



Threatened and Endangered Species Within The Pit RCD

Species	Listing Status	Preferred Habitat	Cause of Decline
Modoc Sucker	<i>U.S. Endangered</i> <i>CA Endangered</i>	Small, partially shaded, permanent streams with low flow (about 113 cm/sec), in forested areas with good riparian vegetative cover; large, shallow, muddy-bottomed pools; and moderately clear water less than 25 C.	Drought; hybridization with the introduced Sacramento Sucker; population isolation; reduced pool habitat due to channelization; reduced stream flows and increased temperatures due to irrigation diversions; and predation by large-mouthed bass and exotic brown trout.
Bald Eagle	<i>U.S. Endangered</i> <i>CA Endangered</i>	Breeding habitat includes water bodies that provide primary food sources including fish, waterfowl, and seabirds. Preferentially roosts in conifers or other sheltered sites in winter typically selecting larger, more accessible trees	Habitat loss, disturbance by humans, biocide contamination, decreasing food supply, and illegal shooting
Willow Flycatcher	<i>CA Endangered</i>	Presence of water (running water, pools, or saturated soils) and dense riparian deciduous shrub cover (willow, alder, or other deciduous riparian shrubs) separated by open areas.	Habitat loss and alteration from high-intensity livestock grazing, recreation and development pressure, non-native invasive plants, alteration of natural hydrology, and brood parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds.
Greater Sandhill Crane	<i>CA Threatened</i>	Breeding habitats include isolated bogs, marshes, swamps and meadows, and other secluded shallow freshwater wetlands generally greater than one hectare in size surrounded by forest cover.	Poor recruitment; intensive grazing operations, especially when mowing is used; loss and degradation of wetland habitats; collisions with powerlines; nest and chick predation by ravens, coyotes, and raccoons.
Swainson's Hawk	<i>CA Threatened</i>	Savanna, open pine-oak woodland and cultivated lands (e.g., alfalfa and other hay crops) with scattered trees. Nests in solitary tree, bush, or small grove; many nests on old black-billed magpie nests; sometimes on rock ledge.	Expansion of cropland unsuitable for foraging and residential and commercial development in former agricultural and grassland areas. Widespread use of pesticides and rodenticides throughout the range is cause for concern.
Sierra Nevada Red Fox	<i>CA Threatened</i>	Various habitats in alpine and subalpine zones; prefers red fir and lodgepole pine forests and alpine fell-fields; hunts in forest openings, meadows, and barren rocky areas. Dens are likely to be in rock slides.	Logging, recreation, and cattle grazing have potentially adverse impacts that have not been adequately addressed in forest management plans (California Department of Fish and Game 1990).
Slender Orcutt Grass	<i>U.S. Endangered</i> <i>CA Endangered</i>	Vernal pools on remnant alluvial fans and high stream terraces and recent basalt flows; has some ability to colonize artificial habitats, such as the margins of stock ponds.	Loss of habitat from urbanization, agricultural conversion and mining, habitat alteration and degradation as a result of changes to natural hydrology, invasive species, incompatible grazing regimes, infrastructure projects, recreational activities, erosion, contamination and inadequate management and monitoring.
Boggs Lake Hedge-Hyssop	<i>CA Endangered</i>	Vernal pools, reservoir edges, and mudflats where wet, clay soils are present.	Drought, intensive grazing, invasion by weedy upland species, development impacts, and hydrologic alteration.

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