

**WILDLIFE AND PLANT SPECIES SURVEY AND
HABITAT ASSESSMENT
Roba Westfall and York & Rannells Mines
Malheur National Forest, Crook County, Oregon**

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Malheur National Forest
Grant County, Oregon

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BACKGROUND

The Roba Westfall (Roba) and York & Rannells (York) Mines are located within the Malheur National Forest in eastern Oregon, approximately 23 miles southwest of John Day, Oregon. The York and Roba Mines are located within approximately 1 mile of one another, bisected by Forest Service Road (FR) 24, and accessed by FR roads #667 and #641, respectively. The York and Roba Mines are both within the Deer Creek watershed. Evidence of past mining activity is more apparent at the York Mine, very little equipment remains at the Roba Mine.

YORK MINE SITE

The York Mine is located at 44° 11' 48.5" N latitude; 119° 17' 21.1" W longitude, and occupies a total of approximately 5.5 acres. The York Mine is situated above and between a few unnamed tributaries of the North Fork of Deer Creek. According to the USGS topographic map, Flagtail Mountain (USGS 1990), springs and groundwater seeps appear to be the primary source for the surface water drainage features in the area. The nearest body of water to the York Mine is an unnamed tributary located ?-mile south and downslope of the mine. No other surface water drainage or water storage features were observed.

ROBA MINE SITE

The Roba Mine is located at 44°12' 36.7" N latitude; 119° 17' 1.0" W longitude, and occupies a total of approximately 2.9 acres. The Roba Mine is situated in the southernmost reach of the Beaverdam Creek. According to the USGS topographic map, Flagtail Mountain (USGS, 1990), springs and groundwater seeps appear to be the primary source for the surface water drainage features in the lower elevations of the watershed, although none are in the immediate vicinity of the mine and mill. The nearest body of water downslope from the Mine is Beaverdam Creek, which is located approximately ¼ mile northwest of the Roba Mine. No other surface water drainage or water storage features were observed.

The objectives of this study were three-fold: (1) to characterize wildlife, plant communities, and habitats, (2) to identify the presence of threatened and endangered species or their critical habitats, and (3) to characterize the potential impacts from the past mining activity on habitat conditions.

METHODOLOGY

A reconnaissance-level survey was conducted on November 11, 2002 to characterize plant communities, wildlife use, and wildlife habitat at the York and Roba Mines. Sites were surveyed by walking the entire boundaries of the Mines. Habitat types encountered during the survey were characterized primarily by dominant and subdominant plant species and categorized based on Johnson and O'Neil (2001). Plant species observed were identified and recorded to the extent possible. Due to the conditions at the time of survey (i.e., 2-4 inches of snow cover and time of year), most herbaceous plant species could not be identified. Plant taxonomy was based on the *Flora of the Pacific Northwest* (Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1990). Wildlife species were recorded if they were observed, if species vocalizations were heard, or if diagnostic field signs were found

(i.e., scat, calls, tracks, or pellets). Some species that are known to occur or for which suitable habitat is present were recorded as “expected, but not observed.” Wildlife distribution, life history, and habitat requirements are based on *Atlas of Oregon Wildlife* (Csuti et al. 1997). A wildlife species list for the survey is attached as Appendix A, Table 2. In addition, the Forest Service provided a list of wildlife sightings in the areas surrounding the mines. In order to characterize the potential impacts from past mining activity, qualitative observations were made with regard to habitat conditions upgradient, downgradient, and within the area of potential impact.

Special-status species include species federally listed as endangered or threatened, federal candidate species for listing, federal species of concern, species protected by the State of Oregon as endangered or threatened, and state sensitive species.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Conditions at the time of survey were dry, slightly windy, and partly to mostly cloudy, with temperatures ranging from the low 30s to mid 40s. There was approximately 2-4 inches of snow on the ground at the time of survey.

PLANT SPECIES AND COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED IN SURVEY

The vegetation community found in the vicinity of both the York and Roba Mines can be categorized as ponderosa pine-Douglas fir forest, which occurs in much of eastern Oregon, the eastern slopes of the Cascades, the Blue Mountains and its foothills, and the Okanogan Highlands in Washington State. This community generally occurs on the driest sites supporting conifers in the Pacific Northwest. In Oregon, this community is associated with dry pumice soils. In ponderosa pine communities in Oregon, average annual precipitation ranges from about 14 to 30 inches and often as snow. This community can be found at elevations ranging from 100-6,000 feet.

Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) dominate the overstory at both mines, with occasional western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) interspersed. The understory appeared to be comprised predominately of grasses. A general list of herbaceous plant species that typically occur within ponderosa pine-Douglas fir forest is provided below. Shrubs were interspersed within the understory, with snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) being the most dominant shrub species observed. Other shrubs observed included curl-leaf mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*) and western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*). Grand fir (*Abies grandis*) seedlings and saplings were also present in the understory.

Ponderosa pine-Douglas fir forest generally has an open to closed sodgrass undergrowth dominated by pinegrass (*Calamagrostis rubescens*), Geyer’s sedge (*Carex geyeri*), Ross’ sedge (*C. rossii*), long-stolon sedge (*C. inops*), or blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*). In drier areas, undergrowth may also contain bunchgrass steppe species, such as Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), rough fescue (*F. campestris*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), or needlegrasses (*Stipa comata*, *S. occidentalis*).

Common exotic grasses that may appear in abundance are cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), and bulbous bluegrass (*Poa bulbosa*). Forbs are also common associates.

No special-status plant species were documented during surveys. The following special-status plant species listed in Appendix A, Table 1 could potentially be found within the project area based on their range and suitable habitat being present: twin-spike moonwort (*Botrychium paradoxum*), stalked moonwort (*Botrychium pedunculosum*), and dwarf phacelia (*Phacelia minutissima*).

WILDLIFE SPECIES AND HABITAT TYPES OBSERVATIONS

The special-status plants and animals of Oregon, and their habitat preferences are detailed in Appendix A. If the known range of a species does not overlap with the Malheur National Forest it was not expected to occur. A full listing of all wildlife species observed and “expected, but not observed” during the reconnaissance survey is provided in Appendix A, Table 2.

The ponderosa pine-Douglas Fir forest of the Pacific Northwest provides wildlife habitat to many species. The most conspicuous mammals include mule deer, chipmunk, and Douglas squirrel. These forests provide food and breeding habitat for a number of songbirds (passerines), common examples of which include western wood-pewee, Hammond’s flycatcher, Steller’s jay, Clark’s nutcracker, mountain chickadee, bushtit, white-breasted nuthatch, ruby-crowned kinglet, American robin, varied thrush, yellow-rumped warbler, Townsend’s warbler, chipping sparrow, and dark-eyed junco. Soaring above the forests and openings within the forest are Red-tailed Hawk, American Kestrel, and Turkey Vulture. Common woodpeckers include downy woodpecker and hairy woodpecker.

Common amphibians that may occur within ponderosa pine-Douglas fir forest include Great Basin spadefoot and Pacific chorus frog. Reptiles include the western skink, short-horned lizard, western fence lizard, and many species of snakes. Rubber boa, racer, striped whipsnake, gopher snake, western terrestrial garter snake, common garter snake, and western rattlesnake are all common throughout the range of the project area.

The following species were documented during the survey: hairy woodpecker, northern flicker, Clark’s nutcracker, American crow, common raven, fox sparrow, coyote, and mule deer. No special-status animal species were observed during surveys. The following special-status animal species of concern listed in Appendix A, Table 1 could potentially be found within the project area based on their range and suitable habitat being present: western toad, northern goshawk, olive-sided flycatcher, pileated woodpecker, Eastern Oregon willow flycatcher, northern pygmy owl, yellow-breasted chat, Lewis’s woodpecker, mountain quail, flammulated owl, white-headed woodpecker, black-backed woodpecker, pygmy nuthatch, great gray owl, pallid bat, silver-haired bat, Canada lynx, American marten, Pacific fisher, long-eared myotis, long-legged myotis, and Yuma myotis.

SUMMARY

Based upon qualitative observations of habitat conditions upgradient and downgradient from past mining activity, habitat conditions outside of the immediate mine areas do not appear to be impacted by historic mine operations. However, historical mine operations within the immediate York and Roba Mines have affected the plant communities and wildlife habitat. Direct, acute mine impacts to plant communities resulted from the land clearing for roads, structures, and maintenance at the mines. Indirect, chronic impacts from potentially toxic constituents in the mines could not be determined from the survey conducted. In the immediate vicinity of the mines, past land clearing has reduced tree cover and plant cover in general. However, it appears likely that these areas will restore naturally over a long period of time. With restoration, recovery could occur sooner. After re-establishment, the mines will provide habitat similar to the areas around them. None of the mine impacts currently recognized would appear to completely prevent the use of the habitats by species whose range would overlap with the mine areas. However, the physical disturbance at the mines has reduced the habitat quality, which would limit the number of individuals potentially supported by the available habitat.

Grasses, shrubs, and tree saplings have re-established in many of the cleared areas and atop the mines ore waste piles and soil piles. However, plant re-establishment atop the mines ore waste piles and soil piles are predominately herbaceous, with very few tree saplings re-establishing. There could be several reasons for the limited vegetation: the piles may not have had enough time to become re-established; the piles may lack important plant nutrients and organic matter; dehydration; or toxic constituents may be present within piles restricting the species diversity that could grow there. On the basis of the habitat and climate in the area, the most likely scenario to explain the low diversity and abundance of plants on the piles is the lack of soil nutrients and water.

REFERENCES

- Csuti, et al. 1997. Atlas of Oregon Wildlife: distribution, habitat, and natural history. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, OR.
- Hitchcock, C.L. and A. Cronquist. 1990. Flora of the Pacific Northwest. University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA.
- Johnson, et al. 2001. Wildlife-Habitat Relationships in Oregon and Washington. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, OR.

Appendix A.

Tables

Table 1. Special-Status Terrestrial Species in Oregon, and Documentation of Habitat Presence in York and Roba Mine Areas of the Malheur National Forest

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat Type Preference	Habitat Present	Range
AMPHIBIANS						
<i>Bufo boreas</i>	Western toad		SV	Deserts, chaparral, grasslands, woodlands, and forests	X	X
<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Columbia spotted frog	C		Ponds, springs, and marshes		
<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Northern leopard frog		SC	Marshes, wet meadows, vegetated irrigation canals, ponds, and reservoirs		
REPTILES						
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Painted turtle		SC	Lakes, ponds, marshes, and small streams		
<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>	Northern sagebrush lizard	SoC		Sagebrush habitats, chaparral, juniper woodlands, and coniferous forests	X	
BIRDS						
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern goshawk	SoC	SC	Coniferous forests	X	X
<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	Western burrowing owl	SoC	SC	Open deserts, grasslands, fields, and pastures		
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland sandpiper	SoC	SC	Nest in partially flooded meadows and grasslands		
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous hawk	SoC	SC	Grassland, desert steppe, and juniper woodlands		
<i>Centrocercus urophasianus phaios</i>	Western greater sage-grouse	SoC	SV	Found in areas dominated by big sagebrush		
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black tern	SoC		Alkaline lakes, freshwater marshes, and marshy areas along rivers or		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat Type Preference	Habitat Present	Range
				ponds		
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed cuckoo	SoC	SC	Thick, closed-canopy riparian forests		
<i>Contopus cooperi</i> (= <i>borealis</i>)	Olive-sided flycatcher	SoC	SV	Coniferous forests	X	X
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink		SV	Open prairies, grasslands, wet meadows, pastures, and grain crops		
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated woodpecker		SV	Forest habitats with large trees	X	X
<i>Empidonax traillii adastus</i>	Eastern Oregon willow flycatcher	SoC		Tall, brushy vegetation along stream edges, meadows, and marshes; and thickets along the edges of forest clearings	X	X
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon		LE	Nest in cliffs near open areas		X
<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Northern pygmy-owl		SC	Coniferous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forests	X	X
<i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	Greater sandhill crane		SV	Nest in marshes, wet meadows, grasslands, and pastures		
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	LT	LT	Inland lakes and marshes		X
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted chat	SoC	SC	Brushy areas and riparian woodlands along streams	X	X
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis's woodpecker	SoC	SC	Low elevations within open forests	X	X
<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	Mountain quail	SoC		Open forests and woodlands	X	X
<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Flammulated owl		SC	Open forests with a ponderosa pine component	X	X
<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	White-headed woodpecker	SoC	SC	Ponderosa pine or ponderosa pine-mixed conifer forests	X	X

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat Type Preference	Habitat Present	Range
<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Black-backed woodpecker		SC	Forests dominated by lodgepole pine or ponderosa pine	X	X
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Three-toed woodpecker		SC	Higher-elevation (above 4500 feet) forests of grand fir-lodgepole pine, lodgepole pine, or lodgepole pine mixed with other conifers		
<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	Pygmy nuthatch		SC	Open coniferous woodland community types	X	X
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great gray owl		SV	Nest in mixed coniferous, ponderosa pine, and lodgepole pine forests; and forage over open areas	X	X
<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	SoC		Areas of low, sparse vegetation		
MAMMALS						
<i>Antrozous pallidus pallidus</i>	Pallid bat		SV	Open forest types	X	X
<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	Pygmy rabbit	SoC	SV	Areas of dense Great Basin sagebrush and areas dominated by greasewood		
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	Pale western big-eared bat	SoC	SC	Roosts in buildings, caves, mines and bridges	X	
<i>Gulo gulo luteus</i>	California wolverine	SoC	LT	Open forests and alpine areas	X	
<i>Lastonycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired bat	SoC		Older Douglas fir/ Western hemlock/ ponderosa pine forests	X	X
<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Canada lynx		LT	Dense boreal forests	X	X
<i>Martes americana</i>	American marten		SV	Forested habitats	X	X
<i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	Pacific fisher	SoC	SC	Mature, closed-canopy coniferous forests with some deciduous	X	X

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat Type Preference	Habitat Present	Range
				component		
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Western small-footed myotis	SoC		Arid grasslands and desert scrub		
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared myotis	SoC		Forested areas mostly along the edges	X	X
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis	SoC	SV	Forested or riparian areas	X	X
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long-legged myotis	SoC		Coniferous forests	X	X
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	SoC		Riparian, desert scrub, moist woodlands, open forests	X	X
<i>Sorex preblei</i>	Preble's shrew	SoC		Dense high-elevation coniferous forests	X	
MOLLUSCS						
<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	California floater	SoC		Shallow areas of unpolluted perennial waters		X
VASCULAR PLANTS						
<i>Astragalus diaphanus</i>	South Fork John Day milk-vetch		LT	Sandy or gravelly soils on gravel bars, alluvial slopes, and overlying basaltic rocks		X
<i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	Upward-lobed moonwort	SoC	C	Moist western redcedar forests, grassy fields, moist meadows, and shrub or conifer dominated wetlands up to about 8,200 feet elevation		X
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	Crenulate moonwort	SoC	C	Moist meadows, creek banks, shrub- or tree-dominated wetlands, springy spots, and wet roadside areas		X
<i>Botrychium paradoxum</i>	Twin-spike moonwort	SoC	C	Mostly in montane to subalpine grasslands or forb-dominated meadows, but also in various forested	X	X

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat Type Preference	Habitat Present	Range
				habitats		
<i>Botrychium pedunculatum</i>	Stalked moonwort	SoC	C	Open habitats such as mesic to moist meadows, swales, and along roadsides; and forest habitats	X	X
<i>Camissonia pygmaea</i>	Dwarf evening-primrose		C	Unstable soil or gravel in steep talus, dry washes, banks and roadcuts		X
<i>Luina serpentina</i>	Colonial luina	SoC	LT	Open, rocky, serpentine slopes		X
<i>Mimulus evanescens</i>	Disappearing monkeyflower	SoC	C	Moist, heavy gravel areas within sagebrush-juniper-dominated vegetation zones		X
<i>Phacelia minutissima</i>	Dwarf phacelia		C	Ephemerally moist, bare-soil areas of riparian zones and meadows in sagebrush-steppe and lower montane forest	X	X
<i>Thelypodium eucosmum</i>	Arrow-leaf thelypody	SoC	LT	Lower canyons of Blue Mountain		X

LE Listed Endangered

LT Listed Threatened

C Candidate

SoC Species of Concern

SC Critical

SV Vulnerable

* SC listing applies to winter run, SV listing applies to summer run

Source:

Oregon Natural Heritage Program, February 2001, Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals of Oregon

Table 2. Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring at York and Roba Mine Sites

Common Name	Scientific Name
<u>AMPHIBIANS</u>	
Great Basin spadefoot	<i>Scaphiopus intermontanus</i>
Western toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>
Pacific chorus frog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>
<u>REPTILES</u>	
Short-horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma douglassii</i>
Western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
Western skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>
Rubber boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>
Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
Ringneck snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>
Striped whipsnake	<i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>
Gopher snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>
Western terrestrial garter snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>
Common garter snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
Western rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>
<u>BIRDS</u>	
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Blue grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>
Ruffed grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Mountain quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Flammulated owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>
Western screech-owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>
Great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Northern pygmy-owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>
Barred owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Great gray owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>
Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>
Northern saw-whet owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>
Common nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Common poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>
Vaux's swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>
Black-chinned hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>
Calliope hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>
Rufous hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>
Lewis's woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>
Williamson's sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>
Red-naped sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>
Downy woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Hairy woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
White-headed woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>
Black-backed woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>
Northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Pileated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>
Western wood-pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>
Willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>
Hammond's flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>
Dusky flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>
Ash-throated flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>
Cassin's vireo	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>
Gray jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>
Steller's jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>
Clark's nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Violet-green swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black-capped chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>
Mountain chickadee	<i>Parus gambeli</i>
Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>
Red-breasted nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
White-breasted nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolensis</i>
Pygmy nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>
Brown creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>
Rock wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>
Canyon wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>
House wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Ruby-crowned kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Western bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
Mountain bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>
Townsend's solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>
American robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Varied thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>
Cedar waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
Orange-crowned warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>
Nashville warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>
Yellow-rumped warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Black-throated gray warbler	<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>
Townsend's warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>
Macgillivray's warbler	<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>
Wilson's warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
Western tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Green-tailed towhee	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>
Spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
Chipping sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Brewer's sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>
Lark sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>
Fox sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>
Dark-eyed junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black-headed grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>
Lazuli bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>
Brewer's blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>
Brown-headed cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Cassin's finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>
House finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
Red crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Pine siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>
Evening grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>
<u>MAMMALS</u>	
Masked shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>
Vagrant shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>
Montane shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus</i>
Coast mole	<i>Scapanus orarius</i>
California myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>
Western small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>
Little brown myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>
Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>
Silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>
Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
Hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>
American pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>
Mountain cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>
Snowshoe hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>
White-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>
Least chipmunk	<i>Tamias minimus</i>
Yellow-pine chipmunk	<i>Tamias amoenus</i>
Yellow-bellied marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>
Columbian ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus columbianus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Golden-mantled ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>
Red squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Douglas' squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>
Northern flying squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>
Deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>
Bushy-tailed woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>
Southern red-backed vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>
Long-tailed vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>
Common porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Common raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
American marten	<i>Martes americana</i>
Ermine	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Long-tailed weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>
Western spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>
Striped skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Mountain lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>
Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
Mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Pronghorn antelope	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>

Bolded species were observed during November 11, 2002 survey

Sources:

Csuti, et al., 1997, Atlas of Oregon Wildlife

Johnson, et al., 2001, Wildlife-Habitat Relationships in Oregon and Washington

Appendix B.

Forest Service Wildlife Sighting Report