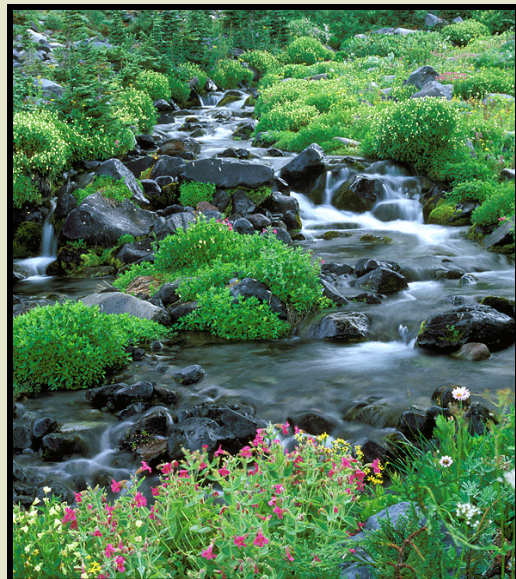


Priority Habitats and Species List



Washington Department of
FISH AND WILDLIFE

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State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

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August 1, 2008

A Message from the Director:

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jeff P. Koenings, Ph.D.
Director

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What is the PHS List?

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

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

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

There are 20 habitat types, 155 vertebrate species, 41 invertebrate species, and 11 species groups currently in the PHS List. These constitute about 17% of Washington's approximately 1000 vertebrate species and a fraction of the state's invertebrate fauna.

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

Questions regarding Priority Habitat and Species data and products can be directed to the appropriate regional contact. An up-to-date list of contacts can be found in WDFW's [Fish and Wildlife Planner](#) newsletter. To obtain PHS data, call (360) 902-2543, or visit the [PHS Website](#).

Preface

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

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

Fact sheets are included to provide descriptive information about each priority habitat and species (Figure 1). Each fact sheet summarizes:

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

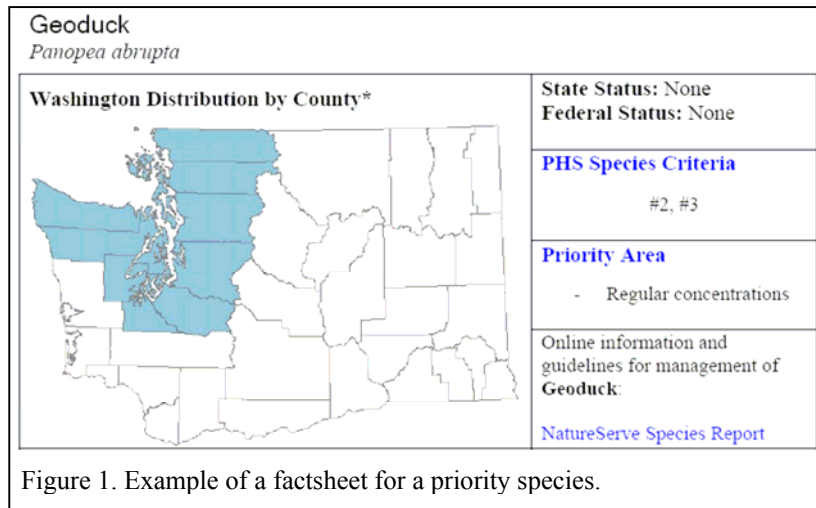


Figure 1. Example of a factsheet for a priority species.

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

The PHS List can be used:

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

Mapping

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

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

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

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

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

To Receive Mapped Information:

Personnel at WDFW regional offices and headquarters maintain GIS-based maps and accompanying tabular data. Both hard copy and digital data are available by calling (360) 902-2543 or by writing the address below. Please go to http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/maps_data/ to obtain more detailed information about accessing PHS Data. Those asking for data for a location of interest should request all PHS data to ensure that all relevant databases are reviewed to obtain all known occurrences of priority habitats and species.

Management Recommendations

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

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

*Priority Habitats and Species
WDFW Habitat Program
600 Capitol Way North
Olympia WA 98501-1091*

Internet Access

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

For information on rare plants and plant communities, contact:

*Washington Department of Natural Resources
Natural Heritage Program
P.O. Box 47016
Olympia, WA 98504-7016
(360) 902-1667
<http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/gis/wnhpgis.html>*

PHS List update process

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

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

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

PHS definitions

PRIORITY HABITAT:

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

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

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

PRIORITY SPECIES:

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

Criterion 1. State-Listed and Candidate Species:

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

Criterion 2. Vulnerable Aggregations:

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

Criterion 3. Species of Recreational, Commercial, and/or Tribal Importance:

Native and non-native fish and wildlife species of recreational or commercial importance, and recognized species used for tribal ceremonial and subsistence purposes, whose biological or ecological characteristics make them vulnerable to decline in Washington or that are dependent on habitats that are highly vulnerable or are in limited availability.

FEDERAL AND STATE STATUS:

The “federal and state status” describes whether a species is listed by Washington State as a Species of Concern (i.e., endangered, threatened, sensitive, or candidate), and/or is listed by the federal governments under the Endangered Species Act. For the latest Species of Concern List, call (360) 902-2515, or visit <http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/endangered/>.

PRIORITY AREA:

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

Priority areas are described with the following terms:

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

WASHINGTON DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY:

Within each priority species and habitat description, a map is included showing where individual priority habitats and species are distributed on a county-by-county scale. It is possible for a species or habitat to be considered a priority only within certain parts of its Washington range. For example, a species may be found throughout Washington but breeds only in eastern Washington. If the priority

area for this species is only its breeding area, then the western Washington portion of its range would not be included in the map depicting the species' distribution.

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

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

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

Complete county-by-county lists of priority habitats and species can be viewed by going to [Appendix 2](#).

Notable changes to the layout of the PHS List

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

SPECIES AND HABITAT DISTRIBUTION MAPS:

The past versions of the PHS List described where priority habitats and species are found by using the agency's administrative regions. Because WDFW administrative regions can encompass up to 10 counties, this provided a very coarse description of places where priority species or habitats are likely to occur. To better meet the needs of users of PHS, WDFW now shows the distribution of priority habitats and species at a county-by-county level. This finer scale will be useful to individual cities and counties that need a more accurate list of what potentially occurs within their jurisdictional boundaries. Complete county-by-county lists of priority habitats and species can be viewed by going to [Appendix 2](#).

LINKING PHS USERS TO USEFUL INFORMATION:

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

GREATER USE OF ELECTRONIC FORMAT CAPABILITIES:

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

Similarities and differences between the PHS List and other WDFW lists

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

Given that WDFW maintains several lists of species and habitats, this section was added to clarify the differences and similarities among different species and habitat lists that are maintained by WDFW.

SPECIES OF CONCERN LIST:

The [Species of Concern](#) list includes all State Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, and Candidate species. Species of Concern also include Federal Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate fish stocks. All Species of Concern are automatically included as priority species in the PHS List.

LISTS THAT ARE PART OF WDFW'S COMPREHENSIVE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION STRATEGY:

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

RECOMMENDATION:

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

Priority Species

INVERTEBRATES

MOLLUSKS

Gastropods (Gastropoda)

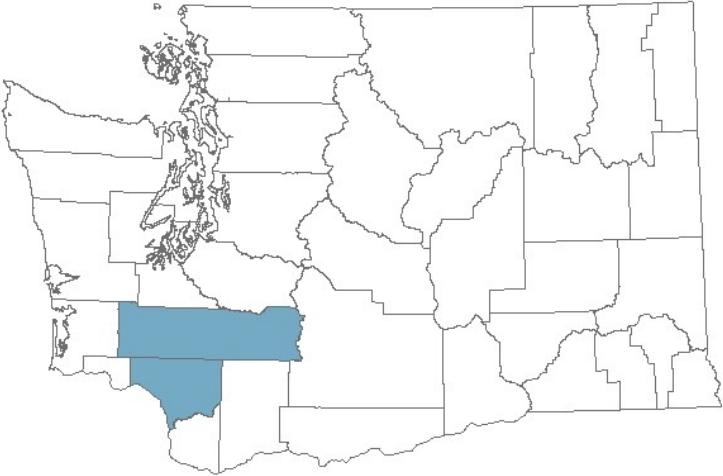
Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Blue-gray Taildropper	<i>Prophysaon coeruleum</i>	11
Columbia Oregonian	<i>Cryptomastix hendersoni</i>	11
Dalles Sideband	<i>Monadenia fidelis minor</i>	12
Giant Columbia River Limpet	<i>Fisherola nuttalli</i>	12
Columbia Pebblesnail	<i>Fluminicola columbiana</i>	13
Pinto (Northern) Abalone	<i>Haliotis kamtschatkana</i>	14
Poplar Oregonian	<i>Cryptomastix populi</i>	14

Bivalves (Bivalva)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Butter Clam	<i>Saxidomus giganteus</i>	15
California Floater	<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	15
Geoduck	<i>Panopea abrupta</i>	16
Native Littleneck Clam	<i>Protothaca abrupta</i>	16
Olympia Oyster	<i>Ostrea conchaphila</i>	17
Razor Clam	<i>Siliqua patula</i>	17


Blue-gray Taildropper

Prophysaon coeruleum

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Blue-gray Taildropper:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>


Columbia Oregonian

Cryptomastix hendersoni


<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Columbia Oregonian:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Dalles Sideband
Monadenia fidelis minor

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Dalles Sideband:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>


Giant Columbia River Limpet
Fisherola nuttalli

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Giant Columbia River limpet:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Columbia Pebblesnail
(formerly called Great Columbia River Spire Snail)

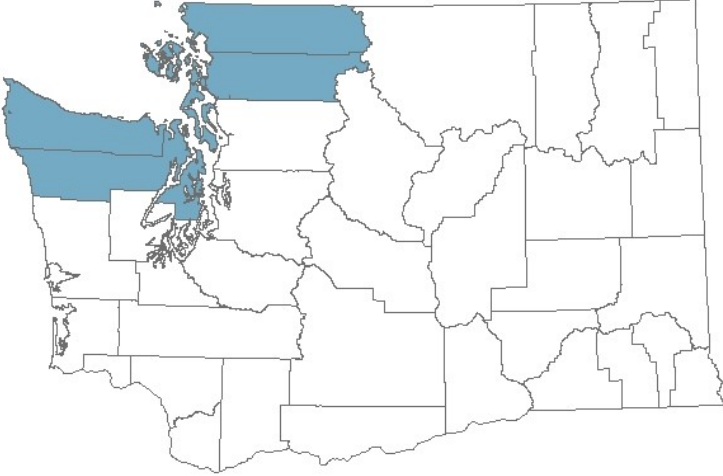
Fluminicola columbiana

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Columbia Pebblesnail: NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Pinto (Northern) Abalone

Haliotis kamtschatkana

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Pinto (Northern) Abalone:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Poplar Oregonian


Cryptomastix populi

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Poplar Oregonian:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Butter Clam

Saxidomus giganteus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p> <hr/> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p> <hr/> <p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations
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California Floater

Anodonta californiensis


<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p> <hr/> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p> <hr/> <p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any occurrence <hr/> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of California Floater:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Geoduck
Panopea abrupta


<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular concentrations</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Geoduck:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Native Littleneck Clam
(formerly called Littleneck Clam)
Protothaca staminea

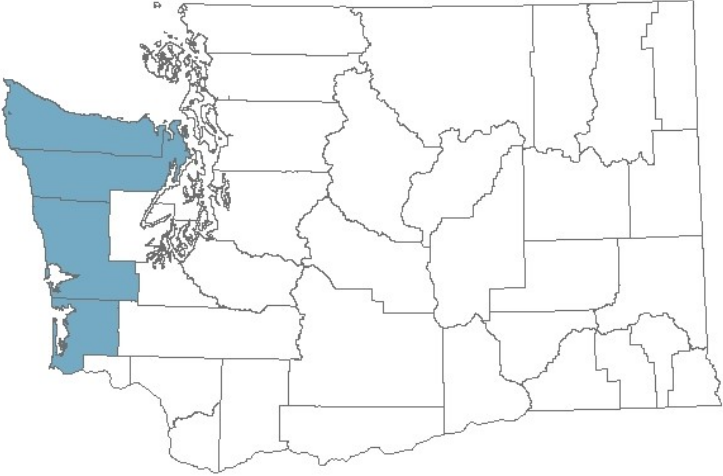
<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular concentrations</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Native Littleneck Clam:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Olympia Oyster
Ostrea conchaphila

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Olympia Oyster:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Razor Clam
Siliqua patula

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular concentrations</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Razor Clam:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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ARTHROPODS

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Pandalid Shrimp	<i>Pandalus</i> spp.	20

Beetles (Coleoptera)

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Columbia River Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela columbica</i>	22
Hatch's Click Beetle	<i>Eanus hatchi</i>	22
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Dragonflies (Odonata)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
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Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
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Leschi's Millipede	<i>Leschius mcallisteri</i>	25
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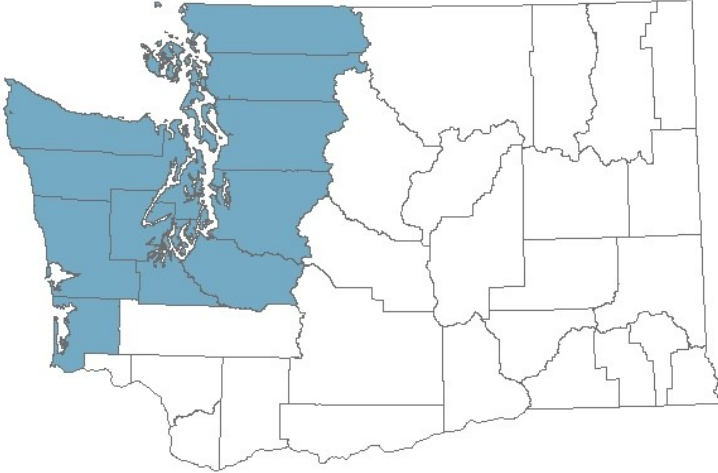
Butterflies (Lepidoptera)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
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Chinquapin Hairstreak (formerly Golden Hairstreak)	<i>Habrodais grunus herri</i>	25
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Dungeness Crab

Cancer magister

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Dungeness Crab:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Dungeness Crab</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Pandalid shrimp (Pandalidae)


Pandalus spp.)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Beller's Ground Beetle

Agonum belleri

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Beller's Ground Beetle:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Bog Idol Leaf Beetle (formerly Long-horned Leaf Beetle)


Donacia idola

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Bog Idol Leaf Beetle:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Columbia River Tiger Beetle

Cicindela columbica

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Columbia River Tiger Beetle:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Hatch's Click Beetle


Eanus hatchi

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Hatch's Click Beetle:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Mann's Mollusk-eating Ground Beetle

Scaphinotus manni

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Mann's mollusk-eating Ground Beetle:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Columbia Clubtail


Gomphus lynnae

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Columbia Clubtail:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Pacific Clubtail

Gomphus kurilis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p> <hr/> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p> <hr/> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p> <hr/> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Clubtail:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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Giant Palouse Earthworm


Driloleirus americanus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p> <hr/> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p> <hr/> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p> <hr/> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Giant Palouse Earthworm:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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Leschi's Millipede

Leschius mcallisteri

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>

Chinquapin Hairstreak (formerly Golden Hairstreak)


Habrodais grunus herri

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Chinquapin Hairstreak:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Great Arctic

Oeneis nevadensis gigas

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Great Arctic:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Island Marble


Euchloe ausonides insulanus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Island Marble:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Johnson's Hairstreak

Mitoura johnsoni

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Johnson's Hairstreak:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Juniper Hairstreak

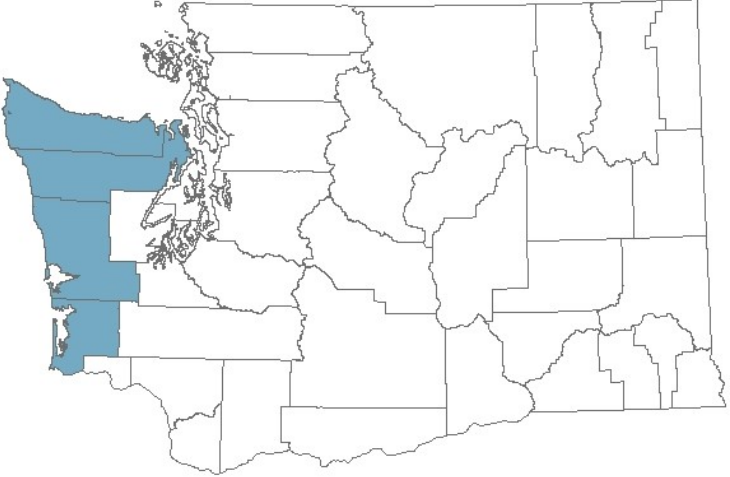
Mitoura grynea barryi

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Juniper Hairstreak:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Queen Charlotte's Copper (formerly Makah Copper)

Lycaena mariposa charlottensis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Makah Copper:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>


Mardon Skipper

Polites mardon

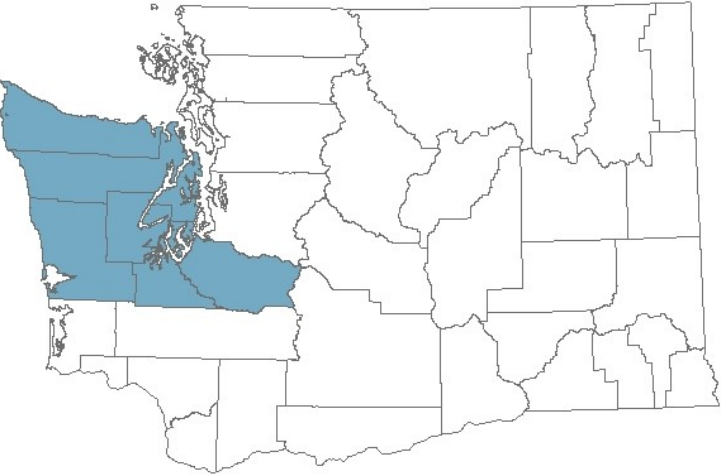
<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Mardon Skipper:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Oregon Silverspot
Speyeria zerene hippolyta

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Threatened</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Oregon Silverspot:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Invertebrates</p> <p>Oregon Silverspot Recovery Plan</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>


Puget Blue
Plebejus icarioides blackmorei

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Puget Blue:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume I: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Sand-verbena Moth

Copablepharon fuscum

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Sand-verbena Moth:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Shepard's Parnassian


Parnassius clodius shepardi

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Shepard's Parnassian:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume I: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

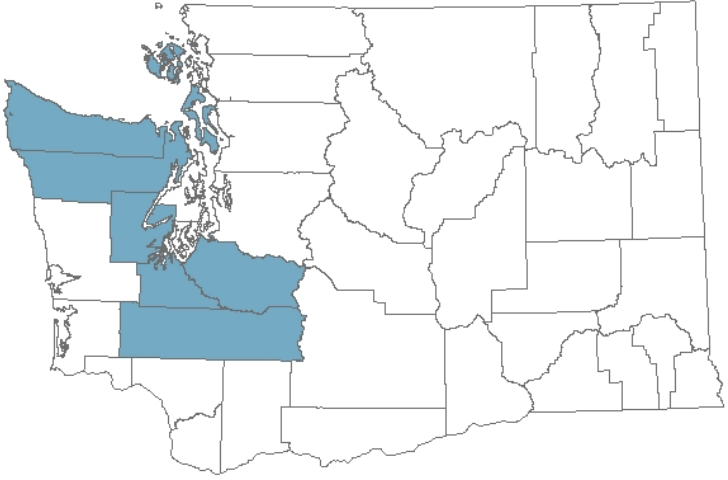
Silver-bordered Fritillary

Boloria selene atrocotalis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Silver-bordered Fritillary:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume I: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

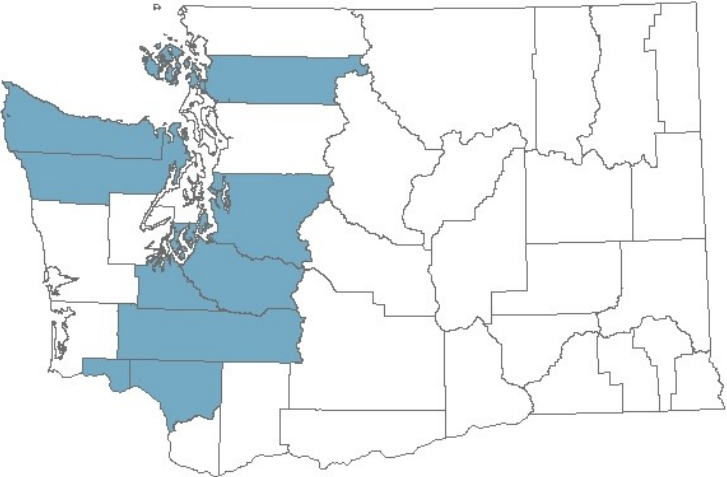
Taylor's Checkerspot (formerly Whulge Checkerspot)

Euphydryas editha taylori


<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Endangered</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Taylor's Checkerspot:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume I: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Valley Silverspot
Speyeria zerene bremnerii

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Valley Silverspot:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume I: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Yuma Skipper
Ochlodes yuma

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Yuma Skipper:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume I: Invertebrates</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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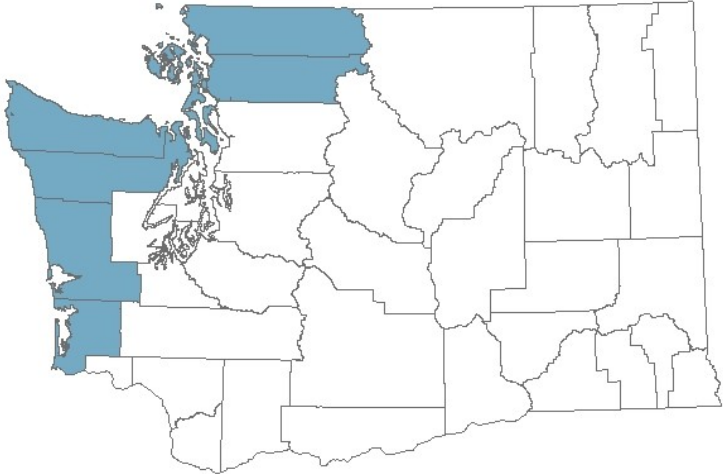
ECHINODERMS

Urchins (Echinoida)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Red Urchin	<i>Strongylocentrotus franciscanus</i>	33

Red Urchin

Strongylocentrotus franciscanus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular concentrations</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Red Urchin:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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VERTEBRATES

FISH

Lamprey (Petromyzontidae)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Pacific Lamprey	<i>Entosphenus tridentata</i>	38
River Lamprey	<i>Lampetra ayresi</i>	38

Sturgeon (Acipenseridae)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Green Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	39
White Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	39

Mudminnow (Umbridae)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Olympic Mudminnow	<i>Novumbra hubbsi</i>	40

Herring (Clupeidae)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Pacific Herring	<i>Clupea pallasii</i>	40

Minnow (Cyprinidae)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Lake Chub	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	41
Leopard Dace	<i>Rhinichthys falcatus</i>	41
Umatilla Dace	<i>Rhinichthys umatilla</i>	42

Cod (Gadidae)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Pacific Cod	<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>	52
Pacific Hake	<i>Merluccius productus</i>	52
Walleye Pollock	<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>	53

Rockfish (Scorpaenidae)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Black Rockfish	<i>Sebastes melanops</i>	53
Bocaccio Rockfish	<i>Sebastes paucispinis</i>	54
Brown Rockfish	<i>Sebastes auriculatus</i>	54
Canary Rockfish	<i>Sebastes pinniger</i>	55
China Rockfish	<i>Sebastes nebulosus</i>	55
Copper Rockfish	<i>Sebastes caurinus</i>	56
Greenstriped Rockfish	<i>Sebastes elongatus</i>	56
Quillback Rockfish	<i>Sebastes maliger</i>	57
Redstripe Rockfish	<i>Sebastes proriger</i>	57
Tiger Rockfish	<i>Sebastes nigrocinctus</i>	58
Widow Rockfish	<i>Sebastes entomelas</i>	58
Yelloweye Rockfish	<i>Sebastes ruberrimus</i>	59
Yellowtail Rockfish	<i>Sebastes flavidus</i>	59

Greenling (Hexagrammidae)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Lingcod	<i>Ophiodon elongatus</i>	60

Sculpin (Cottidae)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Margined Sculpin	<i>Cottus marginatus</i>	60

Sand Lance (Ammodytidae)


Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Pacific Sand Lance	<i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i>	61

Right-eye Flounder (Pleuronectidae)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
English Sole	<i>Parophrys vetulus</i>	61
Rock Sole	<i>Lepidopsetta bilineata</i>	62


Pacific Lamprey

Entosphenus tridentata (formerly *Lampetra tridentata*)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Lamprey:</p> <p>Best Management Practices to Minimize Adverse Effects to Pacific Lamprey</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

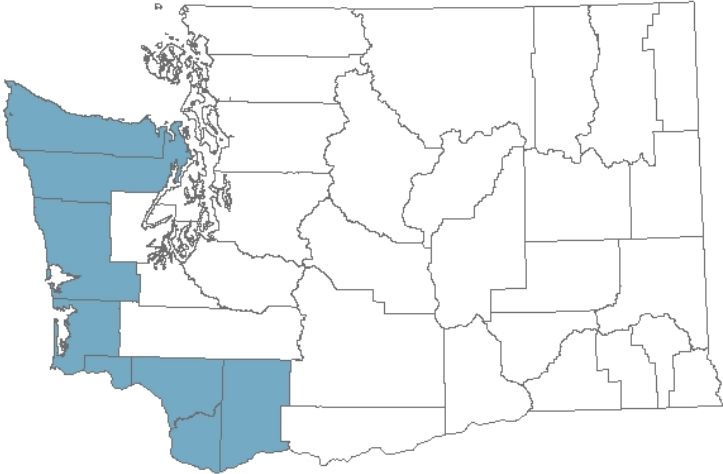
River Lamprey

Lampetra ayresi

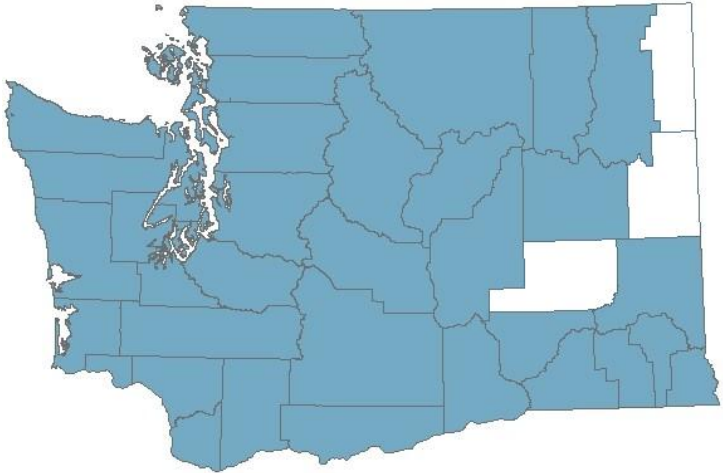
<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of River Lamprey:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Green Sturgeon
Acipenser medirostris

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: Threatened</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Green Sturgeon:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

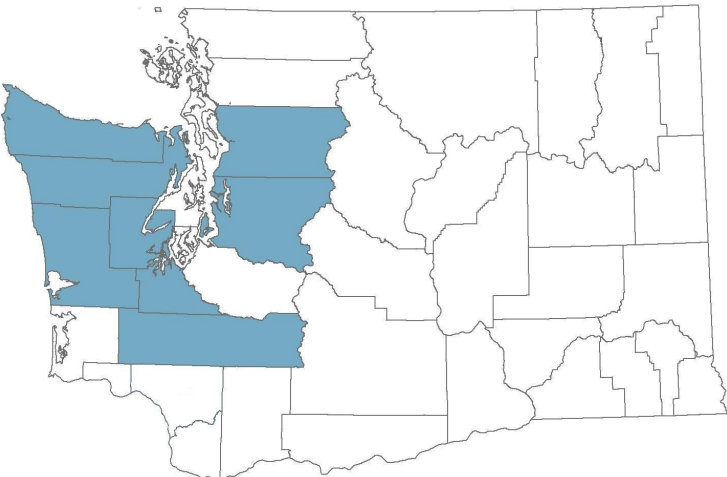
White Sturgeon
Acipenser transmontanus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of White Sturgeon:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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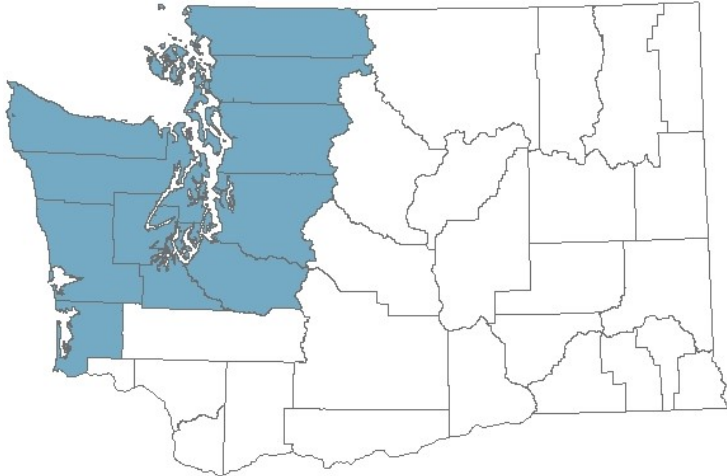
Olympic Mudminnow

Novumbra hubbsi

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Sensitive Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Olympic Mudminnow:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Pacific Herring


Clupea pallasii

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Breeding areas - Regular concentrations</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Herring:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Lake Chub

Couesius plumbeus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p> <hr/> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p> <hr/> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p> <hr/> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Lake Chub:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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Leopard Dace

Rhinichthys falcatus


<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p> <hr/> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p> <hr/> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p> <hr/> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Leopard Dace:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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Umatilla Dace
Rhinichthys umatilla

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Umatilla Dace:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

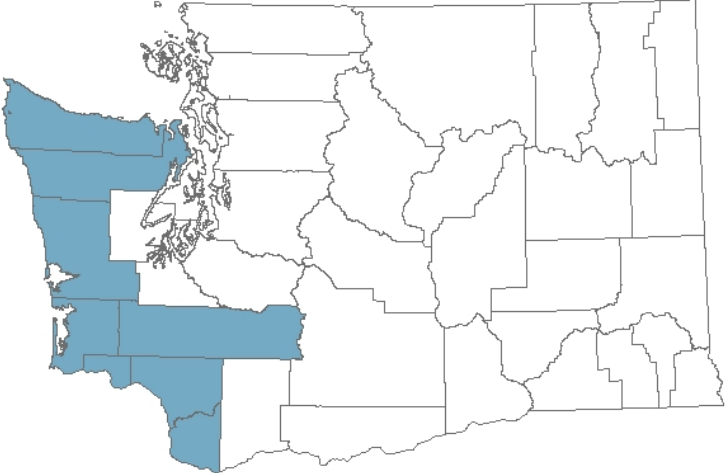
Mountain Sucker
Catostomus platyrhynchus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Mountain Sucker:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Eulachon

Thaleichthys pacificus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Threatened</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular Concentration
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Eulachon:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Longfin Smelt

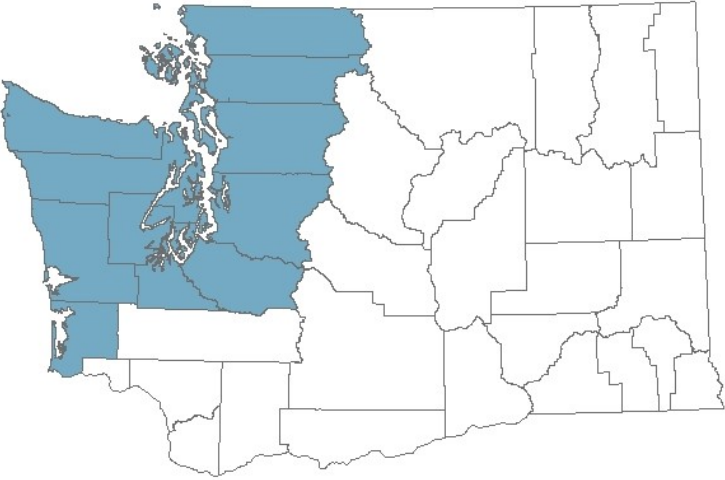
Spirinchus thaleichthys

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding Areas - Regular Concentration
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Longfin Smelt:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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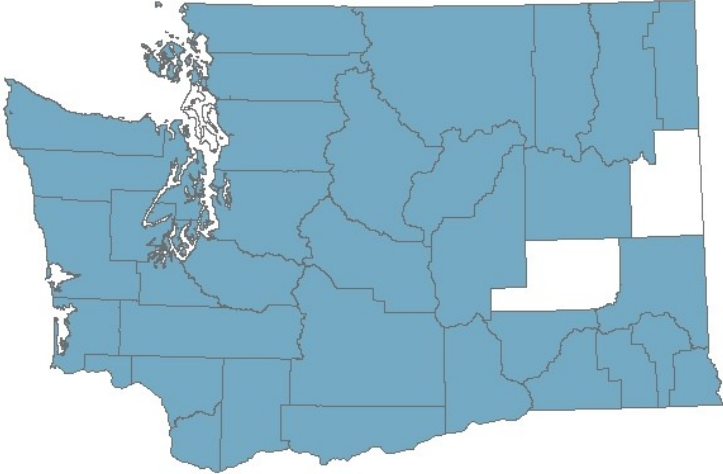
Surfsmelt

Hypomesus pretiosus

Washington Distribution by County* 	State Status: None Federal Status: None
	PHS Species Criteria #2, #3
	Priority Area - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations
	Online information and guidelines for management of Surfsmelt : NatureServe Species Report


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Bull Trout - Dolly Varden
Salvelinus confluentus - S. malma

<p>Washington Distribution by County</p> 	<p>BULL TROUT State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Threatened</p> <p>DOLLY VARDEN State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Bull Trout – Dolly Varden:</p> <p>Bull Trout Recovery Plan</p> <p>Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan (Chinook, Chum, Bull Trout)</p> <p>Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report (Bull Trout)</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report (Dolly Varden)</p>	

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Chinook Salmon
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Threatened (Upper Columbia Spring run is Endangered)</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>

Online information and guidelines for management of **Chinook Salmon**:

[Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish and Wildlife Subbasin Plan](#) (Chinook, Chum, Coho, Steelhead, Bull Trout)

[Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan](#) (Chinook, Steelhead)

[Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan](#) (Bull Trout, Steelhead, Chinook, Sockeye)

[Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan](#) (Chinook, Chum, Bull Trout)

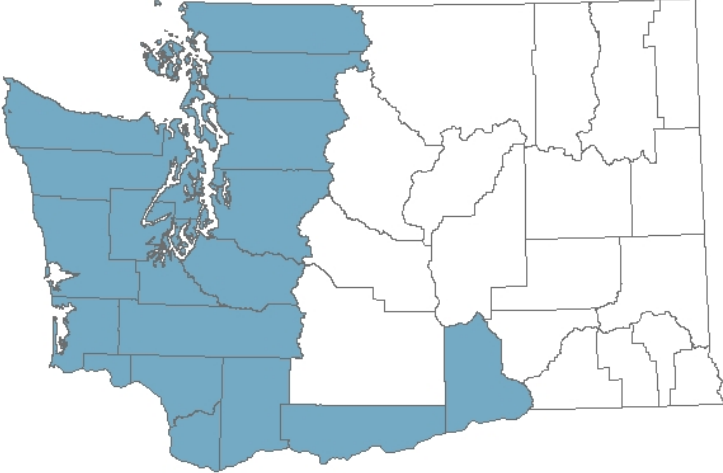
[Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout](#)

[NatureServe Species Report](#)

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Chum Salmon

Oncorhynchus keta

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Threatened - Hood Canal Summer - Lower Columbia Fall None - Pacific Coast - Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia</p>
<p>PHS Species Criteria #1, #2, #3</p>	
<p>Priority Area - Any Occurrence</p>	
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Chum Salmon:</p> <p>Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish and Wildlife Subbasin Plan (Chinook, Chum, Coho, Steelhead, Bull Trout)</p> <p>Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan (Chinook, Chum, Bull Trout)</p> <p>Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>	

Coastal Resident / Searun Cutthroat

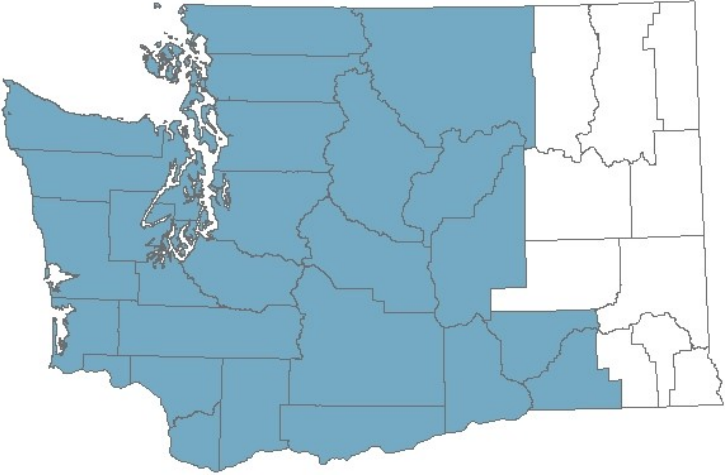
Oncorhynchus clarki clarki

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
<p>PHS Species Criteria #3</p>	
<p>Priority Area - Any Occurrence</p>	
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Coastal Resident / Searun Cutthroat:</p> <p>Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>	

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Coho

Oncorhynchus kisutch

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: Threatened – Lower Columbia Species of Concern – Puget Sound</p> <p>PHS Species Criteria #2, #3</p> <p>Priority Area - Any Occurrence</p> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Coho: Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish and Wildlife Subbasin Plan (Chinook, Chum, Coho, Steelhead, Bull Trout) Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout NatureServe Species Report</p>
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Kokanee


Oncorhynchus nerka

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p> <p>PHS Species Criteria #3</p> <p>Priority Area - Any Occurrence</p> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Kokanee: NatureServe Species Report</p>
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Pink Salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Pink Salmon:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Pygmy Whitefish

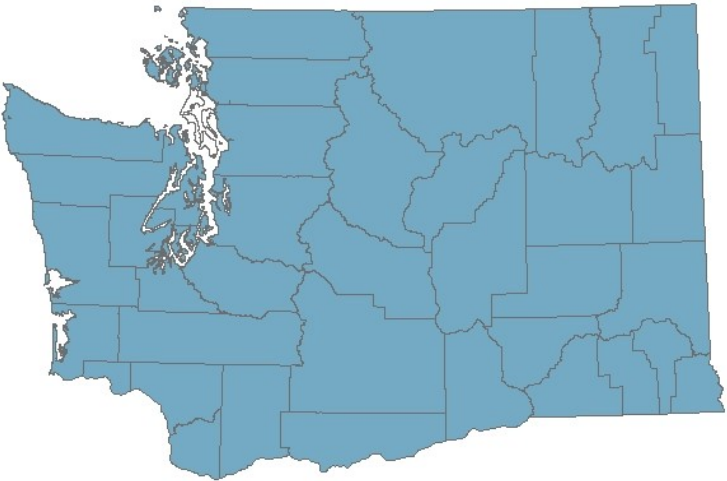
Prosopium coulteri

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Sensitive Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Pygmy Whitefish:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Rainbow Trout/ Steelhead/ Inland Redband Trout


Oncorhynchus mykiss

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>RAINBOW TROUT State Status: None Federal Status: None</p> <p>STEELHEAD State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Threatened</p> <p>INLAND REDBAND TROUT State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
<p>Online guidelines for management of Rainbow Trout/ Steelhead/ Inland Redband Trout available online:</p> <p>Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish and Wildlife Subbasin Plan (Chinook, Chum, Coho, Steelhead, Bull Trout)</p> <p>Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan (Chinook, Steelhead)</p> <p>Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (Bull Trout, Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead)</p> <p>Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>	

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Sockeye Salmon

Oncorhynchus nerka

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Threatened – Ozette Lake Endangered – Snake River</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Sockeye Salmon:</p> <p>Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan (Bull Trout, Steelhead, Chinook, Sockeye)</p> <p>Land Use Planning for Salmon, Steelhead, and Trout</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>	

Westslope Cutthroat

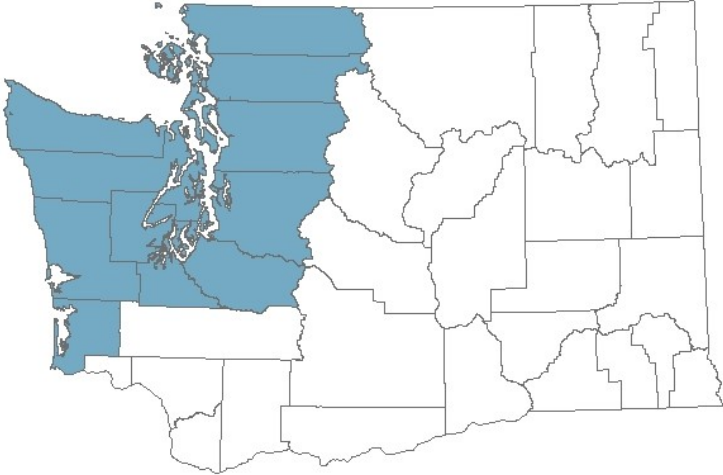
Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Westslope Cutthroat:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Pacific Cod

Gadus macrocephalus

Washington Distribution by County* 	State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern
	PHS Species Criteria #1, #2, #3
	Priority Area - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations
	Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Cod : NatureServe Species Report

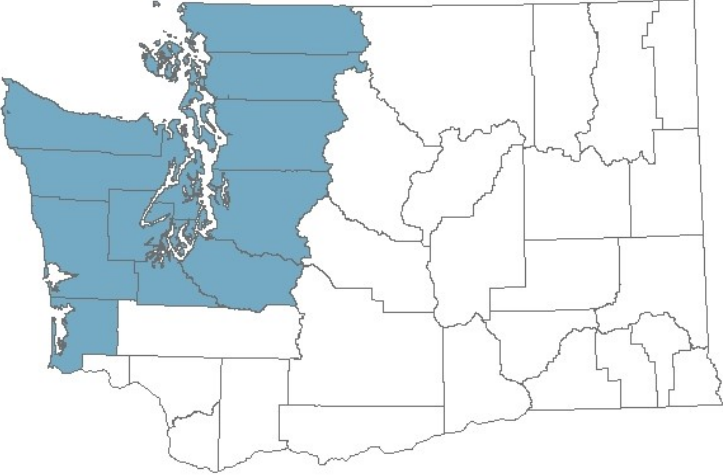
Pacific Hake

Merluccius productus


Washington Distribution by County* 	State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern
	PHS Species Criteria #1, #2, #3
	Priority Area - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations
	Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Hake : NatureServe Species Report

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Walleye Pollock
Theragra chalcogramma

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Walleye Pollock:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

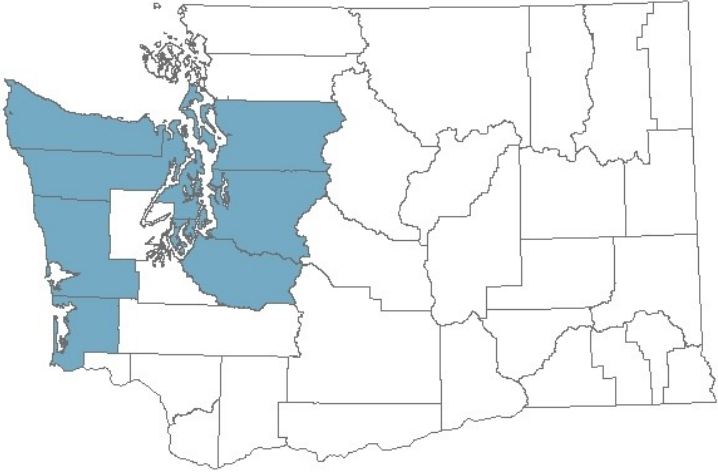
Black Rockfish
Sebastes melanops

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular Concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Black Rockfish:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Bocaccio Rockfish

Sebastes paucispinis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Endangered</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular Concentrations</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Bocaccio Rockfish:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Brown Rockfish


Sebastes auriculatus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular Concentrations</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Brown Rockfish:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

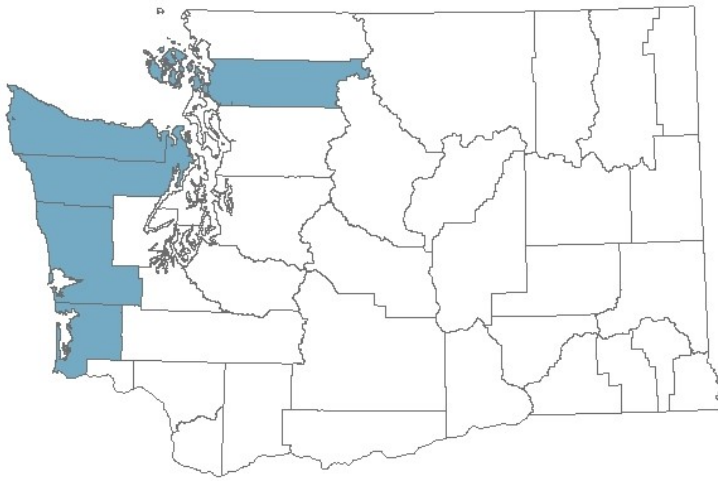
Canary Rockfish

Sebastes pinniger

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Threatened</p>
<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular Concentrations</p> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Canary Rockfish:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

China Rockfish

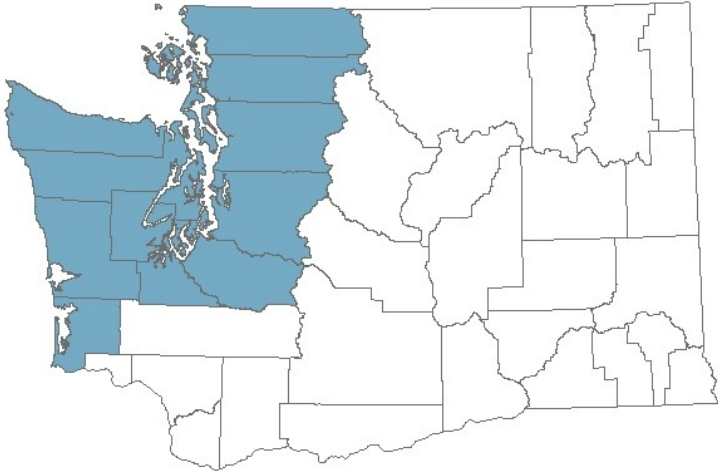
Sebastes nebulosus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of China Rockfish:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Copper Rockfish

Sebastes caurinus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p> <hr/> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p> <hr/> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular Concentrations</p> <hr/> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Copper Rockfish:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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Greenstriped Rockfish


Sebastes elongatus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p> <hr/> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p> <hr/> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular Concentrations</p> <hr/> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Greenstriped Rockfish:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Quillback Rockfish

Sebastes maliger

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p> <hr/> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p> <hr/> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular Concentrations</p> <hr/> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Quillback Rockfish:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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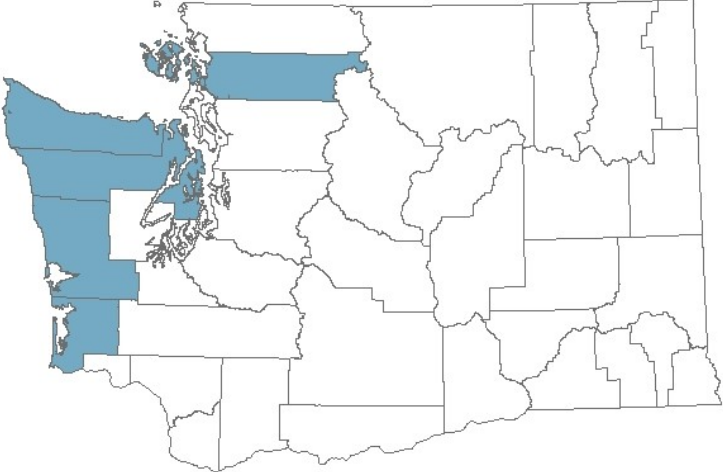
Redstripe Rockfish

Sebastes proriger

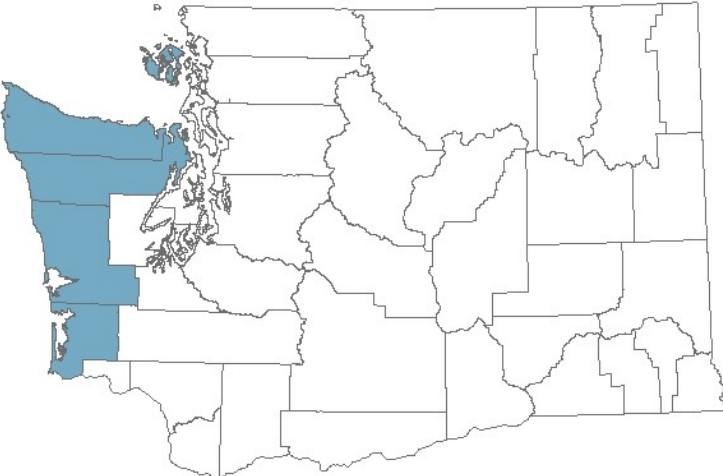
<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p> <hr/> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p> <hr/> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular Concentrations</p> <hr/> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Redstripe Rockfish:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Tiger Rockfish
Sebastes nigrocinctus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Tiger Rockfish: NatureServe Species Report</p>

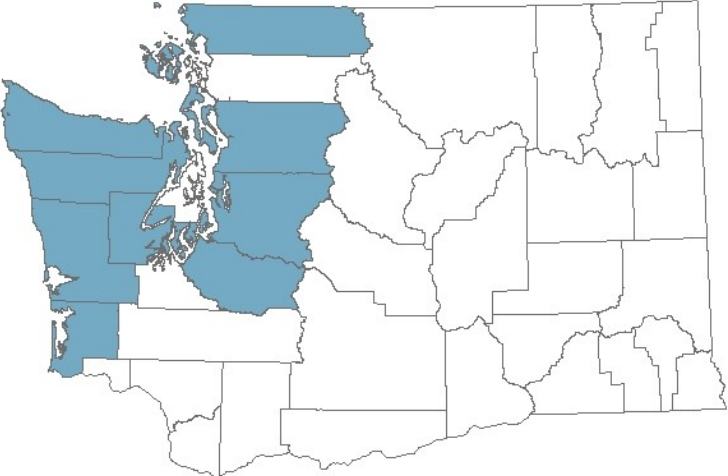
Widow Rockfish
Sebastes entomelas

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular Concentrations</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Widow Rockfish: NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

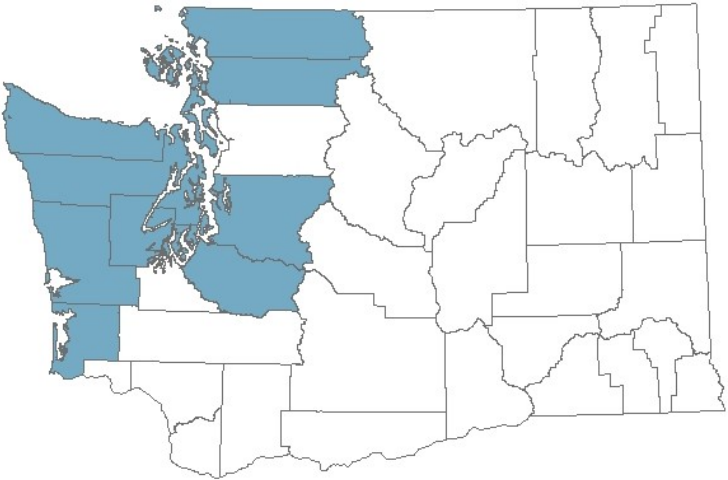
Yelloweye Rockfish

Sebastes ruberrimus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Threatened</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Yelloweye Rockfish:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Yellowtail Rockfish


Sebastes flavidus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular Concentrations</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Yellowtail Rockfish:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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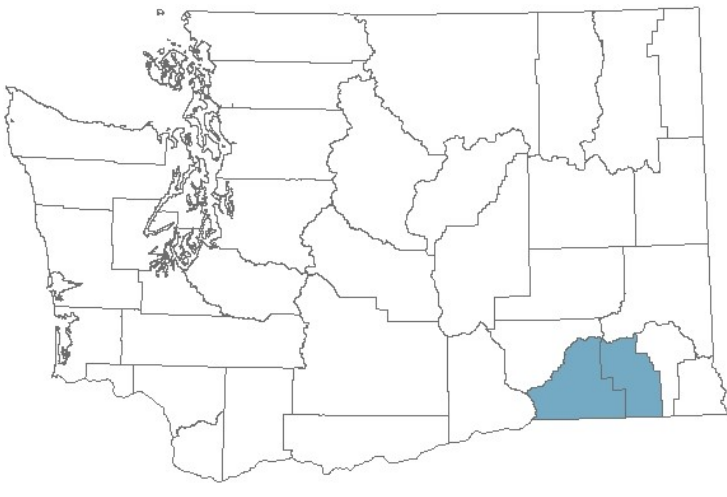
Lingcod

Ophiodon elongatus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Lingcod:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Margined Sculpin


Cottus marginatus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Sensitive Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Margined Sculpin:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Pacific Sand Lance

Ammodytes hexapterus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding Areas - Regular Concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Sand Lance:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

English Sole


Parophrys vetulus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding Site
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of English Sole:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Rock Sole

Lepidopsetta bilineata

Washington Distribution by County* 	State Status: None Federal Status: None
	PHS Species Criteria #3
	Priority Area - Breeding Areas - Regular Concentrations
	Online information and guidelines for management of Rock Sole : NatureServe Species Report

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

AMPHIBIANS

Salamanders (Caudata)


Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Cascade Torrent Salamander	<i>Rhyacotriton cascadae</i>	64
Dunn's Salamander	<i>Plethodon dunni</i>	64
Larch Mountain Salamander	<i>Plethodon larselli</i>	65
Van Dyke's Salamander	<i>Plethodon vandykei</i>	65

Frogs and Toads (Anura)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Columbia Spotted Frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	66
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i> (formerly <i>Rana pipiens</i>)	67
Oregon Spotted Frog	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	68
Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus montanus</i>	69
Western Toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i> (formerly <i>Bufo boreas</i>)	70

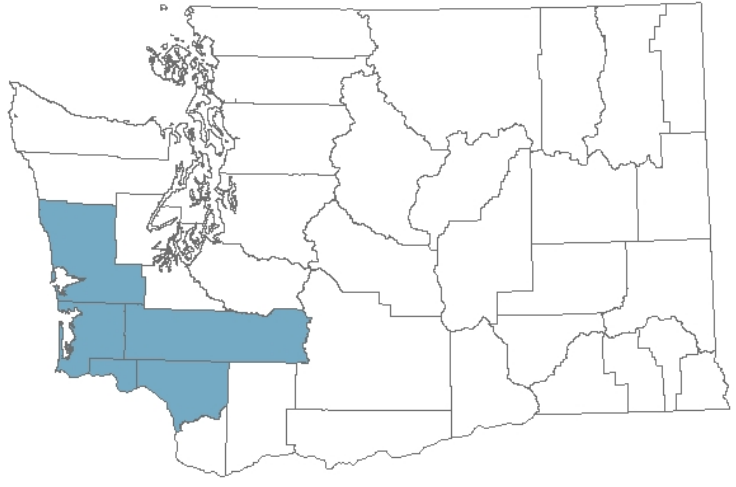
Cascade Torrent Salamander

Rhyacotriton cascadae

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>Stated Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Cascade Torrent Salamander:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Amphibians and Reptiles</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>


Dunn's Salamander

Plethodon dunni

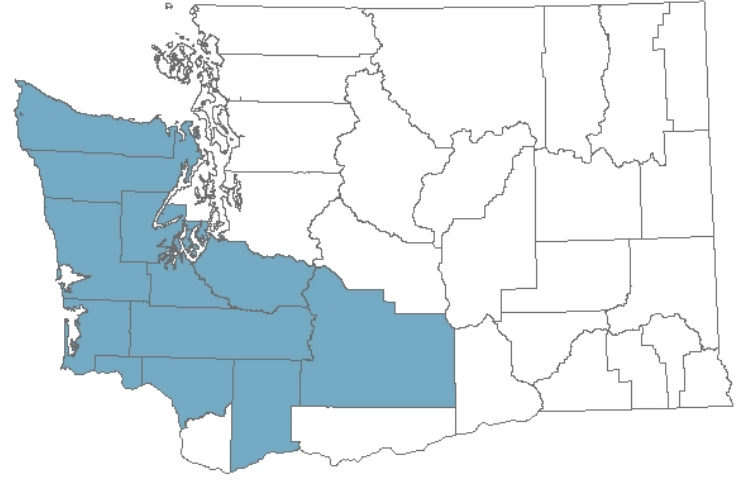
<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Dunn's Salamander:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume III: Amphibians and Reptiles</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Larch Mountain Salamander
Plethodon larselli

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Sensitive Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Larch Mountain Salamander:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume III: Amphibians and Reptiles</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>


Van Dyke's Salamander
Plethodon vandykei

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Van Dyke's Salamander:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume III: Amphibians and Reptiles</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Columbia Spotted Frog


Rana luteiventris

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Columbia Spotted Frog:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume III: Amphibians and Reptiles</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Frogs</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Northern Leopard Frog


Lithobates pipiens (formerly *Rana pipiens*)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Northern Leopard Frog:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume III: Amphibians and Reptiles</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Frogs</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Oregon Spotted Frog


Rana pretiosa

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Candidate</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Oregon Spotted Frog:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume III: Amphibians and Reptiles</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Frogs</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog

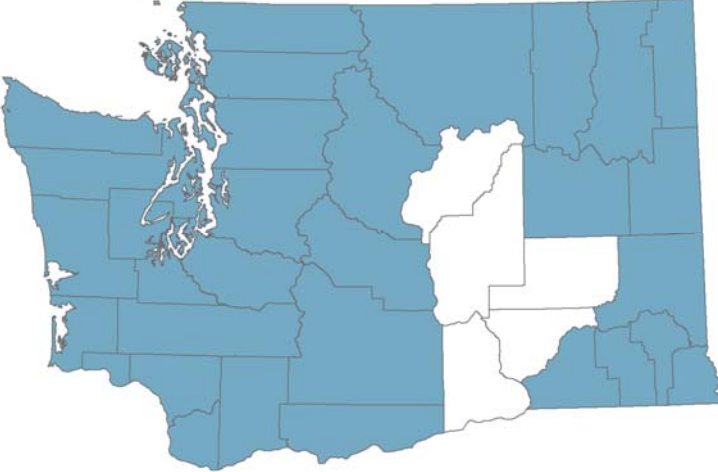
Ascaphus montanus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>	
<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>	
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog:</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Frogs</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>	

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Western Toad

Anaxyrus boreas (formerly *Bufo boreas*)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Western Toad:</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Frogs</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

REPTILES

Turtles (Testudines)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
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Pacific Pond Turtle (also known as Western Pond Turtle)	<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> (formerly <i>Clemmys marmorata</i>)	72
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Snakes and Lizards (Squamata)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
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California Mountain Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	73
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Sagebrush Lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>	73
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Sharptail Snake	<i>Contia tenuis</i>	74
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Striped Whipsnake	<i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>	75
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Pacific Pond Turtle (also known as Western Pond Turtle)
Actinemys marmorata (formerly *Clemmys marmorata*)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Pond Turtle:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume III: Amphibians and Reptiles</p> <p>Pacific Pond Turtle Recovery Plan</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a [species distribution](#). Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


California Mountain Kingsnake

Lampropeltis zonata

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of California Mountain Kingsnake:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume III: Amphibians and Reptiles</p> <p>WDFW Living with Wildlife series: Snakes</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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Sagebrush Lizard


Sceloporus graciosus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Common Sagebrush Lizard:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Sharptail Snake

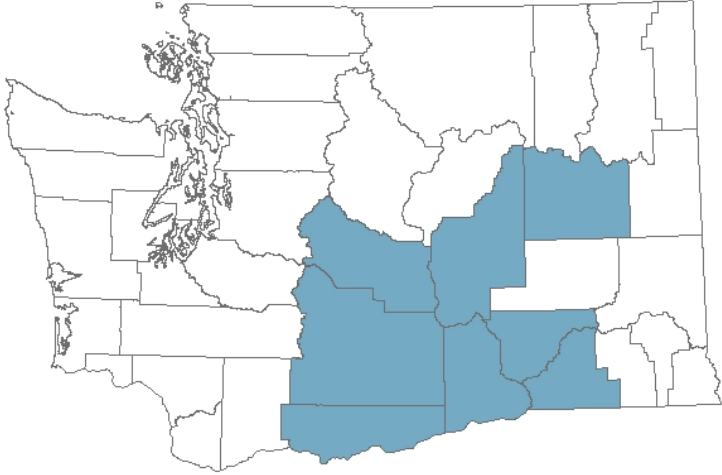
Contia tenuis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>	
<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>	
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Sharptail Snake:</p> <p>WDFW Living with Wildlife series: Snakes</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>	

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Striped Whipsnake

Masticophis taeniatus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Striped Whipsnake:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume III: Amphibians and Reptiles</p> <p>WDFW Living with Wildlife series: Snakes</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

BIRDS

Marine Birds

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	81
Brandt's Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	81
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	82
Cassin's Auklet	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	82
Clark's Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	83
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	83
Common Murre	<i>Uria aalge</i>	84
Eastern Washington breeding concentrations of: Grebes, Cormorants	N/A	84
Eastern Washington breeding: Terns	N/A	85
Marbled Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	85
Short-tailed Albatross	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	86
Tufted Puffin	<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	86
Western grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	87
Western Washington breeding concentrations of: Cormorants, Storm-petrels, Terns, Alcids	N/A	87
Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of: Loons, Grebes, Cormorants, Fulmar, Shearwaters, Storm-petrels, Alcids	N/A	88

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
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Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	89

Waterfowl (Anseriformes)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
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Cavity-nesting ducks: Wood Duck, Barrow's Goldeneye, Common Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Hooded Merganser	N/A	91
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	92
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	92
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	93
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	93
Waterfowl Concentrations	N/A	94
Western Washington non-breeding concentrations of: Barrow's Goldeneye, Common Goldeneye, Bufflehead	N/A	94

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	95
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	96

Hawks, Falcons, and Eagles (continued)

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Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	98
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	99
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Mountain Quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	100
Greater Sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	101
Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	102
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Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
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Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
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Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	105
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	106
Western Washington non-breeding concentrations of: Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Phalaropodidae	N/A	106

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	107

Cuckoos (Cuculiformes)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	108

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	109
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Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	111

Swifts (Apodiformes)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
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Woodpeckers (Piciformes)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
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Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	113
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Lewis' Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	113
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Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	114
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White-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	114
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Perching Birds (Passeriformes)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
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Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	115
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Oregon Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus affinis</i>	115
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Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	116
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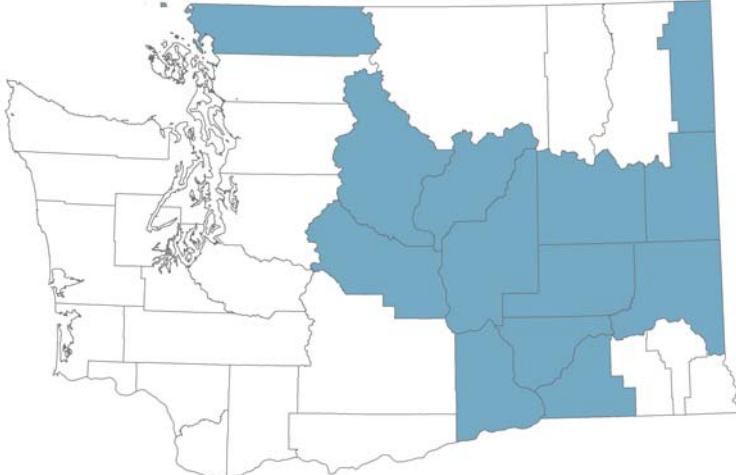
Sage Sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	117
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Sage Thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	117
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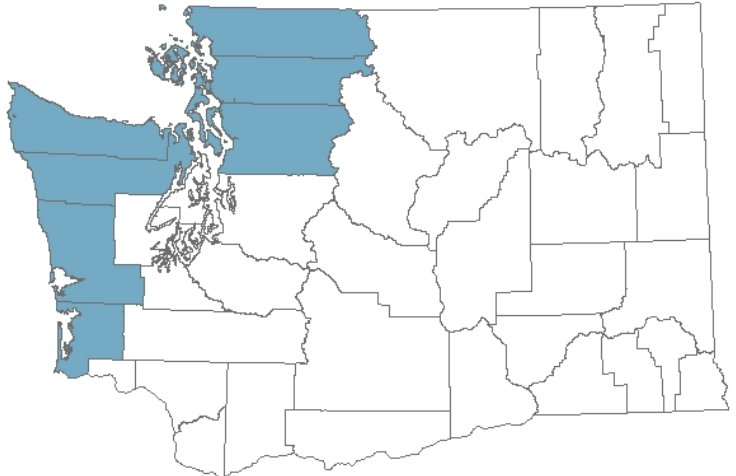
Slender-billed White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis aculeata</i>	118
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Streaked Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>	118
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American White Pelican
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of American White Pelican:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

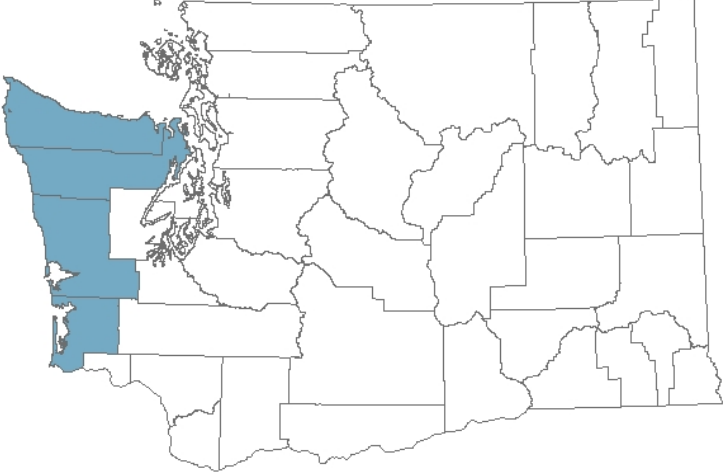
Brandt's Cormorant
Phalacrocorax penicillatus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Brandt's Cormorant</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

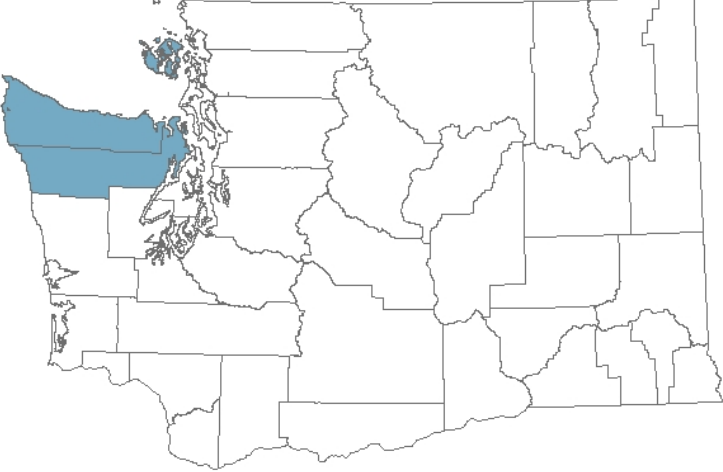
Brown Pelican

Pelecanus occidentalis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations in foraging and resting areas
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Brown Pelican:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Cassin's Auklet


Ptychoramphus aleuticus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Cassin's Auklet:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Clark's Grebe

Aechmophorus clarkii

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Clark's Grebe:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Common Loon

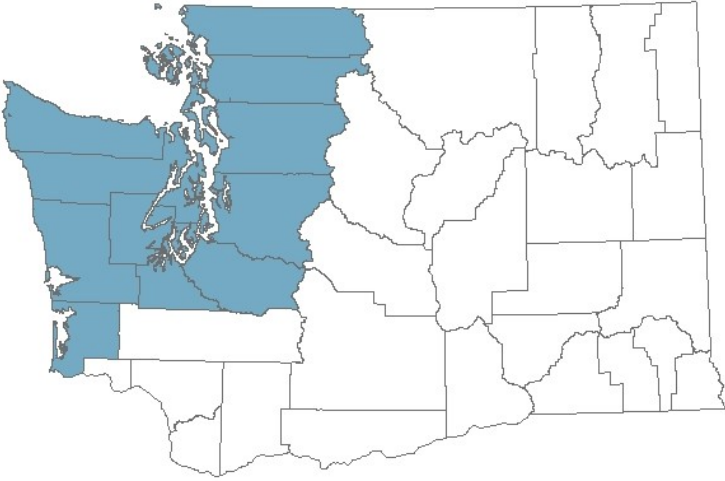
Gavia immer

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Sensitive Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding sites - Migratory stopovers - Regular concentrations
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Common Loon:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Common Loon</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>	

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Common Murre

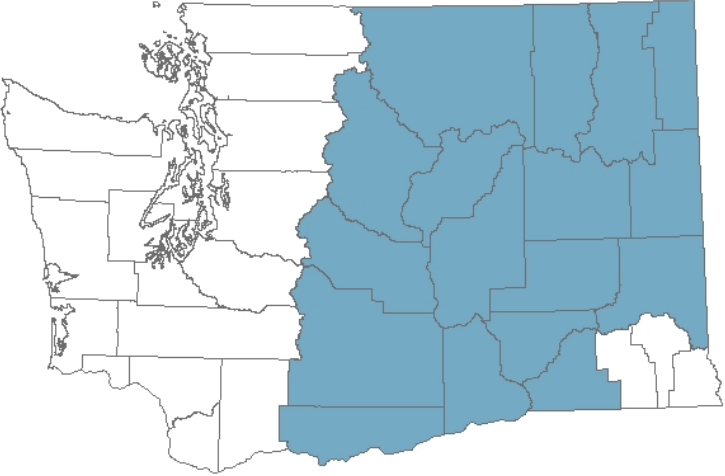
Uria aalge

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Common Murre:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Eastern Washington breeding concentrations of:

Grebes (Podicipedidae)

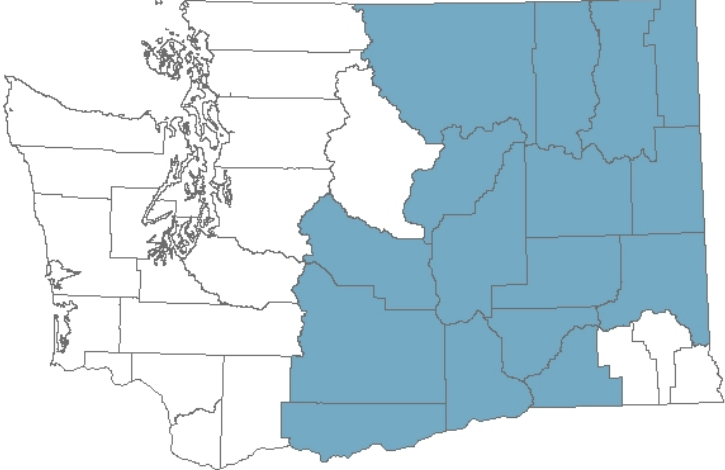
Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas

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Eastern Washington breeding:

Terns (Laridae)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas

Marbled Murrelet

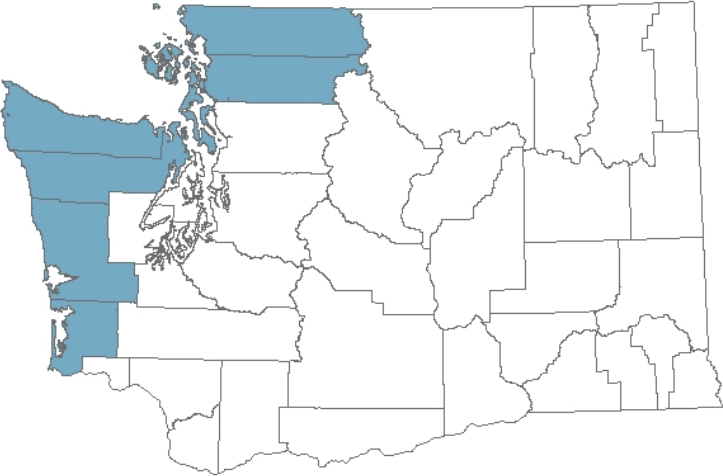
Brachyramphus marmoratus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Threatened Federal Status: Threatened</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any occurrence in suitable habitat
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Marbled Murrelet:</p> <p>Marbled Murrelet Recovery Plan</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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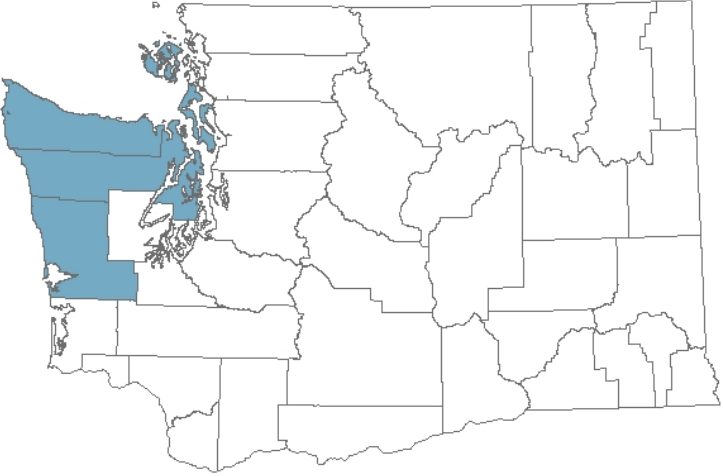
Short-tailed Albatross

Phoebastria albatrus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Endangered</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any occurrence
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Short-tailed Albatross:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

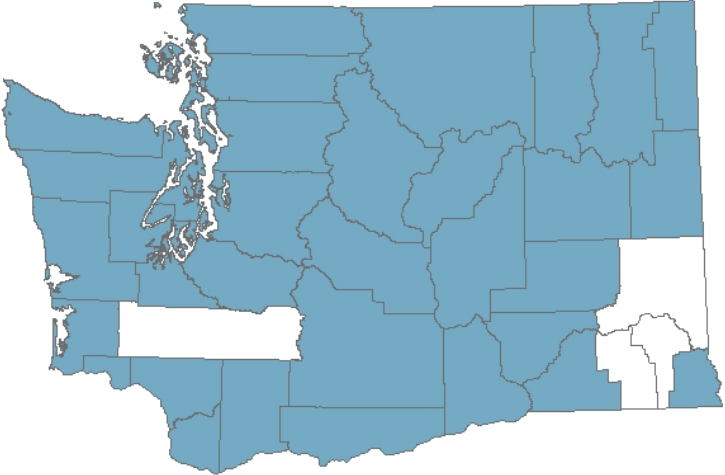
Tufted Puffin

Fratercula cirrhata

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Tufted Puffin:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

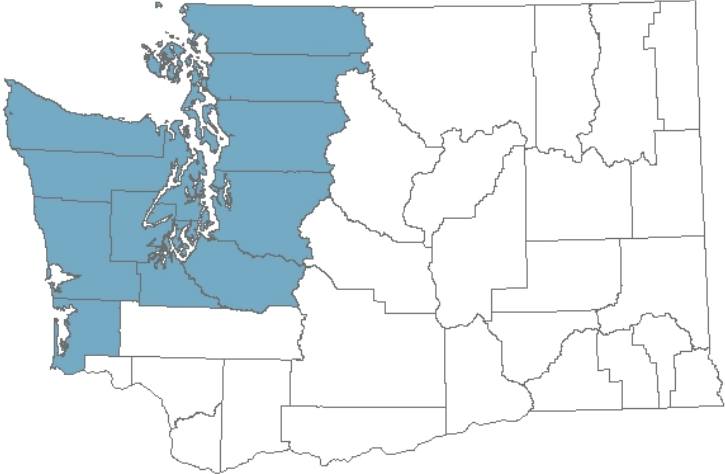
* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Western Grebe
Aechmophorus occidentalis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations - Migratory stopovers - Regular occurrences in winter
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Western Grebe:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Western Washington breeding concentrations of:

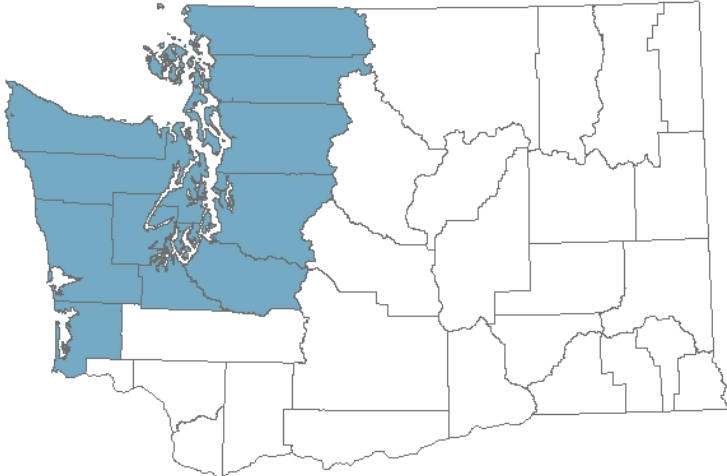
- Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae)
- Storm-petrels (Hydrobatidae)
- Terns (Laridae)
- Alcids (Alcidae)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of:

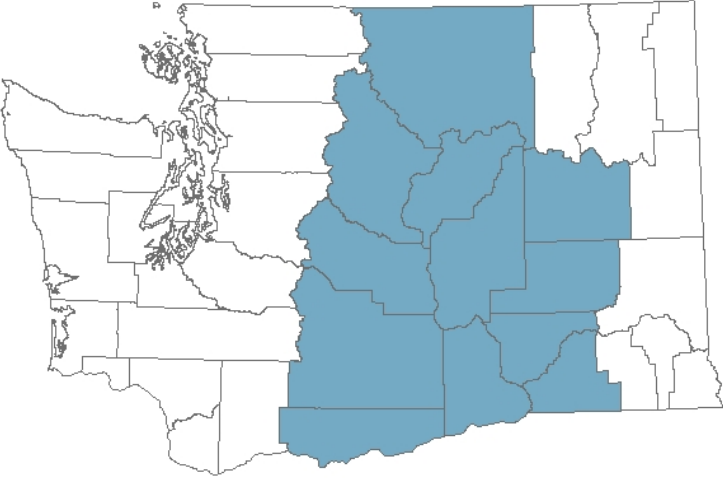
- Loons (Gaviidae)
- Grebes (Podicipedidae)
- Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae)
- Fulmar (Procellariidae)
- Shearwaters (Procellariidae)
- Storm-petrels (Hydrobatidae)
- Alcids (Alcidae)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular concentrations</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

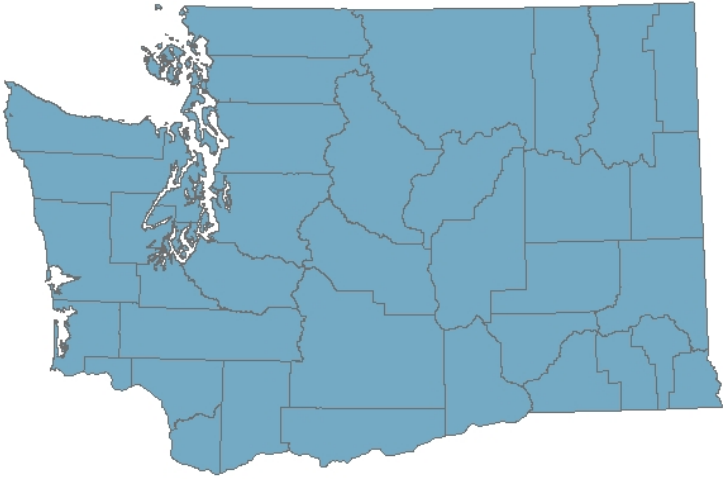
Black-crowned Night-heron

Nycticorax nycticorax

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Breeding Areas</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Black-crowned Night-heron:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

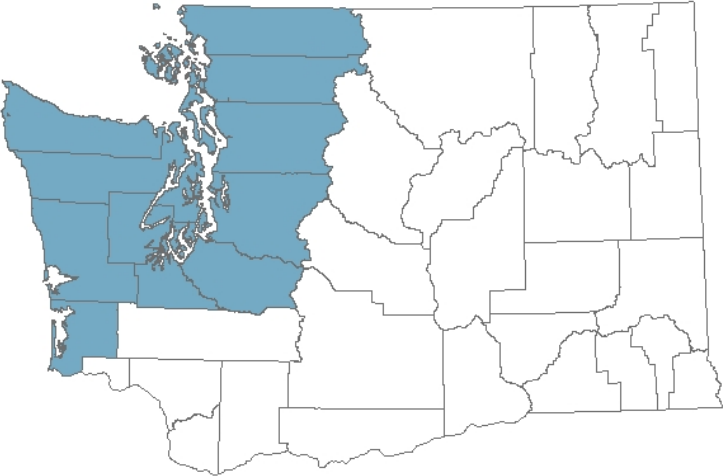
Great Blue Heron

Ardea herodias

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Breeding areas</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Great Blue Heron:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Great Blue Heron</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

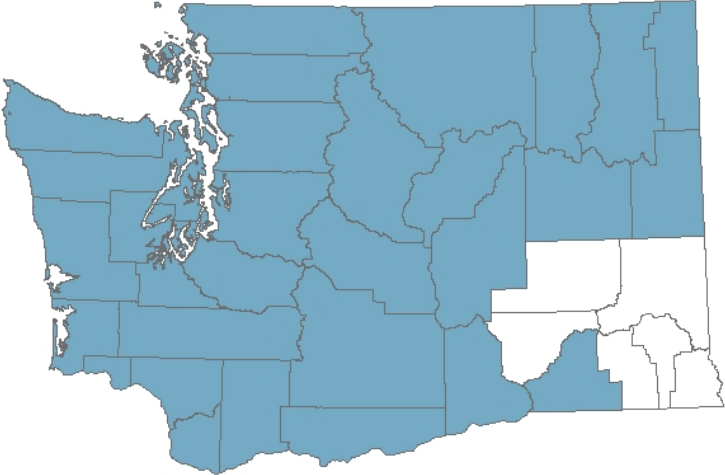
Brant
Branta bernicla

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations in foraging and resting areas - Migratory stopovers
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Brant:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

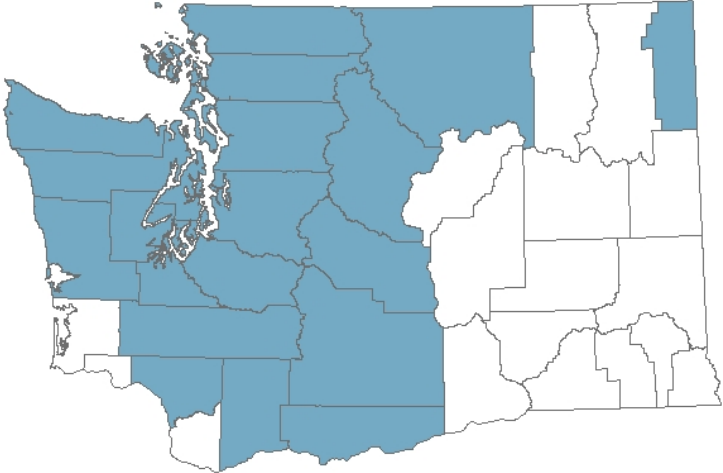
Cavity-nesting Ducks:

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

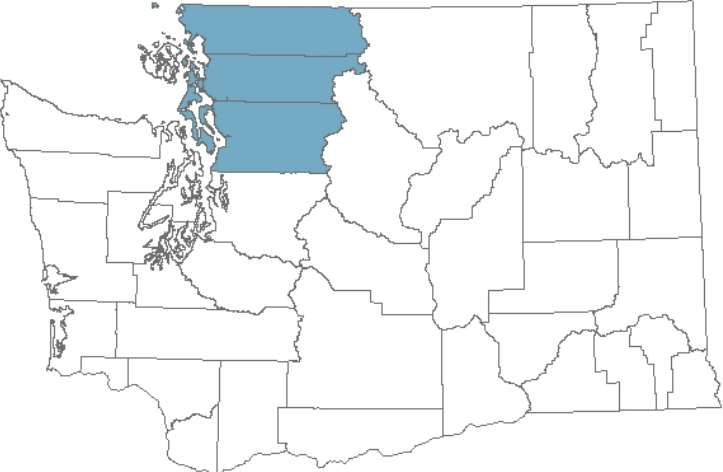
<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Breeding areas</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Cavity-nesting:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Cavity-nesting Ducks</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Harlequin Duck
Histrionicus histrionicus

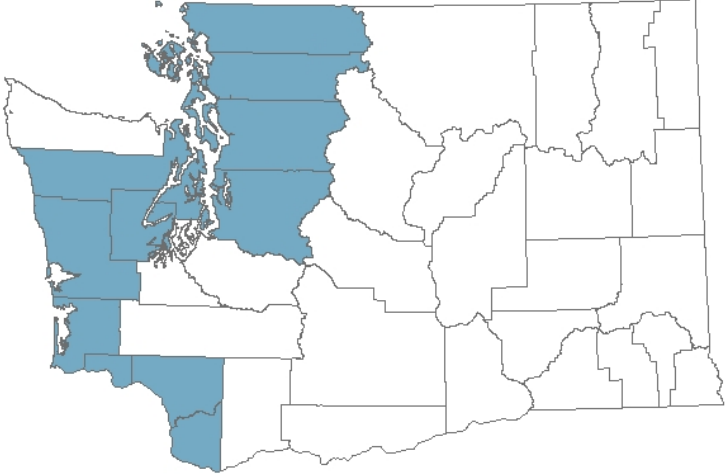
<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations in salt water
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Harlequin Duck:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Snow Goose
Chen caerulescens


<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Snow Goose:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Trumpeter Swan
Cygnus buccinator

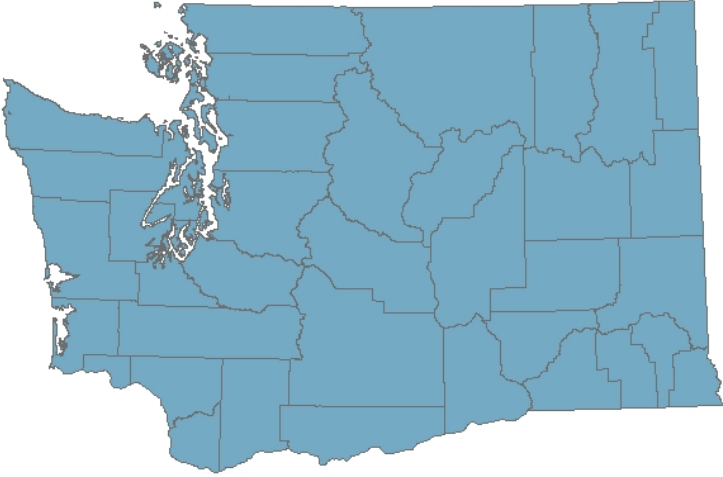
<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular concentrations</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Trumpeter Swan:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Tundra Swan
Cygnus columbianus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular concentration</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Tundra Swan:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

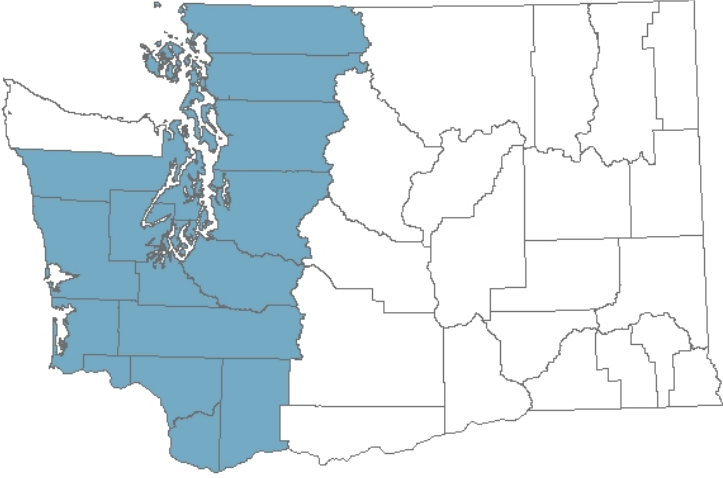
* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Waterfowl concentrations
(Anatidae excluding Canada Geese in urban areas)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant breeding areas - Regular concentrations in winter
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Waterfowl concentrations:</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Canada Geese</p>

Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of:

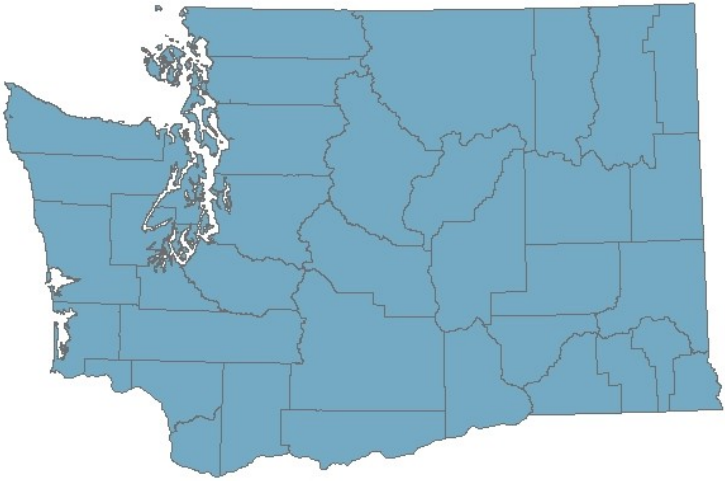
- Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*)
- Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)
- Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Bald Eagle

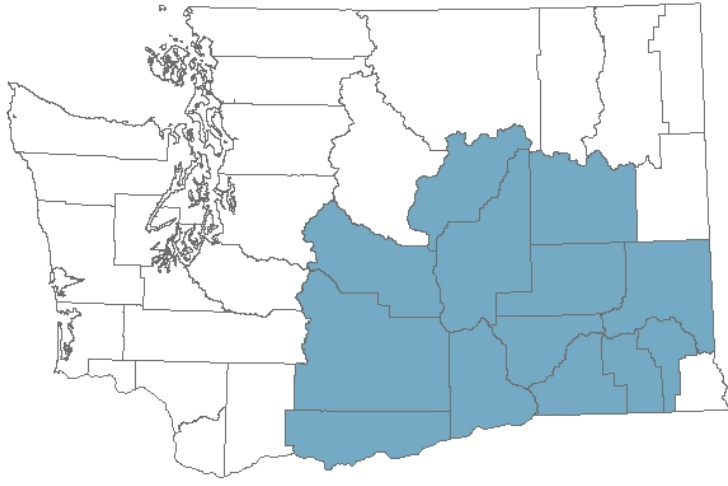
Haliaeetus leucocephalus

Washington Distribution by County* 	State Status: Sensitive Federal Status: Species of Concern
	PHS Species Criteria #1
	Priority Area <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Breeding Areas- Communal Roosts- Regular Concentrations
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Bald Eagle:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>Bald Eagle Management and Protection in Washington State</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>	

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Ferruginous Hawk

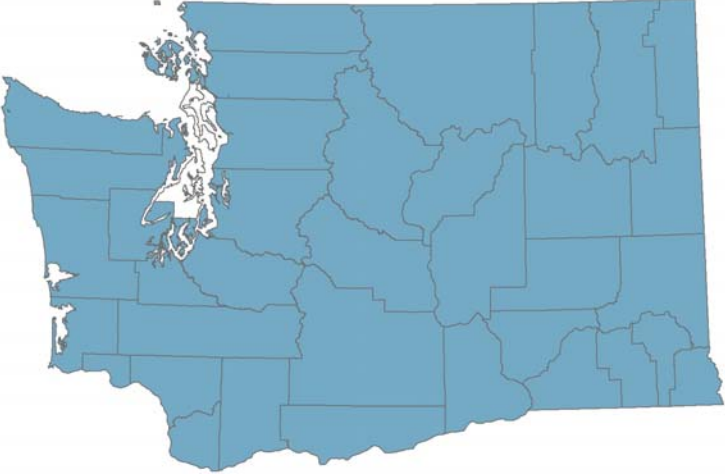
Buteo regalis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Threatened Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Foraging Areas- Breeding areas, including alternate nest sites. If breeding area is not known, approximate with a 7.0 km² (4.35 mi²) area around known nest sites
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Ferruginous Hawk:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Ferruginous Hawk</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>	

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Golden Eagle

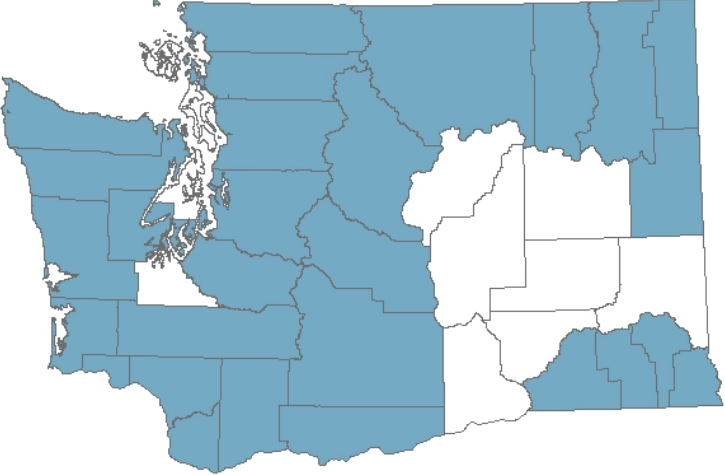
Aquila chrysaetos

Washington Distribution by County* 	State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None
	PHS Species Criteria #1
	Priority Area - Breeding Areas - Foraging Areas
	Online information and guidelines for management of Golden Eagle : Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds NatureServe Species Report

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Northern Goshawk

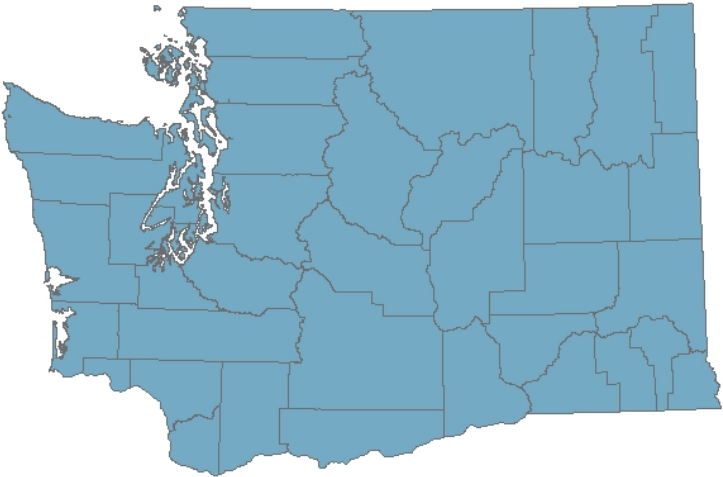
Accipiter gentilis

Washington Distribution by County* 	State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern
	PHS Species Criteria #1
	Priority Area - Breeding areas, including alternate nest sites, post-fledging foraging areas
	Online information and guidelines for management of Northern Goshawk: Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds NatureServe Species Report

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

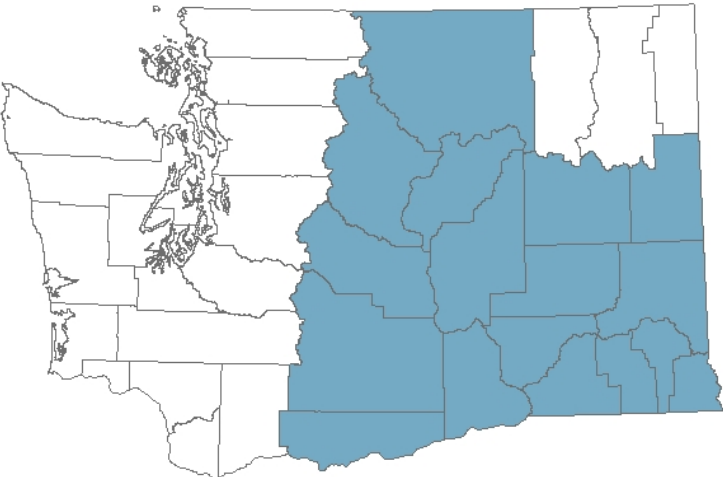
Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Sensitive Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular occurrences
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Peregrine Falcon:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Peregrine Falcon</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

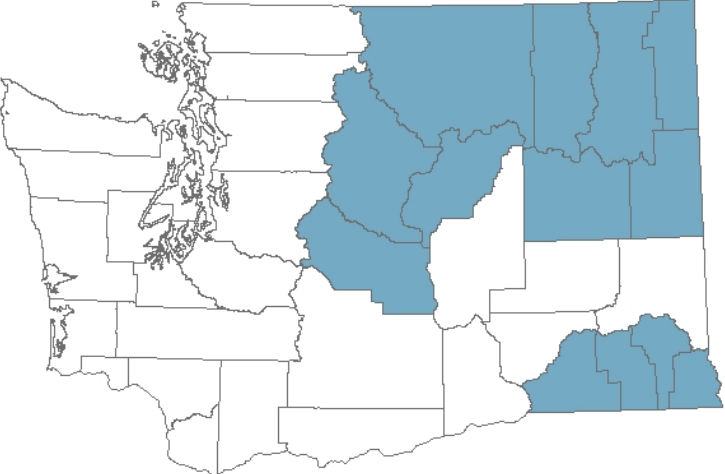
Prairie Falcon

Falco mexicanus

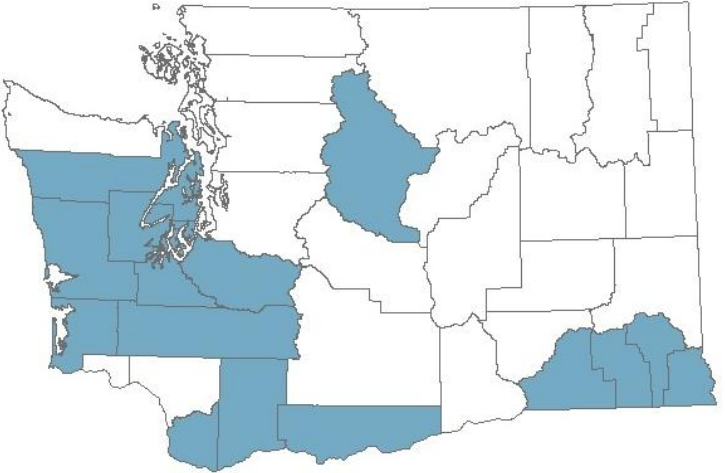
<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding Areas
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Prairie Falcon:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Dusky Grouse (formerly Blue Grouse)
Dendragapus obscurus


<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentration
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Dusky Grouse:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Mountain Quail
Oreortyx pictus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any occurrence
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Mountain Quail:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

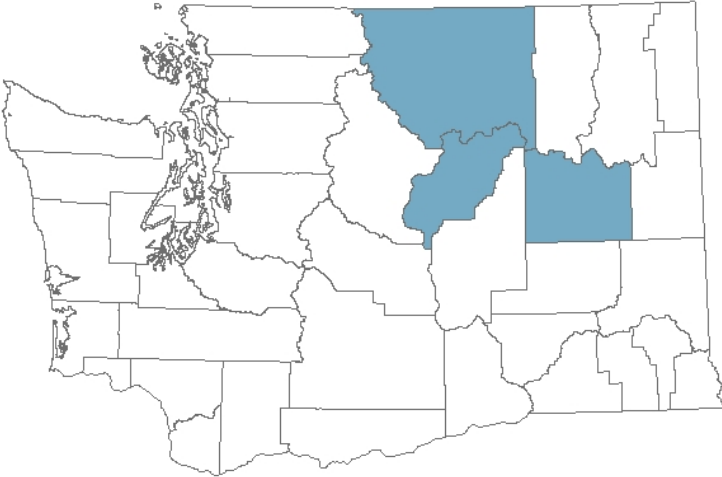
* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Greater Sage-grouse
Centrocercus urophasianus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Threatened Federal Status: Candidate</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Leks - Regular concentration
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Greater Sage-grouse:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>Greater Sage-grouse Recovery Plan</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

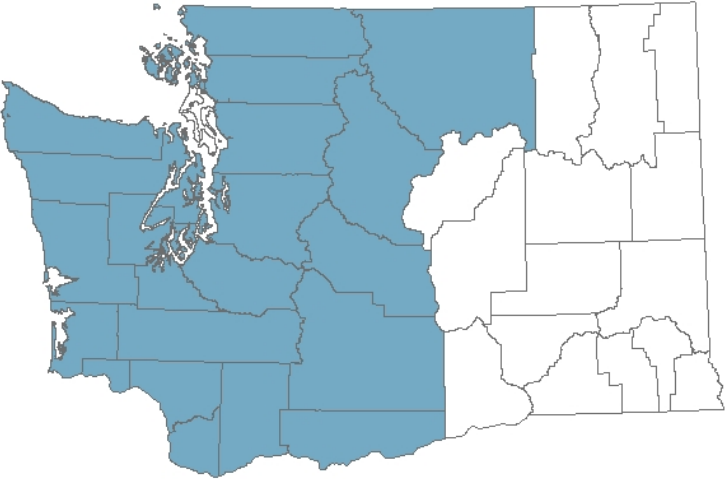
* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Sharp-tailed Grouse
Tympanuchus phasianellus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Threatened Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Leks - Regular concentration - Critical wintering habitat (riparian zones)
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Sharp-tailed Grouse:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

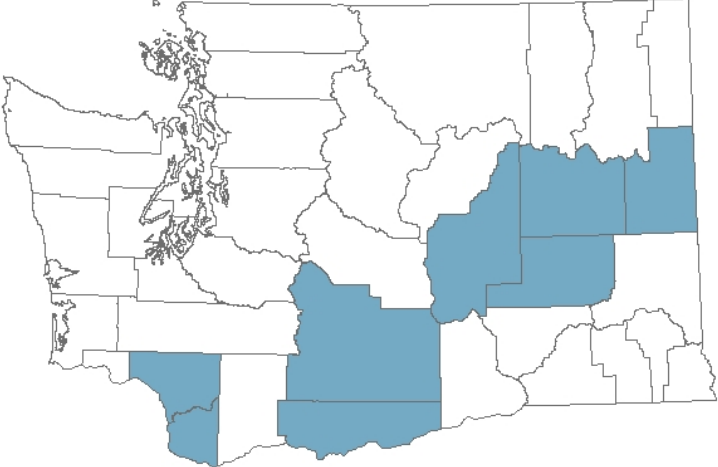
Sooty Grouse (formerly Blue Grouse)
Dendragapus fuliginosus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentration
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Sooty Grouse:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Sandhill Crane


Grus canadensis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Breeding Areas- Regular Concentrations- Migration Staging Areas
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Sandhill Crane:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Sandhill Crane</p> <p>Sandhill Crane Recovery Plan</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>	

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Eastern Washington breeding occurrences of:

- Phalaropes (Scolopacidae)
- Stilts (Recurvirostridae)
- Avocets (Recurvirostridae)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Breeding areas</p>
	<p>Relevant guidelines for management of Shorebirds available online</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p>

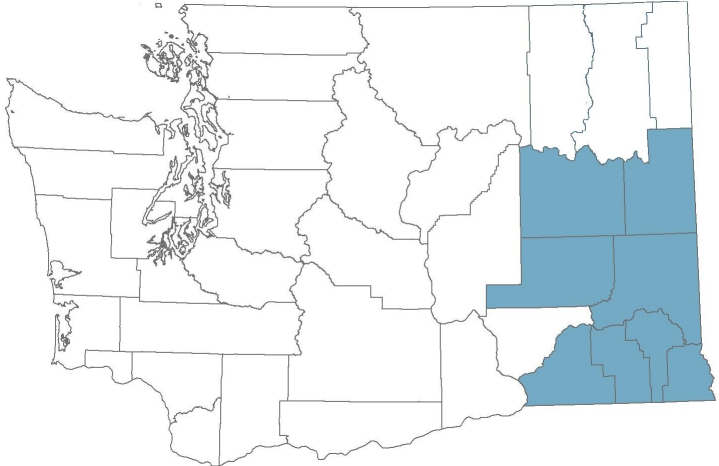
Snowy Plover

Charadrius nivosus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Threatened</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Breeding areas</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Shorebirds:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

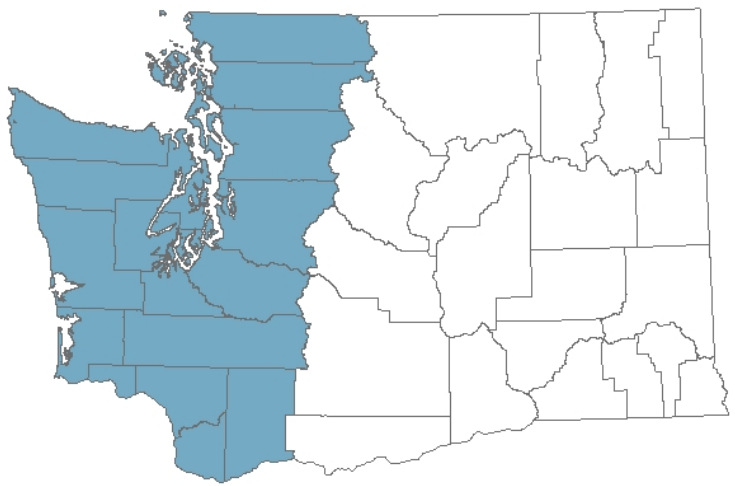
* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Upland Sandpiper
Bartramia longicauda

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Upland Sandpiper:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of:


- Charadriidae
- Scolopacidae
- Phalaropodidae

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular concentrations</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Shorebirds:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Birds</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Band-tailed Pigeon


Columba fasciata

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations - Occupied mineral sites
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Band-tailed Pigeon:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

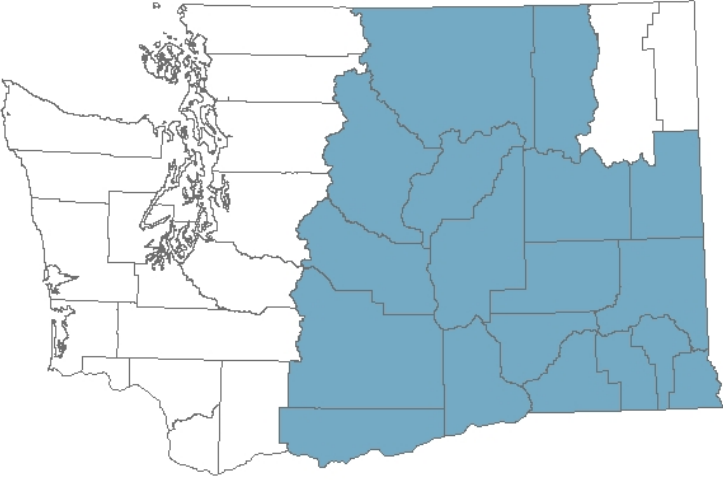
Coccyzus americanus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Candidate</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Yellow-billed Cuckoo: NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Burrowing Owl

Athene cunicularia

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Breeding areas- Foraging areas- Regular concentrations

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

[Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds](#)

[Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Burrowing Owl](#)

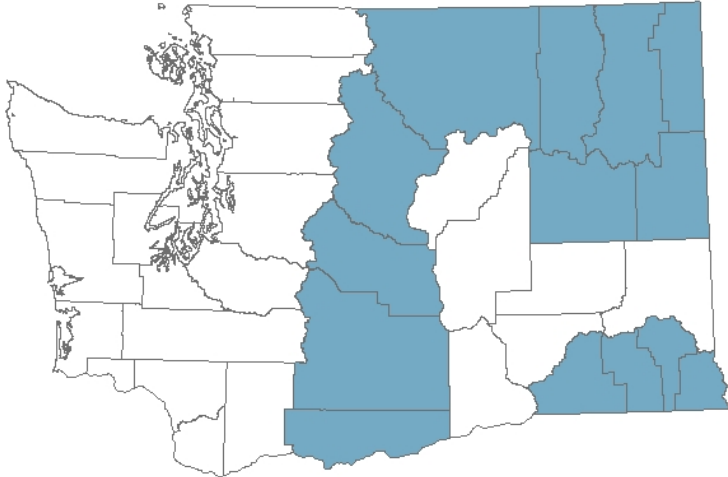
[WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Owls](#)

[NatureServe Species Report](#)

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Flammulated Owl

Otus flammeolus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding sites - Regular occurrences
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Flammulated Owl:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Owls</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>


* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Spotted Owl
Strix occidentalis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Threatened</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Spotted Owl:</p> <p>Spotted Owl Recovery Plan</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Owls</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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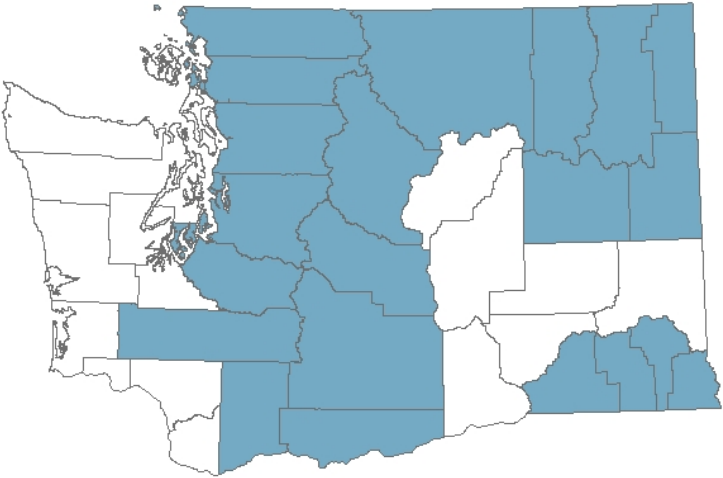
Vaux's Swift
Chaetura vauxi

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Communal roosts
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Vaux's Swift:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds</p> <p>Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Vaux's Swift</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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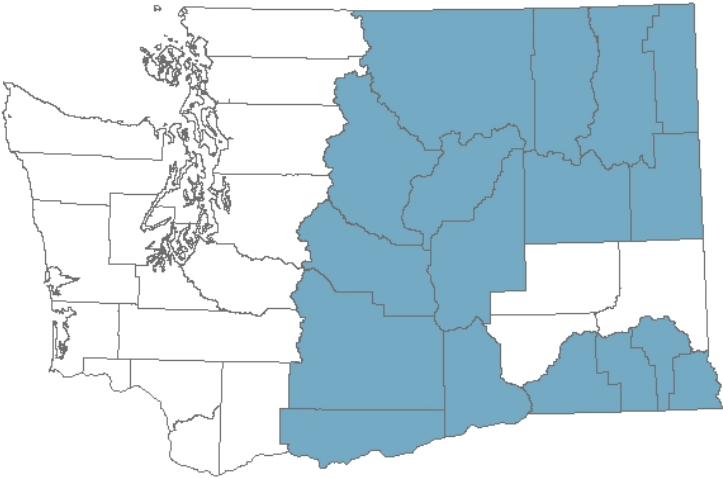
Black-backed Woodpecker

Picoides arcticus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular occurrences
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Black-backed Woodpecker:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Lewis' Woodpecker

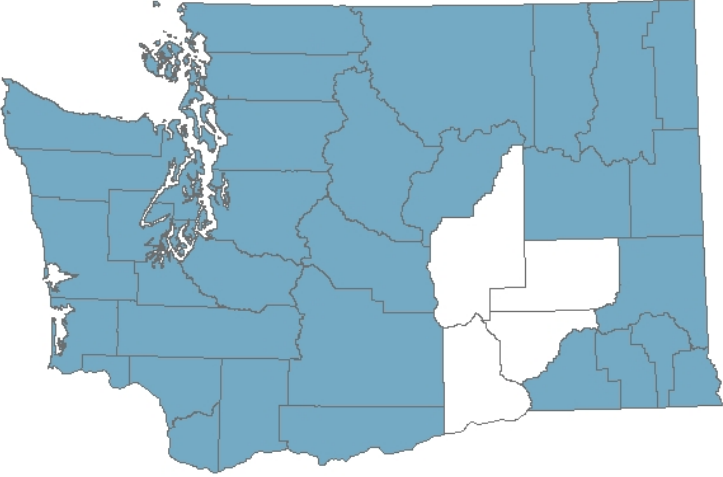
Melanerpes lewis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Lewis' Woodpecker:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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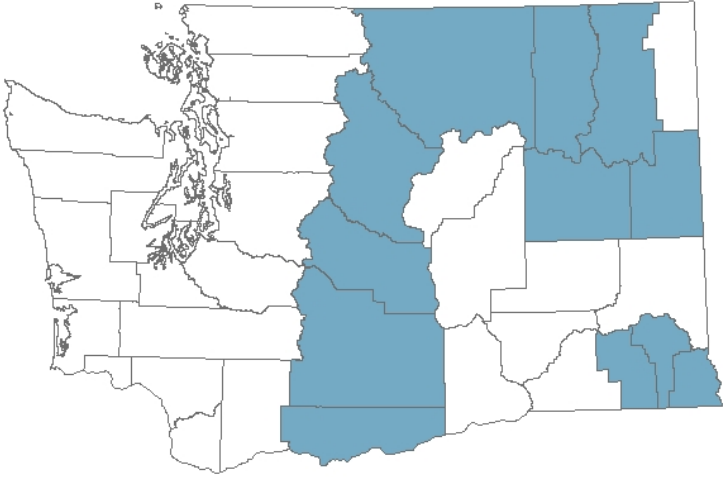
Pileated Woodpecker

Dryocopus pileatus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Pileated Woodpecker:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds</p> <p>Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Pileated Woodpecker</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

White-headed Woodpecker

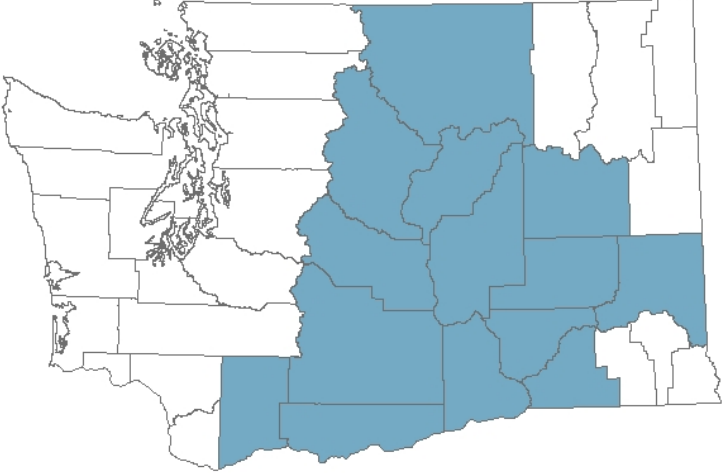
Picoides albolarvatus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding sites - Regular occurrences
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of White-headed Woodpecker:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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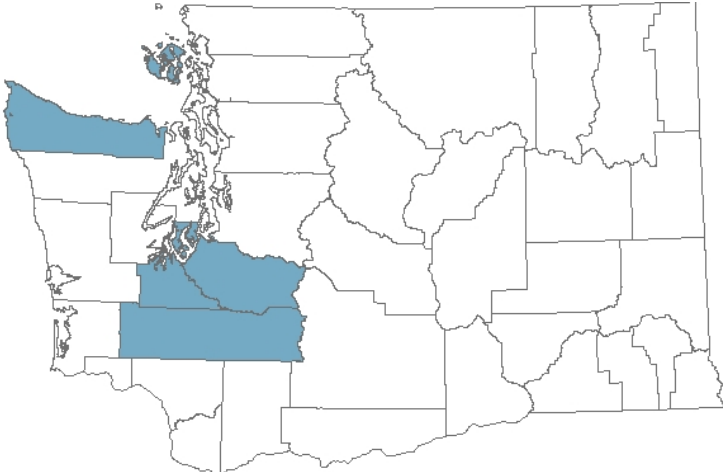
Loggerhead Shrike

Lanius ludovicianus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p> <hr/> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p> <hr/> <p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations - Regular occurrences in breeding areas <hr/> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Loggerhead Shrike:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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Oregon Vesper Sparrow


Pooecetes gramineus affinis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p> <hr/> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p> <hr/> <p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any occurrence <hr/> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Oregon Vesper Sparrow:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>
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Purple Martin

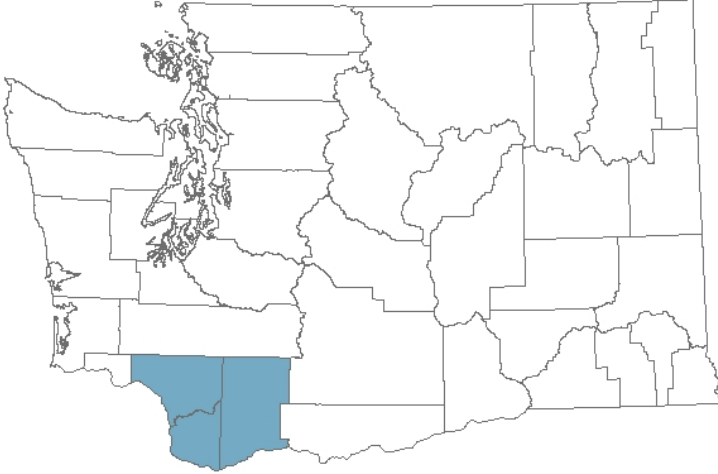
Progne subis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas including used artificial nest features - Feeding areas
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Purple Martin:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds</p> <p>Single Page PHS Management Recommendations: Purple Martin</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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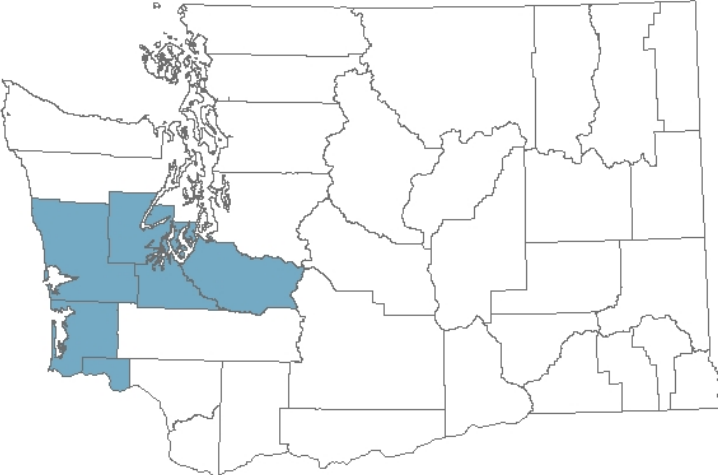
Slender-billed White-breasted Nuthatch

Sitta carolinensis aculeata

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Slender-billed White-breasted Nuthatch:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Streaked Horned Lark

Eremophila alpestris strigata

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Threatened</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Streaked Horned Lark:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p> <p>Managing Agricultural Land to Benefit Streaked Horned Lark: A Guide for Landowners and Land Managers</p>

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Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	146

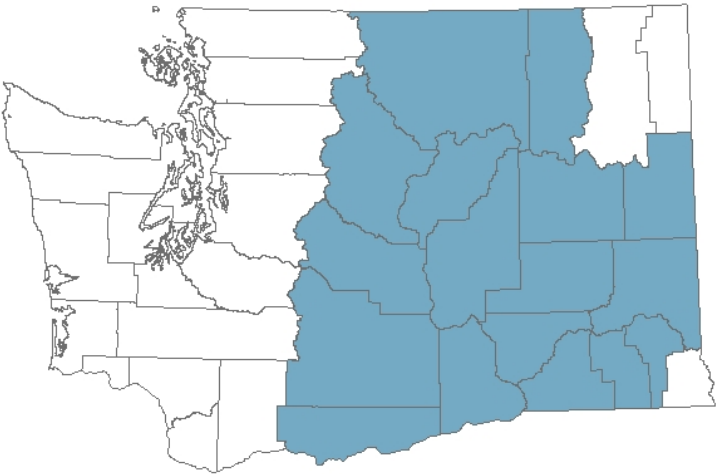
Merriam's Shrew

Sorex merriami

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Merriam's Shrew:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume V: Mammals</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Preble's Shrew

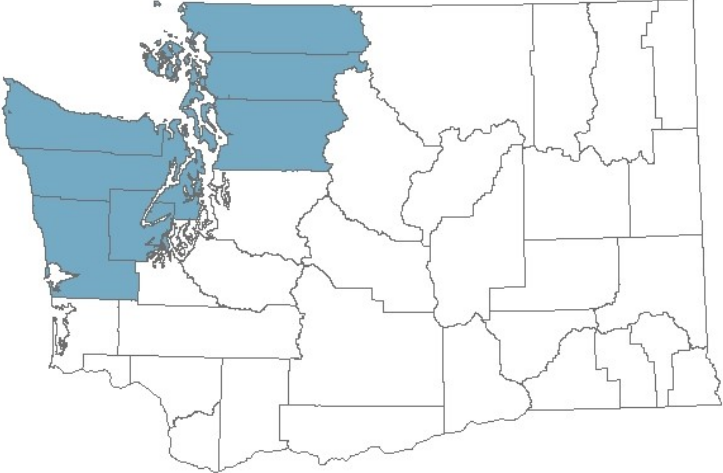
Sorex preblei

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Preble's Shrew:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Keen's Long-eared Bat (formerly Keen's Myotis)

Myotis evotis keenii (formerly *Myotis keenii*)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Keen's Long-eared Bat:</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Bats</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Roosting concentrations of:

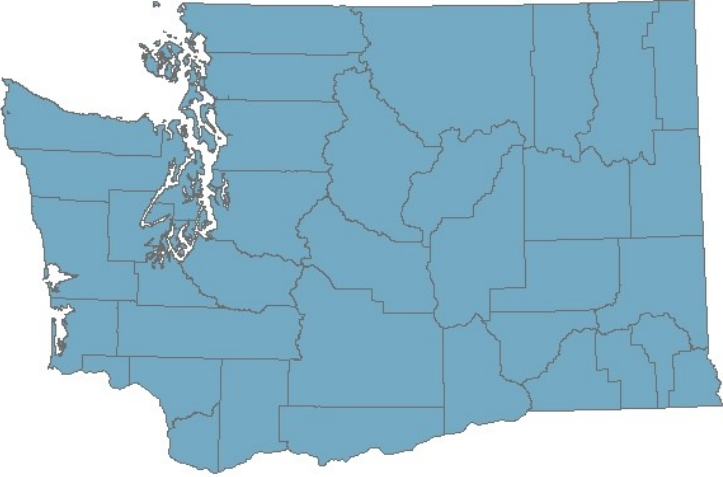
Big-brown Bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), Myotis bats (*Myotis* spp.), Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular concentrations in naturally occurring breeding areas and other communal roosts</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Roosting Bat Concentrations:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Mammals</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Bats</p>

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Townsend's Big-eared Bat


Corynorhinus townsendii

Washington Distribution by County* 	State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern
	PHS Species Criteria #1, #2
	Priority Area - Any occurrence
	Online information and guidelines for management of Townsend's Big-eared Bat: Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume V: Mammals WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Bats NatureServe Species Report

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Black-tailed Jackrabbit

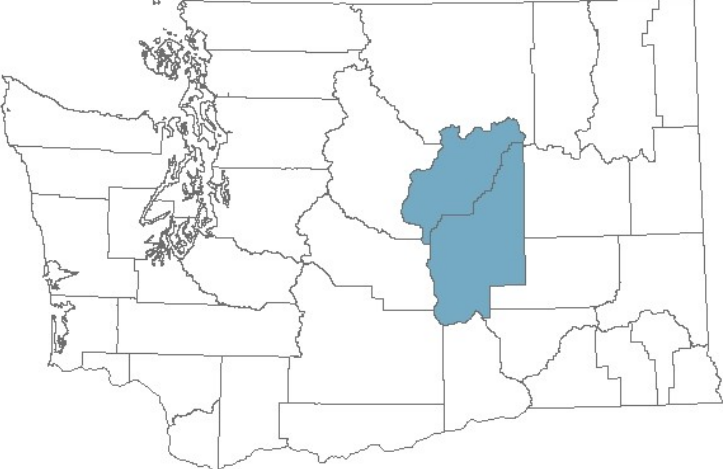
Lepus californicus

Washington Distribution by County* 	State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None
	PHS Species Criteria #1, #3
	Priority Area - Regular concentrations
	Online information and guidelines for management of Black-tailed Jackrabbit: WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Rabbits NatureServe Species Report

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Pygmy Rabbit


Brachylagus idahoensis

Washington Distribution by County* 	State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Endangered
PHS Species Criteria #1	Priority Area - Any occurrence
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Pygmy Rabbit:</p> <p>WDFW Pygmy Rabbit Recovery Plan</p> <p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Pygmy Rabbit Recovery Plan</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Rabbits</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>	

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White-tailed Jackrabbit


Lepus townsendii

Washington Distribution by County* 	State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None
	PHS Species Criteria #1, #3
	Priority Area - Regular concentrations
	Online information and guidelines for management of White-tailed Jackrabbit: WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Rabbits NatureServe Species Report

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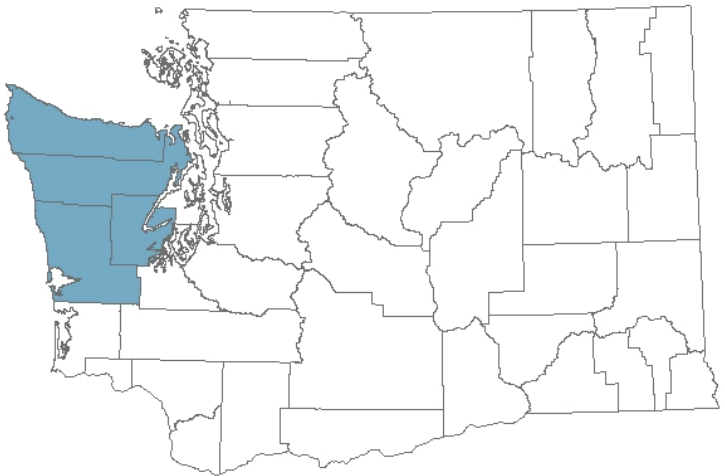
Gray-tailed Vole

Microtus canicaudus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Gray-tailed Vole:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Olympic Marmot

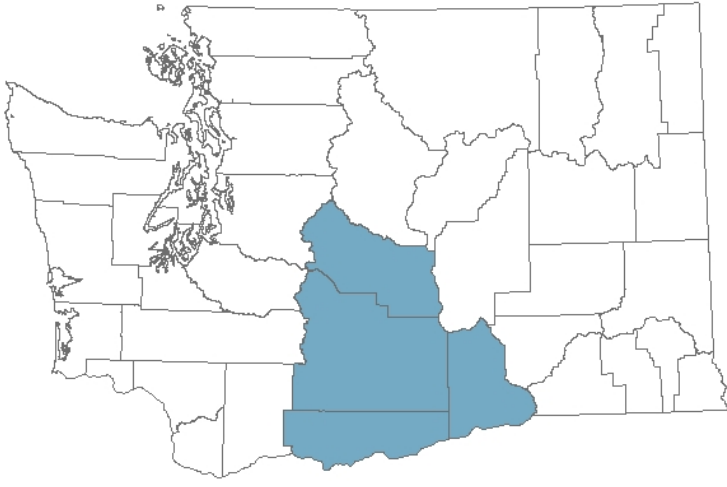
Marmota olympus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Olympic Marmot:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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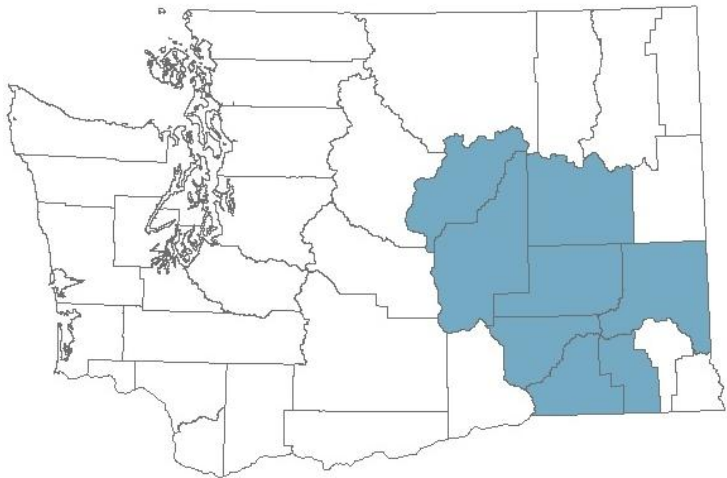
Townsend's Ground Squirrel

Urocitellus townsendii (formerly *Spermophilus townsendii*)

<p>Washington Distribution by County</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Occurrence - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Townsend's Ground Squirrel:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Washington Ground Squirrel


Urocitellus washingtoni (formerly *Spermophilus washingtoni*)

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Candidate</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Washington Ground Squirrel:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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Western Gray Squirrel

Sciurus griseus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Threatened Federal Status: Species of Concern</p> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p> <p>Online information and guidelines for management of Western Gray Squirrel: Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume V: Mammals NatureServe Species Report</p>
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Western Pocket Gopher

Thomomys mazama

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Threatened Federal Status: Threatened - <i>glacialis, pugetensis, tumuli, yelmensis</i> subspecies Species of Concern - <i>couchi louiei, melanops</i> subspecies</p> <p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p> <p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Western Pocket Gopher WDFW Living with Wildlife series: Western Pocket Gopher NatureServe Species Report</p>	

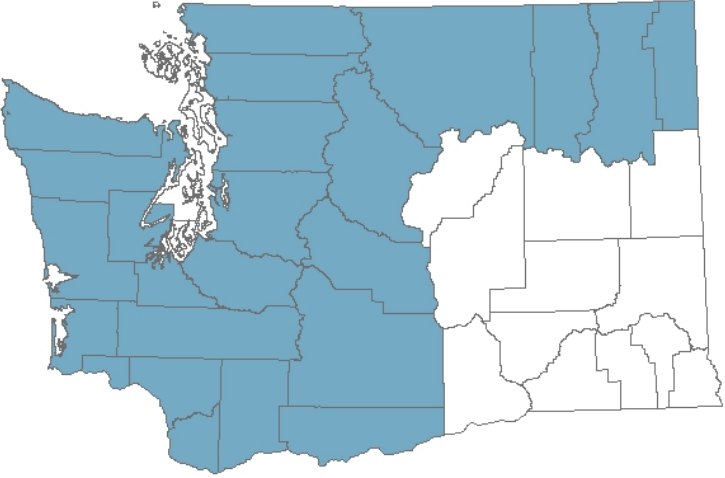
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Cascade Red Fox
Vulpes vulpes cascadensis


<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any Occurrence</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Fisher
Martes pennanti

<p>Washington Distribution by County ¹</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Candidate</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Fisher:</p> <p>Fisher Recovery Plan</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Gray Wolf
Canis lupus

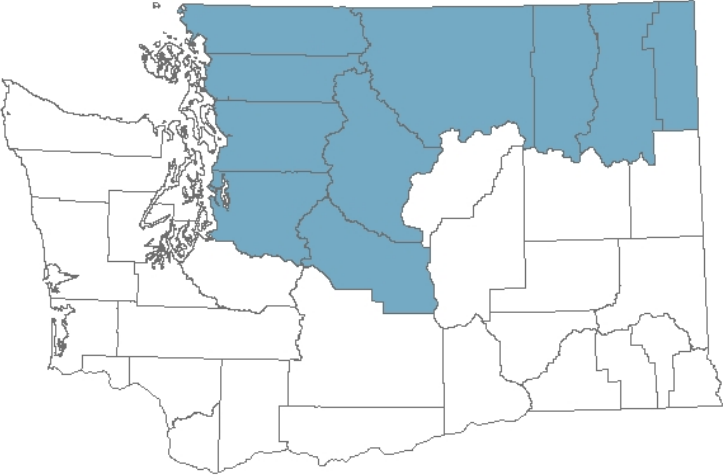
<p>Washington Distribution by County ²</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Endangered</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Gray Wolf:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

¹ Distribution map shows the counties where this species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where it is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

² This map illustrates counties that contain at least some portion of the core territory of a documented and verified wolf pack.


Grizzly Bear

Ursus arctos

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Threatened</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Grizzly Bear:</p> <p>Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Lynx

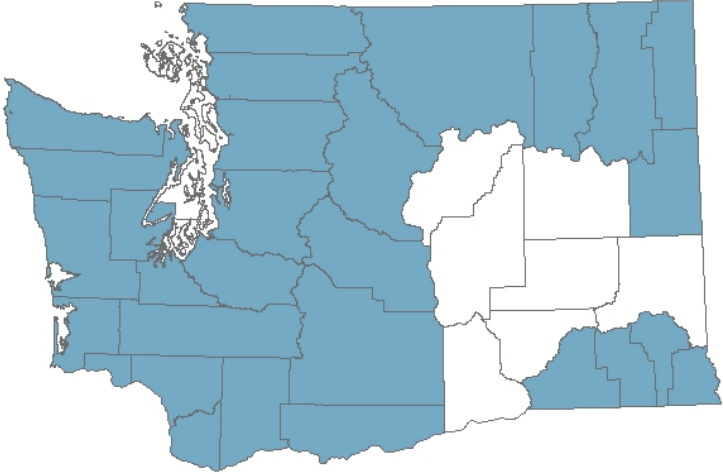
Lynx canadensis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Threatened Federal Status: Threatened</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Lynx:</p> <p>Lynx Recovery Plan</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Marten

Martes americana

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Regular occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Marten:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Wolverine

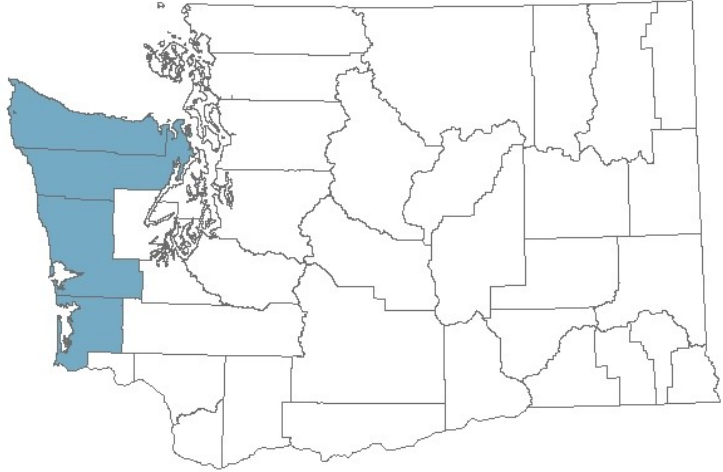
Gulo gulo

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: Candidate</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <p>- Any occurrence</p>
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Wolverine:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

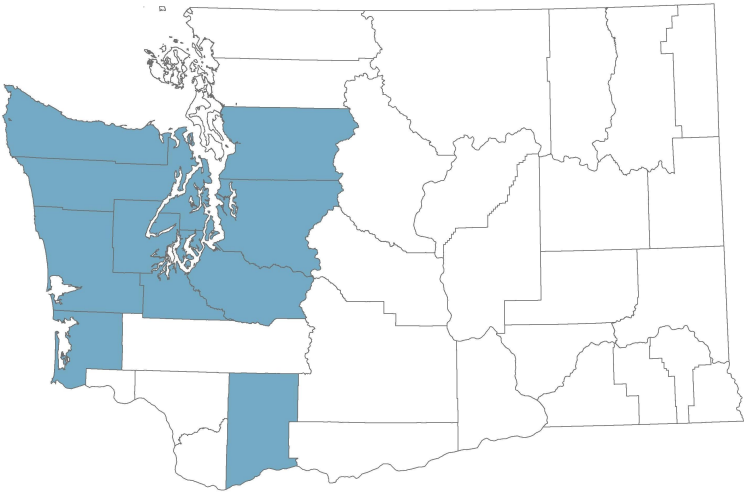
Blue Whale

Balaenoptera musculus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Endangered</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations in foraging areas and in migration routes
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Blue Whale:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

California Sea Lion


Zalophus californianus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haulout areas
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of California Sea Lion:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Dall's Porpoise

Phocoenoides dalli

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations in foraging areas and in migration routes
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Dall's Porpoise:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Gray Whale


Eschrichtius robustus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Sensitive Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any occurrence
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Gray Whale:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

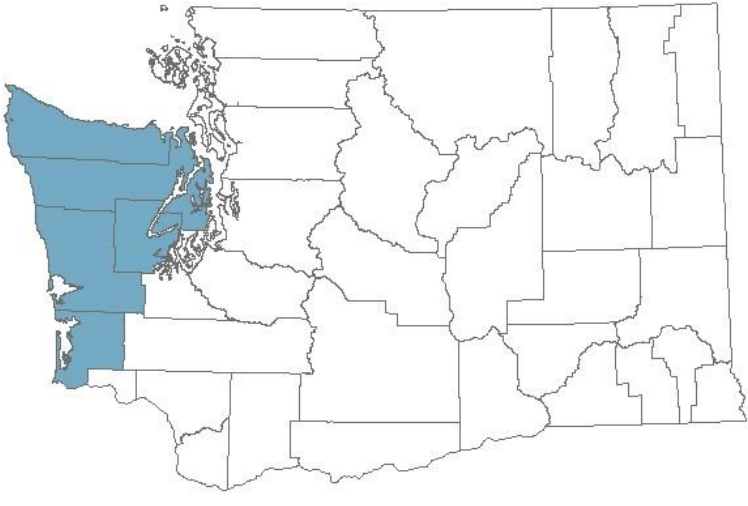
Harbor Seal

Phoca vitulina

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haulout areas
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Harbor Seal:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Humpback Whale


Megaptera novaeangliae

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Endangered</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations in foraging areas and in migration routes
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Humpback Whale:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Killer Whale (Orca)

Orcinus orca

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Endangered</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations in foraging areas and in migration routes
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Killer Whale:</p> <p>Killer Whale Recovery Plan</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>


Pacific Harbor Porpoise

Phocoena phocoena

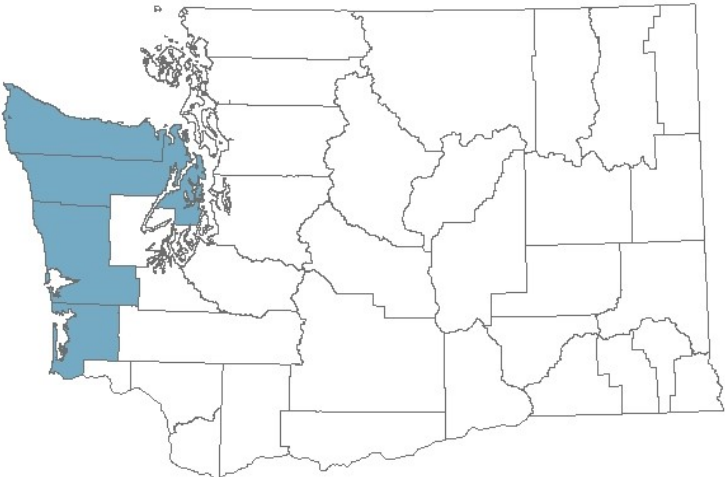
<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Candidate Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations in foraging areas and in migration routes
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Pacific Harbor Porpoise:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Sea Otter
Enhydra lutris

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Sea Otter:</p> <p>Sea Otter Recovery Plan</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

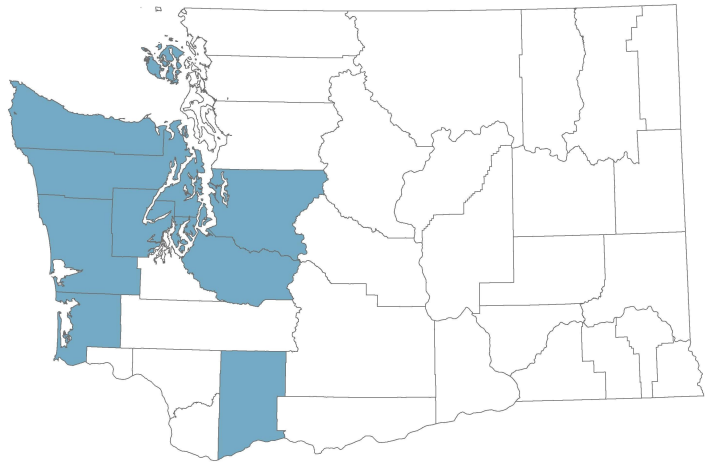
Sperm Whale
Physeter macrocephalus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Endangered</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations in foraging areas and in migration routes
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Sperm Whale:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

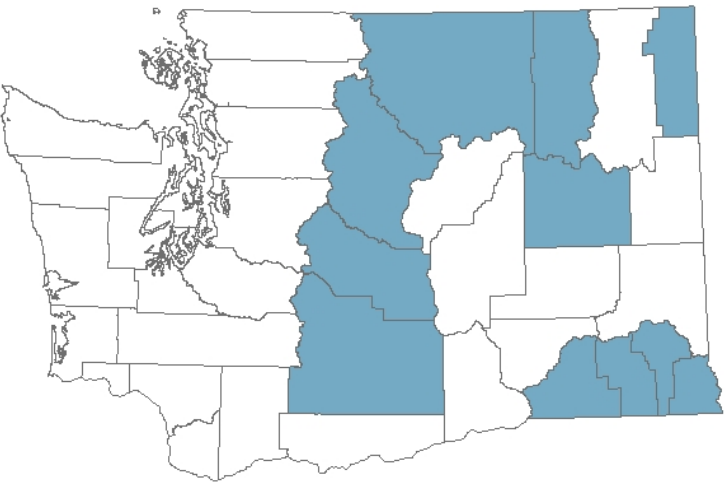
Steller (Northern) Sea Lion

Eumetopias jubatus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Threatened Federal Status: Species of Concern</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1, #2</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haulout areas
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Steller (Northern) Sea Lion:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>


Bighorn Sheep

Ovis canadensis

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Bighorn Sheep:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Columbian Black-tailed Deer
Odocoileus hemionus columbianus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations - Migration corridors
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Columbian Black-tailed Deer:</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Deer</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Columbian White-tailed Deer

Odocoileus virginianus leucurus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Endangered</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations

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

[Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume V: Mammals](#)

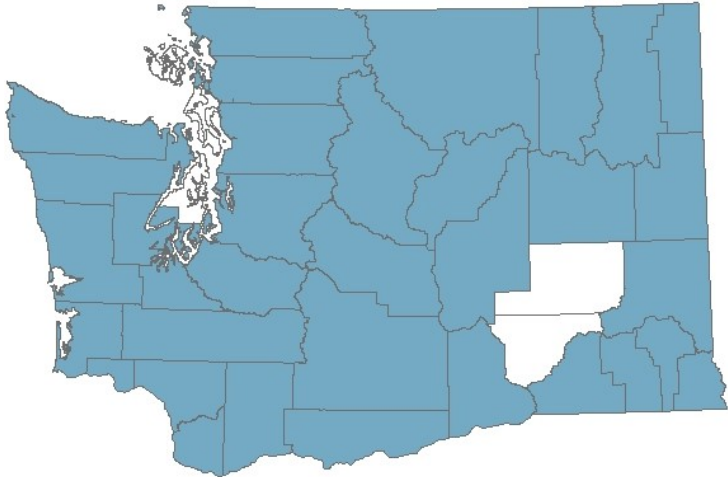
[Columbian White-tailed Deer Recovery Plan](#)

[WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Deer](#)


[NatureServe Species Report](#)

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Elk
Cervus elaphus


<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calving areas - Migration corridors - Regular concentrations in winter and in foraging areas along coastal waters
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Elk:</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Elk</p> <p>Elk Herd Plans</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Moose
Alces alces


<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Moose:</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Moose</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Mountain Goat
Oreamnos americanus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Regular concentrations
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Mountain Goat:</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>


Northwest White-tailed Deer
Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migration corridors - Regular concentrations in winter
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Northwest White-tailed Deer:</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Deer</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.


Rocky Mountain Mule Deer

Odocoileus hemionus hemionus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: None Federal Status: None</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding areas - Migration corridors - Regular concentrations in winter
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Rocky Mountain Mule Deer:</p> <p>WDFW's Living with Wildlife series: Deer</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

Woodland Caribou

Rangifer tarandus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Endangered Federal Status: Endangered</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#1</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any occurrence
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Woodland Caribou:</p> <p>Woodland Caribou Recovery Plan</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>


* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Non-native Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page
Manila Clam	<i>Tapes philippinarum</i>	147
Pacific Oyster	<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>	148
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	149
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	149
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	150


Manila Clam

Tapes philippinarum


<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Non-native species</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular occurrences

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Pacific Oyster
Crassostrea gigas

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Non-native species</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations

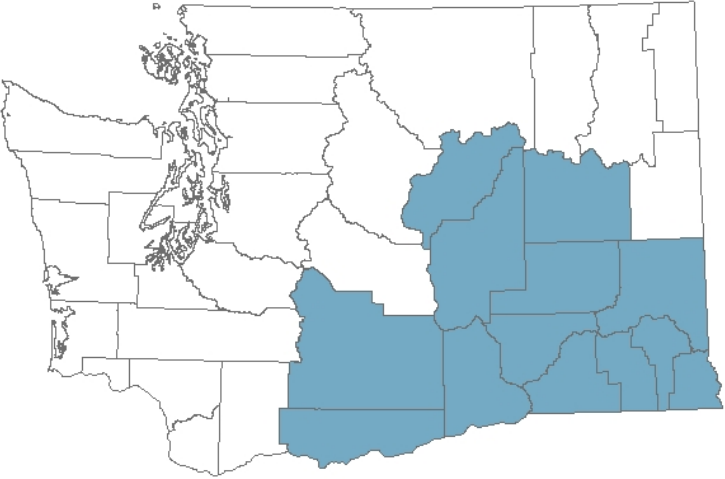
Chukar
Alectoris chukar

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Non-native species</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations in WDFW primary management zones for chukar
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Chukar:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

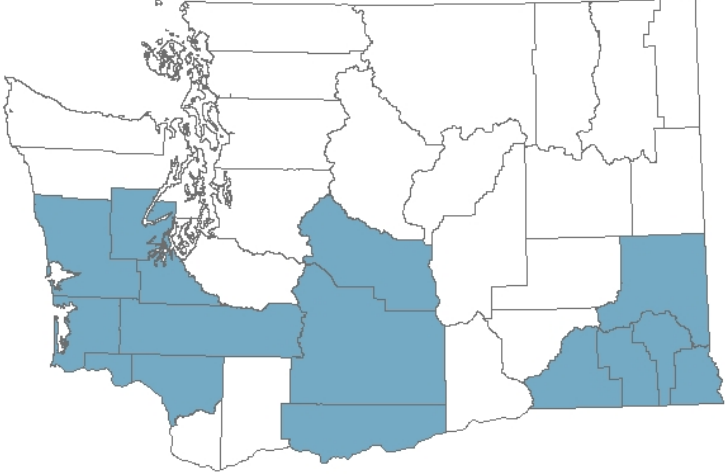
Ring-necked Pheasant

Phasianus colchicus

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Non-native species</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Self-sustaining birds observed in regular concentrations in WDFW's eastern Washington primary management zone for pheasant
<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Ring-necked Pheasant:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>	

* Distribution maps show the counties where a species is known to occur in one of its [priority areas](#), as well as the counties where a species is likely to occur in one of its priority areas due to the presence of suitable habitat. Counties that are part of the recovery area for Threatened and Endangered species are also shown as part of a species distribution. Occurrences of a species in other counties are possible as new information becomes available, and maps will be updated as necessary at the beginning of each calendar year. The date shown in the footer identifies when the last update was made to maps found on this page.

Wild Turkey
Meleagris gallopavo

<p>Washington Distribution by County*</p> 	<p>State Status: Non-native species</p>
	<p>PHS Species Criteria</p> <p>#3</p>
	<p>Priority Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular concentrations and roosts in WDFW's primary management zones for wild turkey
	<p>Online information and guidelines for management of Wild Turkey:</p> <p>Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species Volume IV: Birds</p> <p>NatureServe Species Report</p>

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PRIORITY HABITATS

Terrestrial Habitats

Priority Habitat	Page
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Eastside Steppe	154
Herbaceous Balds	155
Inland Dunes	156
Juniper Savannah	158
Old Growth - Mature Forest	159
Oregon White Oak Woodlands	160
Riparian	161
Shrub-steppe	162
Westside Prairie	163

Aspen Stands

Priority Area Description

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

Washington Distribution by County*



Biodiversity Areas and Corridors *

Priority Area Description

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

1. Biodiversity areas

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

OR

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

2. Corridors

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

Washington Distribution by County



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

[Landscape Planning for Washington's Wildlife: Managing for Biodiversity in Developing Areas](#)

* All areas in the PHS Database mapped Urban Natural Open Space (UNOS) and Rural Natural Open Space (RNOS) will be reevaluated. This reevaluation will occur during upcoming PHS mapping sessions. Some areas mapped UNOS and RNOS will be reassigned to Biodiversity Areas and Corridors or to other existing priority habitat types. Areas mapped UNOS and RNOS that do not fit the priority area description of an existing priority habitat type will be removed from the PHS database by no later than August 2010.

Eastside Steppe

Priority Area Description

Nonforested vegetation type dominated by broadleaf herbaceous flora (i.e., forbs), perennial bunchgrasses, or a combination of both. Bluebunch Wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) is often the prevailing cover component along with Idaho Fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), Sandberg Bluegrass (*Poa secunda*), Rough Fescue (*F. campestris*), or needlegrass (*Achnatherum* spp.). Steppe plant communities in drier sites typically have a sparse cover of grasses and forbs. Meadowlike communities characterized by a very dense cover of native perennial forbs and bunchgrasses are supported in areas with greater precipitation or on soils with higher moisture-holding capacity. Shrubs are either absent or scattered in the overstory of steppe habitat (see [Shrub-steppe](#) for sites with more prominent shrub cover). When sparse shrub cover is present, sagebrush (*Artemisia* spp.) and rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* spp.) are commonly found in drier steppe, while Bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), Common Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) and rose (*Rosa* spp.) are often present in more meadowlike expressions. Sites with less disturbed soils often have a layer of algae, mosses, or lichens. At some more disturbed sites, non-native species such as Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea biebersteinii*), Yellow Star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), or Kentucky Bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) may be co-dominant species.

Washington Distribution by County



Herbaceous Balds

Priority Area Description

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

Washington Distribution by County



Inland Dunes

Priority Area Description

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

Dune formation requires well-sorted fine to medium grained sand and wind transport. Sand accumulates when wind passes from a rough to a smooth surface (e.g., sand patch) or when wind flows over a depression or encounters a permeable obstacle (e.g., shrub). Dunes accumulate sand during strong winds and lose sand during gentle winds until they reach a critical size. Once this size is attained, sand is trapped under all wind conditions due to factors that result in sand depositing at the leeward margin rather than being carried off the dune.

Dunes occur at three different functional stages: 1) open/migrating, 2) anchored, and 3) stabilized. Open/migrating dunes have large areas of open active surface sand and migrate with the effective wind direction. Unstable slip faces (lee slopes) often form and vegetation cover is minimal. Anchored dunes have active surface sands, but movement/migration as a whole is inhibited by vegetation. This stage often occurs on the trailing arms of migrating parabolic dunes and on vegetated sand sheets. Stabilized dunes lack active sands as a result of being sealed off by vegetation, cryptobiotic crusts, or volcanic ash.

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

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

Washington Distribution by County



Online information and guidelines for management of **Inland Dunes**:

[Conservation Strategy for Washington State Inland Sand Dunes](#)

Juniper Savannah

Priority Area Description

All juniper woodlands.

Washington Distribution by County



Old-growth/Mature Forest

Priority Area Description

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

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

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

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

Washington Distribution by County



Oregon White Oak Woodlands

Priority Area Description

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

Washington Distribution by County



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

[Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Habitats: Oregon White Oak Woodlands](#)

[U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Oak Community Brochure](#)

[The Nature Conservancy's Conservation Resources for Prairie and Oak Woodland Landowners](#)

[Wildlife Conservation in the Willamette Valley's Remnant Prairie and Oak Habitats](#)

[A Landowner's Guide to Restoring and Managing Oregon White Oak Habitats](#)

Riparian*

Priority Area Description

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

Washington Distribution by County



Online information and guidelines for management of **Riparian**:

[Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Habitats: Riparian](#)

[Habitat Work Schedule](#) (site assists in habitat restoration)

[SalmonScape](#) (helps identify and prioritize restoration and protection activities)

[Aquatic Habitat Guidelines](#)

* Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife does not map locations of Riparian in the [Priority Habitat and Species database](#). Riparian data should be obtained through other sources (e.g., DNR's stream data).

Shrub-steppe

Priority Area Description

A nonforested vegetation type consisting of one or more layers of perennial bunchgrasses and a conspicuous but discontinuous layer of shrubs (see [Eastside Steppe](#) for sites with little or no shrub cover). Although Big Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) is the most widespread shrub-steppe shrub, other dominant (or co-dominant) shrubs include Antelope Bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), Threetip Sagebrush (*A. tripartita*), Scabland Sagebrush (*A. rigida*), and Dwarf Sagebrush (*A. arbuscula*). Dominant bunchgrasses include (but are not limited to) Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), Bluebunch Wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), Sandberg Bluegrass (*Poa secunda*), Thurber's Needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum*), and Needle-and-Thread (*Hesperostipa comata*). In areas with greater precipitation or on soils with higher moisture-holding capacity, shrub-steppe can also support a dense layer of forbs (i.e., broadleaf herbaceous flora). Shrub-steppe contains various habitat features, including diverse topography, riparian areas, and canyons. Another important component is habitat quality (i.e., degree to which a tract resembles a site potential natural community), which may be influenced by soil condition and erosion; and the distribution, coverage, and vigor of native shrubs, forbs, and grasses. Sites with less disturbed soils often have a layer of algae, mosses, or lichens. At some more disturbed sites, non-natives such as Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) or Crested Wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*) may be co-dominant species.

Washington Distribution by County



Online information and guidelines for management of **Shrub-steppe**:

[Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Habitats: Management of Shrub-steppe in Developing Landscapes](#)

[Shrub-Steppe and Grassland Restoration Manual for the Columbia River Basin](#)

Westside Prairie

Priority Area Description

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

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

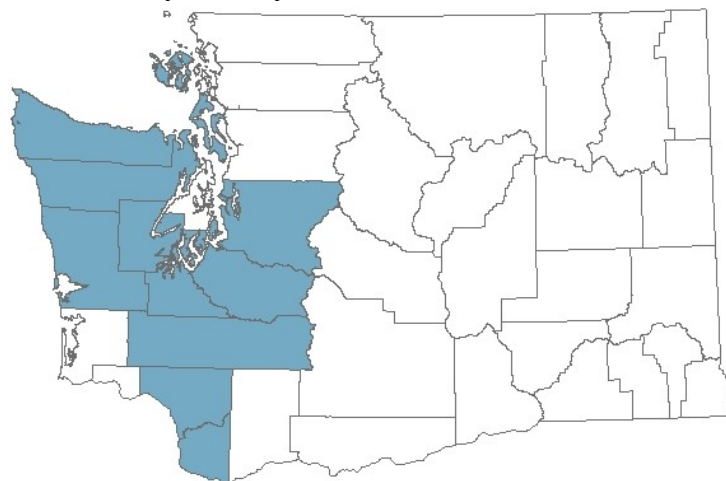
The presence of certain diagnostic plants is required to establish an occurrence of dry prairie. In particular, three of the diagnostic grasses, sedges, or forbs (Table 2) are required.

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

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

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

Washington Distribution by County



Online information and guidelines for management of **Westside Prairie**:

[Prairie Landowner Guide for Western Washington](#)
[The Nature Conservancy's Conservation Resources for Prairie and Oak Woodland Landowners](#)
[Wildlife Conservation in the Willamette Valley's Remnant Prairie and Oak Habitats](#)

Table 1. Soils that prairie commonly occur upon*.

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

* Working soil list is based on 2008 prairie soil analysis conducted by the Olympia, Washington office of the Natural Resource Conservation Service. Prairie sites with existing native prairie vegetation can also be found on soils that are not listed here.

Table 2. Common and rare diagnostic dry prairie plants.

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

* Federally Threatened species

Table 3. Diagnostic wet prairie plants.

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

* Rare wet prairie species

Aquatic Habitats

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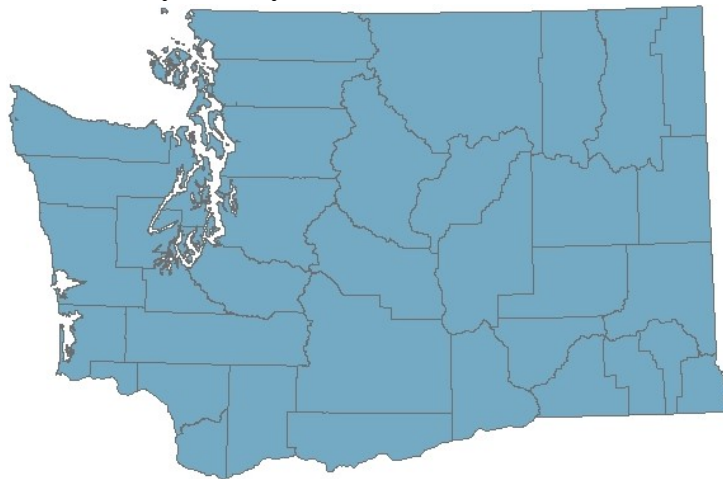
Freshwater Wetlands and Fresh Deepwater*

Priority Area Description

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

Fresh Deepwater: Deepwater habitats are permanently flooded lands lying below the deepwater boundary of wetlands. Deepwater habitats include environments where surface water is permanent and often deep, so that water, rather than air, is the principal medium within which the dominant organisms live. The dominant plants are hydrophytes; however, the substrates are considered nonsoil because the water is too deep to support emergent vegetation. These habitats include all underwater structures and features (e.g., woody debris, rock piles, caverns).

Washington Distribution by County



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

[Wetland Mitigation in Washington State: Part I](#)

[Wetland Mitigation in Washington State: Part II](#)

[Exploring Wetlands Stewardship: A Guide for Washington Landowners and Communities](#)

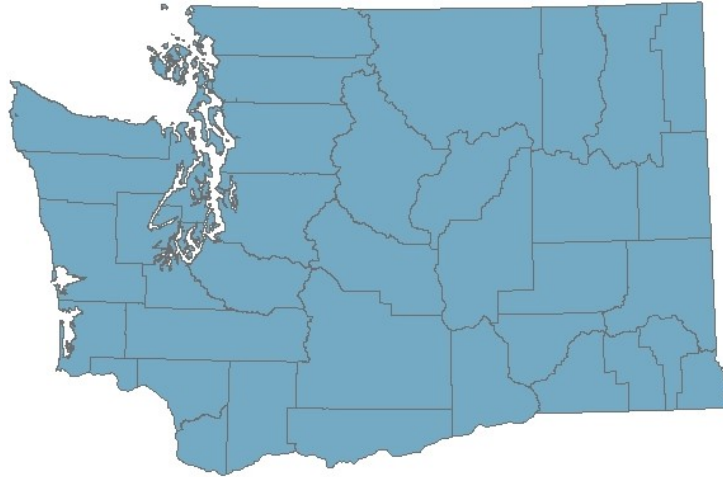
* The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife does not map locations of Fresh Deepwater in the [Priority Habitat and Species database](#). Fresh Deepwater data should be obtained through other sources (e.g., DNR's Hydrography data).

Instream*

Priority Area Description

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

Washington Distribution by County



Online information and guidelines for management of **Instream**:

[Aquatic Habitat Guidelines](#)

* The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife does not map locations of Instream in the [Priority Habitat and Species database](#). Instream data should be obtained through other sources (e.g., DNR's stream data).

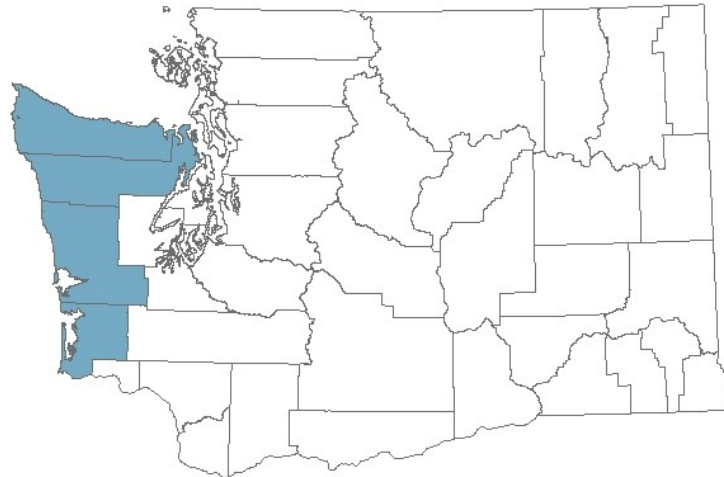
Coastal Nearshore¹ (estuary bay)

Priority Area Description

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

- Shore – Also called the marine riparian zone, shore habitat extends inland from the **Ordinary High Water Mark** (OHWM) to that portion of the terrestrial landscape that is influenced by, or that directly influences, the aquatic ecosystem. The shore includes feeder bluffs (i.e., eroding bluffs), as they are an important source of sediments that form and sustain beaches. Shores consisting of native vegetation (e.g., trees, shrubs, dune grasses), fine-grained sand, imbedded large woody debris, or actively eroding bluffs are of particular importance. Headlands with concentrated seabird use are also significant.
- Intertidal – Extends from the OHWM to the **extreme lower low water** (ELLW). Intertidal areas consisting of **rocky substrate**, native vegetation (e.g., native eelgrass², macroalgae, emergent vegetation) or **habitat-forming species** (e.g., native oyster reefs) are of particular importance. Intertidal areas within a river/stream delta or an area used for spawning by forage fish are also significant.
- Subtidal – Extends waterward from ELLW to the maximum depth within the bay. Subtidal areas consisting of rocky substrate, native vegetation (e.g., eelgrass², macroalgae), or habitat-forming species (e.g., native oyster reefs) are of particular importance. Subtidal areas within an estuarine **embayment** or an area used for spawning by forage fish are also significant.

Washington Distribution by County



Online information and guidelines for management of **Coastal Nearshore**:

[SalmonScope](#) (site helps planners identify and prioritize restoration and protection activities)

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

² This reference to eelgrass excludes *Zostera japonica*.

Open Coast Nearshore¹

Priority Area Description

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

- Shore – Also called the marine riparian zone, shore habitat extends inland from the **Ordinary High Water Mark** (OHWM) to that portion of the terrestrial landscape that is influenced by, or that directly influences, the aquatic ecosystem. The shore takes in feeder bluffs (i.e., eroding bluffs), as they are an important source of sediments that form and sustain beaches. Shores consisting of native vegetation (e.g., trees, shrubs, dune grasses), fine-grained sand, imbedded large woody debris, or actively eroding bluffs are of particular importance. Headlands with concentrated seabird use are also significant.
- Intertidal – Extends from the OHWM to the **extreme lower low water** (ELLW). Intertidal areas consisting of **rocky substrate**, native vegetation (e.g., eelgrass², macroalgae, emergent vegetation) or **habitat-forming species** (e.g., goose-necked barnacles, mussel beds) are of particular importance. Intertidal areas within a river/stream delta or an area used for spawning by forage fish are also significant.
- Subtidal – Extends from ELLW to -100 meters. Subtidal areas within an estuarine **embayment** or areas consisting of rocky substrate, native vegetation (e.g., eelgrass², macroalgae), or habitat-forming species (e.g., corals, sponges) are of particular importance.

Washington Distribution by County



Online information and guidelines for management of **Open Coast Nearshore**:

[SalmonScope](#) (site helps planners identify and prioritize restoration and protection activities)

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

² This reference to eelgrass excludes *Zostera japonica*.

Puget Sound Nearshore¹ (estuary fjord)

Priority Area Description

Encompasses [relatively undisturbed](#) nearshore Puget Sound, including the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, the San Juan Islands and Hood Canal. Priority habitat zones are:

- Shore – Also called the marine riparian zone, shore habitat extends inland from the [Ordinary High Water Mark](#) (OHWM) to that portion of the terrestrial landscape that is influenced by, or that directly influences, the aquatic ecosystem. The shore takes in feeder bluffs (i.e., eroding bluffs), as they are an important source of sediments that form and sustain beaches. Shores consisting of native vegetation (e.g., trees, shrubs, dune grasses), fine-grained sand, imbedded large woody debris, and actively eroding bluffs are of particular importance. Headlands with concentrated seabird use are also significant.
- Intertidal – Extends from the OHWM to the [extreme lower low water](#) (ELLW). Intertidal areas consisting of [rocky substrate](#), native vegetation (e.g., eelgrass,² macroalgae, emergent vegetation) or [habitat-forming species](#) (e.g., native oyster reefs) are of particular importance. Intertidal areas within a river/stream delta, estuarine [embayment](#), or a pocket beach, or an area used for spawning by forage fish are also significant.
- Subtidal – Extends from ELLW to -30 meters. Subtidal areas consisting of rocky substrate, native vegetation (e.g., eelgrass,² macroalgae), or habitat-forming species (e.g., sea pens, native oyster reefs) are of particular importance. Subtidal areas within an estuarine embayment or an area used for spawning by forage fish are also significant.

Washington Distribution by County



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

[Protecting Nearshore Habitat and Functions in Puget Sound](#)

[SalmonScope](#) (site helps planners identify and prioritize restoration and protection activities)

[White Paper - Protection of Marine Riparian Functions in Puget Sound, Washington](#)

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

² This reference to eelgrass excludes *Zostera japonica*.

Habitat Features

Priority Habitat	Page
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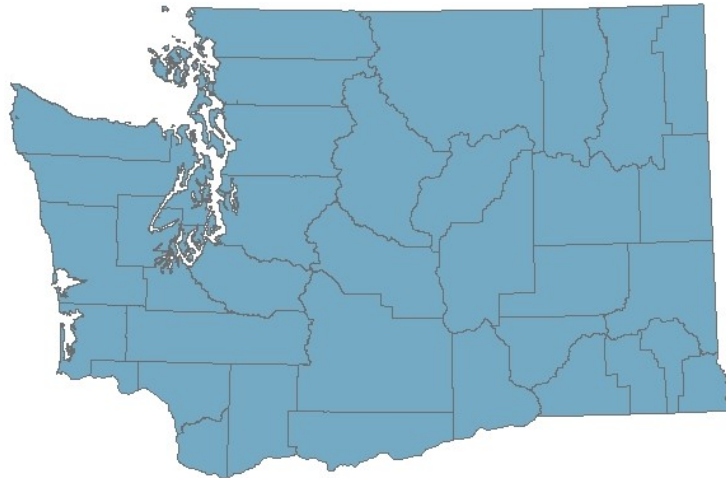
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Caves

Priority Area Description

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

Washington Distribution by County

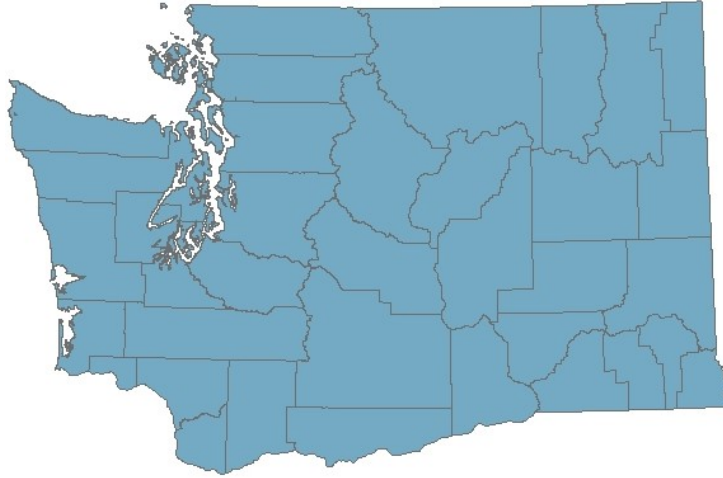


Cliffs

Priority Area Description

Greater than 7.6 meters (25 feet) high and occurring below 1524 meters (5000 feet).

Washington Distribution by County

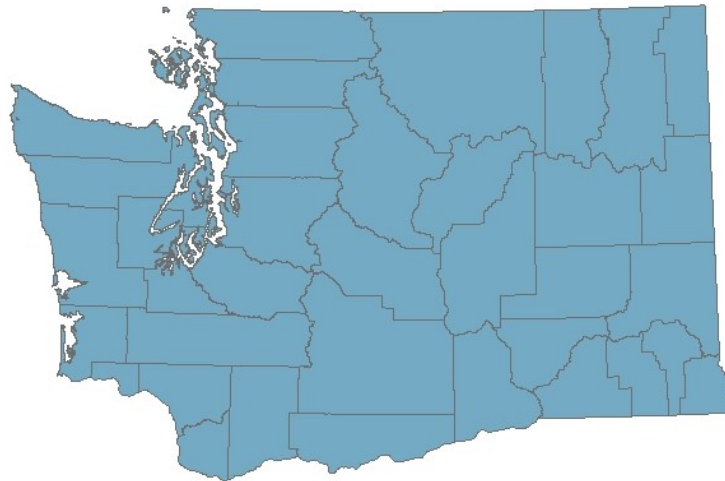


Snags and Logs

Priority Area Description

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

Washington Distribution by County

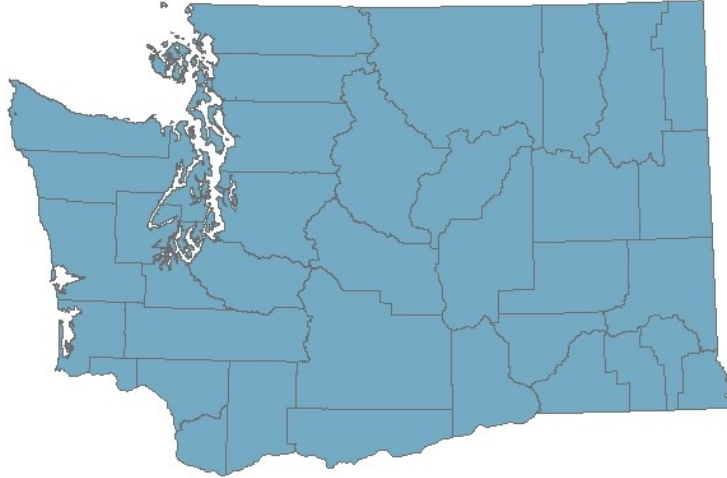


Talus

Priority Area Description

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

Washington Distribution by County



Appendices

Appendix 1. Glossary of nearshore priority habitat terminology.

Embayment – An indentation in a shoreline forming an open bay.

Extreme Lower Low Water – The lowest tide occurring during a lunar month, usually near the new or full moon.

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2. County-specific lists of priority habitats and species.

A county-by-county list of priority habitats and species can be viewed online at

http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/2012_distribution_by_county.xls.