<i>Eriophyllum mohavense</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (San Bernardino and Kern Counties) in the west-central portion of the Mojave Desert. The current range is restricted to within 30 miles of Barstow, with most occurrences in the area between Kramer Junction and Harper Dry Lake. The Plan Area contains all 63 known occurrences. Total population estimated at approx. 10,600 individuals.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on bare areas with little soil. Substrate is sandy or rocky often containing a shallow subsurface caliche layer. Found in Chenopod scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, and Creosote bush scrub vegetation communities. Elevation range 1,640 to 3,150 feet amsl. Flowering March to April or May.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Beaver dam scurfpea, also beaver dam breadroot (<i>Pediomelum castoreum</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Known from California (San Bernardino County), Arizona, and Nevada (CNPS 2013) in the Mojave Desert (Jepson 2013). Present in the Project Area (pers. comm. Chavez 2013). Known occurrences within the Project Area are widely distributed between Barstow and Victorville and in one area on the north side of the San Bernardino NF (CNPS 2013).</p> <p>Habitat: Found in open areas and on roadcuts (Jepson 2013) and in washes. Substrate is sandy. Found in Joshua tree woodland and Mojavean desert scrub vegetation communities. Elevation range 2,001 to 5,003 feet amsl (CNPS 2013) or < 5,741 feet amsl (Jepson 2013). Flowering April to May (Calflora 2013).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Calflora 2013; Chavez 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013
Big Bear Valley woollypod (<i>Astragalus leucolobus</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo, Kern Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Benito, San Diego and Kern Counties) in the south-central portion of the Mojave Desert. Few known occurrences within the Project Area in or near the Lancaster, Victorville, Juniper Flats and Rattlesnake Canyon subregions.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in rocky areas associated with the following habitat types: lower montane coniferous forest, pebble (pavement) plain, pinyon and juniper woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 1100 to 2885 meters and generally blooms from May through July (CNPS 2017). Known from about 35 extant occurrences and about 3500 individuals (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Boyd's monardella (<i>Monardella boydii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (San Bernardino County) (CNPS 2013) in the south-central Mojave Desert (Jepson 2013). Present in the Project Area (pers. comm. Chavez 2013). Known occurrences within the Project Area are clustered to the southeast of Barstow, near Ord Mountain, Camp Rock Mine, and Silver Bell Mine (CNPS 2013).</p> <p>Habitat: Found on rocky slopes and in canyon bottoms or washes (Jepson 2013). Substrate is usually alluvial soils and bedrock cracks. Found in Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and desert riparian scrub vegetation communities. Elevation range 4,593 to 5,413 feet amsl (CNPS 2013). Flowering August to October (Calflora 2013).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Calflora 2013; Chavez 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013
California alkali grass (<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Colusa, Fresno, Glenn, Kings, Kern, Lake, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Napa, San Bernardino, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Yolo Counties) (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017) and is known to occur sporadically throughout Southern and Central California. Few known occurrences in the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in alkaline, vernal mesic sinks, flats, and lake margins associated with the following habitat types: chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 2 to 930 meters and generally blooms March through May (CNPS 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Chaparral sand-verbena (<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Not endemic to California (Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties) and also in Arizona and Baja California (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Few known occurrences in the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in sandy areas associated with the following habitat types: chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dunes. (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 75 to 1600 meters and generally blooms from March through September (CNPS 2017). Known from around 80 occurrences in California (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017
Charlotte's Phacelia (<i>Phacelia nashiana</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Tulare, Inyo, Kern, and San Diego Counties) in the desert-facing foothills of the Sierra Nevada and in the El Paso Mountains. Occurrences in the Project Area are concentrated in northeast Kern County in the areas of Red Rock Canyon and southwest of Indian Wells. No population estimates available.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on unstable sites, including steep slopes, flats, canyons, washes and adjacent slopes, and on recently disturbed sites. Substrate is sandy or rocky soils of granitic origin, or talus. Found in Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland vegetation communities, often associated with green ephedra (<i>Ephedra viridis</i>) and single-leaf pinyon (<i>Pinus monophylla</i>). Elevation range 1,600 to 7,200 feet amsl. Flowering March or April to June.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Chimney Creek nemacladus (<i>Nemacladus calcaratus</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo and Tulare Counties) (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017) in the central-western Mojave Desert.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in granitic flats associated with the following habitat types: pinyon and juniper woodland (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 1900 to 2100 meters and generally blooms May through June (CNPS 2017). This species is known only from three specimens found in the Chimney Creek area in Tulare County at the southern end of the Pacific Crest (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Clokey's Cryptantha (<i>Cryptantha clokeyi</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties) (CNPS 2013). Found in the northwest Mojave Desert and in the north desert mountains.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on slopes and ridge crests. Substrate is rocky to gravelly. Found in desert woodland vegetation communities (CNPS 2013). Elevation range 3,445 to 5,413 feet amsl. Flowering April to May (Jepson 2013).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013
Creamy blazing star (<i>Mentzelia tridentata</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo, Kern, Riverside, San Diego and San Bernardino Counties) (CalFlora 2017). Found sporadically throughout the Project Area in Ord Mountains, Newberry/Rodman, Barstow, Mitchel Mountains, Calico Mountains, Black Mountain, Sierra and Coolgardie subregions.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in granitic areas associated with the following habitat types: alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 2475 to 3500 meters and generally blooms from June through September (CNPS 2017). Known from only three occurrences on the eastern crest of the Sierra Nevada (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017
Curved-pod milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus mohavensis</i> var. <i>hemigyus</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Not endemic to California (Inyo County) and in Nevada. Known occurrences in the Darwin subregion of the Project Area in the northeast central Mojave Desert (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Few known occurrences within the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in carbonate areas associated with the following habitat types: Joshua tree woodland and Mojavean desert scrub (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 1250 to 1620 meters and generally blooms from April through June (CNPS 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Cushenbury Buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i> var. <i>vineum</i>)	FE	<p>Range: Endemic to California (San Bernardino County) in the San Bernardino Mountains. Occurrences in the Plan Area are on BLM land adjacent to the northern border of the San Bernardino NF. Total population estimated at approx. 13,000 individuals.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on stable slopes and bedrock outcrop. Closely associated with carbonate (limestone and dolomite) substrates and fine-textured soils. Found in pinyon-juniper woodland, Joshua tree woodland, and Mojavean desert scrub vegetation communities with a wide range of associated species. Elevation range 4,600 and 7,900 feet amsl. Flowering May and June.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Cushenberry Milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus albens</i>)	FE	<p>Range: Endemic to California (San Bernardino County) in the San Bernardino Mountains. Occurrences in the Plan Area are on BLM land adjacent to the northern border of the San Bernardino NF. Total population estimated at approx. 5,000 to 10,000 individuals.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on carbonate soils and bedrock outcrop, as well as carbonate alluvium over granite. Closely associated with carbonate (limestone and dolomite) substrates. Found in pinyon-juniper woodland, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, rabbitbrush, blackbush, and Great Basin sagebrush vegetation communities with a wide range of associated species. Elevation range 4,000 and 6,600 feet amsl. Flowering late March to mid June.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Cushenbury Oxytheca (<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>goodmaniana</i>)	FE	<p>Range: Found in California with the majority of the population in the San Bernardino NF. Occurrences in the Plan Area are on BLM land adjacent to the northern border of the San Bernardino NF. No population estimates available.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on limestone and other carbonate talus slopes. Substrate is limestone and dolomite derived soils with very little organic horizon. Found mostly in pinyon-juniper woodland, but also found in Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, Jeffrey pine-western juniper woodland vegetation communities, and with associated species including single-leaf pinyon pine (<i>Pinus monophylla</i>), Utah juniper (<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>),. Elevation range 4,000 to 7,800 feet amsl. Flowering May to October.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Darwin Mesa Milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus atratus</i> var. <i>mensanus</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo County) (CNPS 2013). Found in the desert mountains to the north and west of Panamint Valley (Jepson 2013).</p> <p>Habitat: Found on open foothills (Jepson 2013). Substrate is volcanic clay or gravelly. Found in Great Basin scrub, sagebrush, Joshua tree woodland, and pinyon and juniper woodland vegetation communities. Elevation range 4,396 to 7,595 feet amsl. Flowering April to June (CNPS 2013).</p>	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Calflora 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013
Death Valley Sandpaper-plant (<i>Petalonyx thurberi</i> ssp. <i>gilmanii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo and San Bernardino Counties). Found in the north Mojave Desert (Jepson 2013). Known within the Project Area from Old Ibis Pass (CNPS 2013).</p> <p>Habitat: Found on dunes and in sandy washes (Jepson 2013). Substrate is sandy. Found in desert dunes and Mojavean desert scrub vegetation communities (CNPS 2013). Elevation range reported as 0 to 3,937 (Jepson 2013) and 853 to 4,741 feet amsl (CNPS 2013). Flowering May to June and September to November (Calflora 2013).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Calflora 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Dedecker's Clover (<i>Trifolium dedeckerae</i> also <i>Trifolium kingii</i> ssp. <i>dedeckerae</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo, Kern, Mono, and Tulare Counties) (CNPS 2013) in the southern high Sierra Nevada Mountains and to the east (Jepson 2013). Known occurrences within the Project Area include Coso Peak north of Ridgecrest and in the foothills adjacent to Sequoia NF from Ridgecrest north to Owens Lake (CNPS 2013).</p> <p>Habitat: Found on alpine crests and in rock crevices (Jepson 2013). Substrate is granitic and rocky. Found in lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest vegetation communities. Elevation range 6,890 to 11,483 feet amsl (CNPS 2013). Flowering May to July (Calflora 2013).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Calflora 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013
Desert Cymopterus (<i>Cymopterus deserticola</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (San Bernardino, Kern, and Los Angeles Counties) in the western Mojave Desert. Found from California City east to the Superior Valley and from the Cuddeback Lake area south to near Kramer Junction. Total population estimates unknown, but the population on Edwards AFB is approx. 14,093 individuals.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on alluvial fans and basins, stabilized sand fields, and occasionally sandy slopes of desert dry lake basins, especially on the east side of desert playas where blowsand has accumulated. Substrate is loose, sandy soils. Found in Joshua tree woodland, saltbush scrub, and Mojavean desert scrub vegetation communities. Elevation range 2,000 to 3,000 feet amsl. Flowering early March to mid May. NOTE: flowering can be irregular and the above-ground portion of the plant dies back after the flowering season.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Forked buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum bifurcatum</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Known from California (Inyo and San Bernardino Counties) and Nevada (CNPS 2013) in the Mojave Desert (Jepson 2013). Wide-spread distribution in plan area (pers. comm. Chavez 2013). Known occurrences within the Project Area appear to be limited (compared to “wide-spread”) to the northeast corner of the Project Area in northern San Bernardino County (CNPS 2013).</p> <p>Habitat: Found on sand. Substrate is sandy. Found in Chenopod scrub vegetation communities (CNPS 2013). Elevation range is 1,969 to 2,625 feet amsl (Jepson 2013) or 2,116 to 2,657 feet amsl (CNPS 2013). Flowering April to June (Calflora 2013).</p>	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Calflora 2013; Chavez 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013
Gilman’s goldenbush (<i>Ericameria gilmanii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo, Kern, and Tulare counties) (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017).</p> <p>Habitat: This species occurs in carbonate or granitic areas associated with the following habitat types: subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. This species ranges in elevation from 2100 to 3400 meters and blooms from August through September. (CNPS 2017). There are six known occurrences for this species and only one has been seen in the past 20 years (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017
Grey-leaved violet (<i>Viola pinetorum</i> ssp. <i>grisea</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo, Kern, and Tulare counties) (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Few known occurrences in or near the Middle Knob and Jawbone subregions within the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in the following habitat types: meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 1500 to 3400 meters and generally blooms April through July (CNPS 2017). This species is known from just over 50 populations (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Hall's Daisy (<i>Erigeron aequifolius</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Fresno, Kern, and Tulare Counties) (CNPS 2013) in the southern high Sierra Nevada Mountains (Jepson 2013). Known within the Project Area from Owens Peak west of Indian Wells (CNPS 2013).</p> <p>Habitat: Found on rock ledges and in crevices (Jepson 2013). Substrate is granitic and rocky. Found in broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest vegetation communities. Elevation range 4,921 to 8,005 feet amsl (CNPS 2013). Flowering June to August (Calflora 2013).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Calflora 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013
Harwood's eriastrum (<i>Eriastrum harwoodii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties) (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017).</p> <p>Habitat: Found in desert dunes associated with the following habitat types: desert playa, North American warm desert dunes and sand flats, lower bajada and fan Mojavean-Sonoran desert scrub, and Madrean warm semi-desert wash woodland/scrub (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 125 to 915 meters and generally blooms from March through June (CNPS 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Calflora 2017; CNPS 2017
Horn's milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo, Kern, San Bernardino, and Tulare Counties) (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017) in the Southwestern Mojave Desert. Few known occurrences within the project area within the Middle Knob subregion.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs along lake margins or alkaline areas associated with the following habitat types: meadows and seeps, and playas (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 60 to 850 meters and generally blooms from May through October (CNPS 2017). NatureServe currently does not have occurrence data for this species (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Calflora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Kelso Creek Monkeyflower (<i>Mimulus shevockii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Kern County) in the southern Sierra Nevada Foothills and western edge of the Mojave Desert within the Kern River drainage. Total population estimated at approx. 53,400 individuals.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on alluvial fans, dry streamlets, or washes and granitic deposits. Substrates are usually granitic or metamorphic, and sandy or gravelly. Found in Joshua tree or California juniper xeric woodland vegetation communities, and is strongly associated with pygmy poppy (<i>Canbya candida</i>), silver cholla (<i>Cylindropuntia echinocarpa</i>), purple sage (<i>Salvia dorrii</i>), golden gilia (<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>), Tehachapi monkeyflower (<i>Mimulus androsaceus</i>), Fremont’s monkeyflower (<i>M. fremontii</i>), and cheesebush or burrobrush (<i>Ambrosia salsola</i>). Elevation range 2,625 to 4,396 feet amsl. Flowering March to May.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Kern Buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum kennedyi</i> var. <i>pinicola</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Kern County) and located in the Sweet Ridge area of the southeastern Sierra Nevada Foothills. Known within the Ridgecrest Recreation Area and on the Zond Windfarms property. All known occurrences are within the Project Area. Total population estimated at approx. 10,000 individuals.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on ridge tops in poorly draining depressions in white bentonite clay soils thought to be from volcanic ash. Substrate may have pebbles, gravel and rock cemented into the soil surface. Found in chaparral and pinyon and juniper woodland vegetation communities with associated species including California sagebrush (<i>Artemisia californica</i>), Great Basin sagebrush (<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>), adobe yampah (<i>Perideridia pringlei</i>), fivetooth spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe watsonii</i>), and old fallen Jeffrey pines (<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>). Elevation range 4,396 to 6,397 feet amsl. Flowering May to June.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Kern Plateau bird's-beak (<i>Cordylanthus eremicus ssp.</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California and located in the Kern Plateau within Inyo, Kern, and Tulare counties.</p> <p>Habitat: This species generally blooms from July through September, which some blooming taking place as early as May (CNPS 2017). This species occurs in wetlands, and occasionally non-wetlands (CalFlora 2017) associated with the following habitat types: Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland, pinion and juniper woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 1675 to 3000 meters (CNPS 2017). Known from 14 sites in California (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CNPS 2017; CalFlora 2017; Nature Serve 2017
Kern River evening-primrose (<i>Camissonia integrifolia</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Kern County) in the central-western Mojave Desert (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Few known occurrences in the Project Area within or near the Jawbone subregion.</p> <p>Habitat: This species often occurs in chaparral (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 700 to 1000 meters and generally blooms in May but may also bloom in April (CNPS 2017). Known from three occurrences in California (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CNPS 2017; CalFlora 2017; Nature Serve 2017

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Lane Mountain Milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus jaegerianus</i>)	FE	<p>Range: Endemic to California (San Bernardino County) and located entirely within the Project Area. Four populations are known from a 13 mile radius area north of Barstow including NASA Goldstone, Brinkman Wash/Montana Mine, Paradise Valley, and Coolgardie Mesa. Total population estimated at approx. 14,120 to 141,200 individuals.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on Jurassic or Cretaceous granitic bedrock growing with a host species for support. Substrate is granitic, shallow soils. Found in Mojave creosote scrub and Mojave mixed woody scrub with widely scattered Joshua trees (<i>Yucca brevifolia</i>) and almost always associated with a host species, such as turpentinebroom (<i>Thamnosma montana</i>), white bursage (<i>Ambrosia dumosa</i>), Eastern Mojave buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> ssp. <i>polifolium</i>), Cooper's goldenbush (<i>Ericameria cooperi</i>), and Nevada jointfir (<i>Ephedra nevadensis</i>). Elevation range 3,100 to 4,200 feet amsl. Flowering April and May.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Latimer's woodland-gilia (<i>Saltugilia latimeri</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo, Kern, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties) in the central-western Mojave Desert (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Few known occurrences in the Project Area within or near the Juniper Flats, Rattlesnake Canyon, Joshua Tree, Wonder Valley, Sand to Snow National Monument and Mojave Trails National Monument subregions.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in rocky or sandy, often granitic, soils associated with the following habitat types: chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 400 to 1900 meters and generally blooms March through June (CNPS 2017). This species is known from San Bernardino and Riverside counties with outlier populations in Kern and Inyo counties. There is a disjunct population in Inyo County, some 120 miles from the other known occurrences (NatureServe 2017). As of 2005, there were 16 occurrences known for this species (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CNPS 2017; CalFlora 2017; Nature Serve 2017

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Little San Bernardino Mtns. Linanthus (<i>Linanthus maculatus</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to Southern California (San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties) in the Little San Bernardino Mountains. Known occurrences within the Project Area are near Desert Hot Springs and the north side of Joshua Tree NP. No total population estimates available, but one population at the mouth of Big Morongo Canyon was estimated at approx. 10,000 individuals.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in dry canyons and on sandy benches along desert washes, or on alluvial fans. Substrate is sandy, well-aerated soil on flat ground with few or no competing species. Found in desert wash systems, desert dunes, and sparse Joshua tree woodland vegetation communities and is associated with species including sigmoid threadplant (<i>Nemacladus sigmoideus</i>), blushing threadplant (<i>N. rubescens</i>), evening primrose (<i>Camissonia pallida</i>), common loeflingia (<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i>), Arizona nest straw (<i>Filago arizonica</i>), and Wallace’s woolly sunflower (<i>Eriophyllum wallacei</i>). Elevation range 305 to 4,002 feet amsl. Flowering March to May.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Mojave menodora (<i>Menodora spinescens</i> var. <i>mohavensis</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo and San Bernardino Counties) (CNPS 2013) on the north slope of the San Bernardino Mountains (Jepson 2013). Wide-spread distribution in Project Area (pers. comm. Chavez 2013). Known occurrences within the Project Area occur in the general vicinity of Barstow and on the north side of Joshua Tree NP into the Yucca Valley (CNPS 2013).</p> <p>Habitat: Found on rocky desert hillsides and in canyons (Jepson 2013). Substrate is andesite gravel. Found in Mojavean desert scrub vegetation communities. Elevation range 2,264 to 6,562 feet amsl (CNPS 2013). Flowering April to May (Calflora 2013).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Calflora 2013; Chavez 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Mojave Monkeyflower (<i>Mimulus mohavensis</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (San Bernardino County) in the Mojave Desert. Known occurrences within the Project Area are restricted to areas south of Daggett and Barstow. No population estimates available.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in areas not subjected to water flow, including the gravelly banks of desert washes with granitic soils and rocky slopes above washes, as well as the sandy openings. Substrate is sandy, granitic soils. Found in Joshua tree woodland and Mojavean desert scrub, specifically creosote bush scrub vegetation communities, and is associated with species including creosote bush (<i>Larrea tridentata</i>), desert senna (<i>Senna armata</i>), cheese bush (<i>Ambrosia salsola</i>), ratany (<i>Krameria erecta</i> and <i>K. grayi</i>), chollas (<i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp.), burro bush (<i>Ambrosia dumosa</i>), prairie-clovers (<i>Dalea</i> spp.), catclaw (<i>Senegalia greggii</i>), Bigelow's monkeyflower (<i>Mimulus bigelovii</i>), desert bells (<i>Phacelia campanularia</i>), desert fivespot (<i>Eremalche rotundifolia</i>), spiny hopsage (<i>Grayia spinosa</i>), and desert trumpet (<i>Eriogonum inflatum</i> var. <i>inflatum</i>). Elevation range 1,968–3,937 feet amsl. Flowering period unknown; it appears to be dependent on rainfall.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Mojave Tarplant (<i>Deinandra mohavensis</i>)	SE; BLM-S	<p>Range: Known from California (Kern, Riverside, and San Diego Counties) on the desert slopes of the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. Known occurrences within the Project Area include eight sites located west of Highway 14 and east of the Sequoia National Forest. No population estimates available.</p> <p>Habitat: Found near springs, seeps, wetland margins, swales and stream channels. Substrate is clay or silty soils that are saturated with water early in the year. Found near the margins of the desert, within chaparral, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub vegetation communities. Elevation range 2,100–5,250 feet amsl. Flowering June to January.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Muir's tarplant (<i>Carlquistia muirii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Fresno, Kern, Monterey and Tulare Counties) in the Western Mojave Desert (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Few known occurrences in the Project Area near the Sierra subregion.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in granitic soils associated with the following habitat types: chaparral (montane), lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 755 to 2500 meters and generally blooms July through August but may also bloom in October (CNPS 2017). Known from fourteen occurrences in California which comprise of approximately 1,600 individuals (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017
Nine Mile Canyon Phacelia (<i>Phacelia novemmillensis</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo, Kern, and Tulare Counties) (CNPS 2013) on the east slope of the southern high Sierra Nevada Mountains and on the west edge of the Mojave Desert (Jepson 2013). Known occurrences within the Project Area are concentrated in the Sierra Nevada foothills west of Indian Wells including Owens Peak, Ninemile Canyon, Lamont Peak, and Walker Pass.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in open foothills. Substrate is sandy to gravelly soil (Jepson 2013). Found in broadleafed upland forest, Cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest vegetation communities. Elevation range is 5,397 to 8,661 feet amsl (CNPS 2013). Flowering May to June (Calflora 2013) or February to June (CNPS 2013).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Calflora 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013

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Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Owens Peak Lomatium, also Owens Peak desertparsley (<i>Lomatium shevockii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Kern County) (CNPS 2017) in the southern high Sierra Nevada Mountains (Jepson 2013). Few known occurrences within the Project Area from Owens Peak and Mt. Jenkins west of Indian Wells in the Sierra subregion (CNPS 2017).</p> <p>Habitat: Found on rocky slopes and talus (Jepson 2013). Substrate is rocky. Found in lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest vegetation communities. Elevation range 1,770 to 2,535 meters and generally blooms April to May (CNPS 2017). This species is known from only two occurrences in the Owens Pk. and Mt. Jenkins area (CNPS 2017). Current range wide populations are estimated at 500 total plants restricted to a 3 mile strip along the Sierran Crest in the Owens Peak Area (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017
Owens Valley checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea covillei</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo County) in the northwestern Mojave Desert (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Only occurrences in the Project Area are found in the Sierra subregion.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in alkaline, mesic soils associated with the following habitat types: chenopod scrub, and meadows and seeps (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 1095 to 1415 meters and generally bloom April through June (CNPS 2017). Several large populations of over 100,000 individuals exist and over 2 million plants were reported in 2004 (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017
Pale-yellow layia (<i>Layia heterotricha</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Kern County) (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Few known occurrences in the Middle Knob and El Paso subregions within the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in alkaline or clay areas associated with the following habitat types: cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 300 to 1705 meters and generally blooms from March through June (CNPS 2017). There are 30 recently verified populations of this species identified throughout its range with several thousand individuals in total (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017

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Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Palmer's mariposa-lily (<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino San Luis Obispo and Ventura Counties) (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Few known occurrences are within the Lancaster, Victorville, Rattlesnake Canyon and Jawbone subregions in the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in mesic areas associated with the following habitat types: chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 710 to 2390 meters and generally blooms from April through July (CNPS 2017). Known from seven counties and may be declining but field surveys are needed to confirm this determination (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017
Parish's Daisy (<i>Erigeron parishii</i>)	FT	<p>Range: Endemic to California on the slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains and the Little San Bernardino Mountains. Known occurrences within the Project Area are concentrated in areas adjacent to the northeast edge of the San Bernardino NF and both in and adjacent to the northwest corner of Joshua Tree NP. Total population estimated at approx. 16,000 individuals.</p> <p>Habitat: Found along washes on canyon bottoms or on loose carbonate alluvium. Substrate is often carbonate soils, but it can also grow on granitic soils. Found in Mojavean desert scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland vegetation communities and can co-occur with Cushenbury oxytheca (<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>goodmaniana</i>). Elevation range 3,000 to 6,600 feet amsl. Flowering May to August.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012

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Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Parish's Phacelia (<i>Phacelia parishii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Known from California (San Bernardino and Inyo Counties), Nevada, and Arizona. Known occurrences within the Project Area are concentrated in the vicinity of Barstow, south of Fort Irwin, and around Lucerne Dry and Coyote Dry Lakes. Total population estimates are far ranging, with a single occurrence once estimated at 200 million plants in a good year, but completely absent in a dry year.</p> <p>Habitat: Found along dry lake margins and on playas and valley floors. Substrate is clay and alkaline soils. Found in Playas, alkali sinks, and Mojavean desert scrub vegetation communities, usually in sparsely vegetated areas. Elevation range 1,772 to 3,937 feet amsl. Flowering April to July.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Piute Mountains Jewel-flower (<i>Streptanthus cordatus</i> var. <i>piutensis</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Kern County) in the southern Sierra Nevada. Known occurrences within the project area are concentrated near Sweet Ridge, south of Cache Peak near the City of Mojave. Total population estimates are unavailable, but an estimate of the largest known occurrence is approx. 75 individuals.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on metamorphic rocks and sandy slopes, though the limited distribution makes it difficult to generalize these observations. Substrates range from metamorphic rock, reddish clay-like soils, heavy clay, stony gabbro substrate, and very dark brown-red soil and rock. Found in broadleaf upland forests, closed-cone coniferous forest, and pinyon-juniper woodland vegetation communities and is associated with species including associated with Bodfish Piute cypress (<i>Cupressus nevadensis</i>) and California juniper (<i>Juniperus californica</i>). Elevation range 3,592 to 7,000 feet amsl. Flowering June to July.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Red Rock Canyon monkeyflower (<i>Erythranthe rhodopetra</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Kern County) (CalFlora 2017). Few known occurrences within the El Paso subregion of the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in sandy areas and canyon washes associated with the following habitat types: Mojavean desert scrub (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 610 to 915 meters and generally blooms from March through April (CNPS 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017

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Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Red Rock Poppy (<i>Eschscholzia minutiflora</i> ssp. <i>Twisselmannii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Kern and San Bernardino Counties) in the western Mojave Desert in the Rand and El Paso mountains. Known occurrences within the Project Area are concentrated in Red Rock Canyon State Park with one other occurrence on Edwards AFB. Total population estimated at approx. 41,000 individuals.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on desert washes, flats, bajadas, alluvial fans, and slopes. Substrate includes sedimentary mounds, limestone, metamorphic rocks, and rocky basalt, but has also been reported as being restricted to rhyolite tuffs and granitic soils. Found in Mojavean desert scrub vegetation communities. Elevation range 2,176 to 4,040 feet amsl. Flowering March to May.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Red Rock Tarplant (<i>Deinandra arida</i>)	SR; BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Kern County) in the el Paso Mountains. Known occurrences within the Project Area are in Red Rock and Last Chance Canyons in Red Rock Canyon State Park and on adjacent BLM land. Total population estimated at approx. 3,400 individuals, but high annual variability exists.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in sandy to gravelly washes, moist alkaline margins of seeps and springs, sandy alluvium at the foot of ridges and cliffs, and ledges of dry colluvium supported by ribs of bedrock on cliffs. Substrate is clay soils and volcanic tuft. Found in Mojavean desert scrub communities and is associated with seep-spring monkeyflower (<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>) and Palmer's monkeyflower (<i>Mimulus palmeri</i>) at moist sites. Elevation range 900 to 2,850 feet amsl. Flowering April to November.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012

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Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Robbins' nemacladus (<i>Nemacladus secundiflorus</i> var. <i>robbinsii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties) (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017) near the Lancaster subregion within southern Mojave Desert. Few known occurrences exist in the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in openings associated with the following habitat types: chaparral and valley and foothill grassland (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 350 to 1700 meters and generally blooms April through June (CNPS 2017). This species is found in the South Coast Ranges with one population found in the Green Mountains in Tulare County (Nature Serve 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017
Robison's Monardella (<i>Monardella robisonii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Riverside and San Bernardino Counties) (CNPS 2013) in the Little San Bernardino Mountains (Jepson 2013). Known occurrences within the Project Area are in the general area north of Desert Hot Springs and Yucca Valley, parts of Joshua Tree NP, and adjacent lands to the north (CNPS 2013).</p> <p>Habitat: Found among granite boulders. Found in desert scrub (Jepson 2013) and pinyon and juniper woodland vegetation communities. Elevation range 2,001 to 4,921 feet amsl (CNPS 2013). Flowering April to September (Calflora 2013) or February to October (CNPS 2013).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Calflora 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013

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Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Rose-flowered larkspur; Also Kern County Larkspur (<i>Delphinium purpusii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Kern and Tulare Counties) in the Southeastern Sierra Foothills (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Known only from rocky areas in those counties with 15-20 occurrences known. Few known occurrences exist in the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in rocky, often carbonate soils, associated with the following habitat types: chaparral, cismontane woodland, and pinyon and juniper woodland (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 300 to 1340 meters and generally blooms from April through May, which some blooming taking place as early as March (CNPS 2017). The CNPS indicates that this species is found in a limited number of occurrences and that precise location and endangerment information is needed (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017
San Bernardino aster (<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo) (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017) and most often occur in the southern Mojave Desert. Known to occur in or near the within or near the Jawbone, Victorville, Juniper Flats and Rattlesnake Canyon subregions within the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs near ditches, streams, springs associated with the following habitat types: cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic) (CNPS 2017). While this species usually occurs in meadows, springs, and streams, it also occurs in upland habitat (NatureServe 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 2 to 2040 meters and generally blooms July through November (CNPS 2017). This species has been seldom reported in recent years (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017

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Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
San Bernardino milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus bernardinus</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Riverside and San Bernardino Counties) in or near the Rattlesnake Canyon subregion. Few known occurrences exist in the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in granitic or carbonate areas associated with the following habitat types: Joshua tree woodland and pinyon and juniper woodland (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 900 to 2000 meters and generally blooms from April through June (CNPS 2017). Known from forty-two occurrences in California (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017
Sanicle Cymopterus (<i>Cymopterus ripleyi</i> var. <i>saniculoides</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Known from California (Inyo County) and Nevada in the southern high Sierra Nevada Mountains, southeast of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and in the north desert mountains (Jepson 2013). Known occurrences within the Project Area are located to the south and east of Owens Lake (CNPS 2013).</p> <p>Habitat: Substrate is gravelly, sandy, or carbonate soils. Found in Joshua tree woodland and Mojavean desert scrub vegetation communities. Elevation range 3,609 to 5,446 feet amsl (CNPS 2013). Flowering April to June (Calflora 2013).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Calflora 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013
Short-joint Beavertail (<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Known from California (Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties) (Calflora 2013) from the Anaverde Valley west of Palmdale east to the Cajon Pass. Also found within the Angeles National Forest south of the West Mojave boundary.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in open streambeds and on rocky slopes. Substrate is variable, ranging from sandy to rocky. Found in Joshua tree, pinyon pine, and juniper woodlands, although it also occurs in chaparral and Mojave desert scrub vegetation communities. Elevation range 3,000 to 6,500 feet amsl. Flowering April to June (Calflora 2013).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Calflora 2013

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Spanish Needle Onion (<i>Allium shevockii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Known from California (Kern County). Known occurrences within the Project Area include Spanish Needle Peak and the Horse Canyon/Jawbone Canyon area in the Tehachapi Mountains. No population estimates available.</p> <p>Habitat: Found at the edge of rock outcrops and talus derived from volcanic and metamorphic rock. Substrate is rocky soil. Found in sparsely vegetated areas. Elevation range 1,050 to 5,400 feet amsl. Flowering May to June or June to July (not well documented).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	Dudek and ICF International 2012
Stephen's Beardtongue (<i>Penstemon stephensii</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo and San Bernardino Counties) (CNPS 2013) in the desert mountains (Jepson 2013). Populations near Yucca Valley (pers. comm. Chavez 2013). Known occurrences within the Project Area are undocumented (CNPS 2013) except for the personal communication.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on rocky slopes and in washes and rock crevices (Jepson 2013). Substrate is usually carbonate and rocky. Found in Mojavean desert scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland vegetation communities. Elevation range 3,806 to 6,070 feet amsl (CNPS 2013) or 3,281 or 7,218 feet amsl (Jepson 2013). Flowering April to June (Calflora 2013).</p>	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	CalFlora 2013; Chavez 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013
Sweet-smelling monardella (<i>Monardella beneolens</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo, Kern and Tulare Counties) near the central-western Mojave Desert (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Populations near Sierra subregion within the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: This species occurs in granitic areas associated with the following habitat types: alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 2475 to 3500 meters and generally blooms from June through September (CNPS 2017). Known from only three occurrences on the eastern crest of the Sierra Nevada (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Tehachapi monardella (<i>Monardella linoides</i> ssp. <i>oblonga</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Kern, Los Angeles, Tulare, and Ventura Counties) near the central-western Mojave Desert (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Populations in Middle Knob and Jawbone subregions within the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in the following habitat types: lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 900 to 2470 meters and generally bloom June through August with some blooming starting as early as May (CNPS 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017
White-bracted spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties) Southern Mojave Desert (CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017). Populations in Rattlesnake Canyon and Juniper Flats and near Victorville subregion within the Project Area.</p> <p>Habitat: Often occurs in sandy or gravelly soils associated with the following habitat types: coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland (CNPS 2017). This species ranges in elevation from 300 to 1200 meters and generally blooms April through June (CNPS 2017). Known from fifty occurrences in California (NatureServe 2017).</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	CalFlora 2017; CNPS 2017; NatureServe 2017
White-margined Beardtongue (<i>Penstemon albomarginatus</i>)	BLM-S	<p>Range: Known from California (San Bernardino County), Nevada, and Arizona. Known occurrences within the Project Area are in the vicinity of Pisgah Crater. No total population estimates available.</p> <p>Habitat: Often found on desert dunes and in washes and along roadsides. Substrate is deep, stabilized desert sands and fine alluvial sands. Found in Mojave Desert scrub and desert dune vegetation communities and is associated with species including big galleta (<i>Hilaria [Pleuraphis] rigida</i>), winter fat (<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>), and Shockley's goldenhead (<i>Acamptopappus shockleyi</i>). Elevation range 1,398 to 3,494 feet amsl. Flowering March to April.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Dudek and ICF International 2012

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Crucifixion Thorn (<i>Castela emoryi</i>)	TBD	<p>Range: Known from California (Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties), Arizona, and Sonora, Mexico (CNPS 2013). This species is disjunct from its primary range and is found in the sand fields and washes north and east of Pisgah Crater and southeast of Fort Irwin (BLM 2005). Appears to be broadly distributed throughout the eastern portion of the Plan Area in low-lying desert between mountains (CNPS 2013).</p> <p>Habitat: Found on outwash plain, in small washes and other sites where water accumulates, as well as non-saline dry lakes. Substrate is gravelly soil (CNPS 2013). Found in Mojavean desert scrub, playas, Sonoran desert scrub, and its own distinct crucifixion thorn woodland vegetation community. Elevation range 295 to 2,198 feet amsl (CNPS 2013). Flowering June to July (Calflora 2013) or April to September (CNPS 2013).</p>	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005; Calflora 2013; CNPS 2013
Parish's Popcorn Flower (<i>Plagiobothrys parishii</i>)	TBD	<p>Range: Endemic to California (Inyo, Los Angeles, Mono, and San Bernardino Counties) (CNPS 2013) and found east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and in the central Mojave Desert (Jepson 2013). Wide-spread distribution in Project Area (pers. comm. Chavez 2013). A single site at Rabbit Springs in Lucerne Valley supports this species. The only other recent records of this plant in California are from freshwater springs at the edge of Owens Lake in Inyo County (BLM 2005).</p> <p>Habitat: This species is a wetland obligate. It is supported in the Project Area due to the reliability of the groundwater at the known alkali seep. Substrate is alkaline, mesic soils. Found in Great Basin scrub and Joshua tree woodland vegetation communities (CNPS 2013). Elevation range 2,461 to 4,593 (CNPS 2013) or 7,251 feet amsl (Jepson 2013). Flowering May to June (Calflora 2013) or March to November (CNPS 2013).</p>	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005; Calflora 2013; Chavez 2013; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Salt Springs Checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>)	TBD	<p>Range: Known from California (Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties), Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Sonora (Mexico), Texas, Utah, and Wyoming (CNPS 2013). Only population in Project Area on private land (pers. comm. Chavez 2013). Although formerly widespread outside the desert, virtually no records are available since 1966. A single site at Rabbit Springs in Lucerne Valley supports this species, which emerges and flowers every year because of the reliability of the groundwater at this alkali seep (BLM 2005).</p> <p>Habitat: Found in alkaline springs and marches (Jepson 2013). Substrate is alkaline mesic soils (CNPS 2013). Found in chaparral, coastal sage scrub and yellow pine forest. In the desert, it appears to be restricted to alkali seeps and springs. Elevation range 49 to 5,020 feet amsl (CNPS 2013). Flowering April to June then dying back to ground level in the late summer, fall and winter.</p>	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005; Chavez 2013; CNPS 2013
Shockley's Rock Cress (<i>Boechera shockleyi</i>)	TBD	<p>Range: Known from California (Inyo, Mono, and San Bernardino Counties), Nevada, and Utah, primarily in the San Bernardino National Forest on the north slope of the San Bernardino Mountains. Nine occurrences have been reported by the NDDDB within the planning area, 3 on public lands and 6 on private lands. The latter have been surveyed more intensively. In 1998, this plant was found within 51 plots randomly placed across the proposed carbonate plants conservation area, mainly within the San Bernardino National Forest. One isolated historical record is from Highway 247 north of its junction with Highway 18 in Lucerne Valley.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on limestone and quartzite outcrops. Substrates are gravelly (BLM 2005). Found in pinyon and juniper woodland vegetation communities (CNPS 2013). Elevation range 3,000 - 6,000 feet amsl (BLM 2005). Flowering April to May (Jepson 2013) or May to June (CNPS 2013).</p>	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	BLM 2005; CNPS 2013; Jepson 2013

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
Triple-ribbed Milkvetch (<i>Astragalus tricarinatus</i>)	FE	<p>Range: Known from California (Riverside and San Bernardino Counties), mainly in the eastern San Bernardino Mountains/Whitewater Canyon area, Morongo Canyon, and the western part of the Little San Bernardino Mountains, with disjunctive occurrences in the Orocopia and Santa Rosa mountain ranges. On edge of Project Area, no designated routes in habitat (pers. comm. Chavez 2013). Known occurrences within the Plan Area are in Big Morongo Canyon and adjacent canyons. Rangewide population estimated at approx. 500 individuals, but surveys have not been extensive.</p> <p>Habitat: Found commonly on rocky slopes and ridges that are mostly barren. Substrate is coarse and granitic. Found in Joshua tree woodland and Sonoran desert scrub vegetation communities with associated species including associated plants including giant needlegrass (<i>Achnatherum coronatum</i>), California buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>), ceanothus (<i>Ceanothus greggii</i>), bush poppy (<i>Dendromecon rigida</i>), bigberry manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i>), bitter snakewood (<i>Condalia globosa</i>), yerba santa (<i>Eriodictyon trichocalyx</i>), and Spanish bayonet (<i>Yucca schidigera</i>). Elevation range 2,300 to 4,000 feet amsl. Flowering February to May.</p>	Yes	Yes. Habitat has been documented for this species within the proposed action area on BLM lands.	BLM 2005; Chavez 2013; Dudek and ICF International 2012

Table C.1. Special Status Species

Species	Status ¹	Range/Habitat within the WEMO Planning Area	Potential For Occurrence within the Vicinity of the Proposed Action	Potentially affected by TMA Route Designations	Sources
San Bernardino Mountains dudleya (<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>Affinis</i>)	None	<p>Range: Endemic to California (San Bernardino County) and known from a small area of the San Bernardino Mountains. Only population on BLM land in the Bighorn Mountain Wilderness (pers. comm. Chavez 2013). Few known occurrences within the Project Area are limited to Cushenbury Springs and the northeast slope of White Mountain within or near Juniper Flats subregion. No good population estimates are available.</p> <p>Habitat: Found on pebble plain or pavement. Substrate is granitic or quartzite and rarely limestone. Found in pinyon and juniper woodland and upper montane coniferous forest vegetation communities with associated species including junipers (<i>Juniperus</i> spp.), pines (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), mountain-mahogany (<i>Cercocarpus</i> spp.), hedgehog cactus (<i>Echinocereus</i> spp.), Cushenbury milkvetch (<i>Astragalus albens</i>), Parish's daisy (<i>Erigeron parishii</i>), Cushenbury buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i> ssp. <i>vineum</i>), and Cushenbury oxythea (<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>goodmaniana</i>). Elevation range 4,101 to 8,530 feet amsl. Flowering April to June.</p>	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Chavez 2013; Dudek and ICF International 2012
Tracy's eriastrum (<i>Eriastrum tracyi</i>)	SR	<p>Range: Known from California (Colusa, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Santa Clara, Shasta, Stanislaus, Tehama, Trinity, and Tulare Counties) in the foothills on the east and west sides of the Central Valley. Known occurrences within the Project Area are clustered on the desert slope of the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains in Kern County. No population estimates available.</p> <p>Habitat: Found in openings, sometimes recently disturbed. Substrate unspecified. Found in chaparral and cismontane woodland vegetation communities commonly in association with cheatgrass (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>) and red brome (<i>B. madritensis</i>). Elevation range 950 to 3,400 feet amsl. Flowering June to July.</p>	No	No. No further analysis for this species for the proposed action.	Dudek and ICF International 2012

¹FE: Federally Endangered; FT: Federally Threatened; BLM-S: BLM Sensitive Species; SSC: State Species of Concern; SFP: State Fully Protected; ST: State Threatened; SE: State Endangered; None – currently not under any special status designation, but selected by BLM biologists as needed to be analyzed as such.