



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SENSITIVE SPECIES:

Frequently Asked Questions and Sensitive Species List

organized by category

It is Oregon's policy "to prevent the serious depletion of any indigenous species" (ORS 496.012). The Oregon administrative rules for threatened and endangered species (OAR 635-100-0100 to 0130) are intended to help implement this policy. In accordance with these rules, species can be classified as "threatened" (any native species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout any significant part of its range within the state) or "endangered" (any native species determined to be in danger of extinction). However, recovering species when their populations are severely depleted can be difficult and expensive. In addition, designation of such species can be socially and economically divisive.

To provide a positive, proactive approach to species conservation, a "sensitive" species classification was created under Oregon's Sensitive Species Rule (OAR 635-100-040). The Sensitive Species List focuses fish and wildlife management and research activities on species that need conservation attention. Although the intent of the Sensitive Species List is to prevent species from declining to the point of qualifying as threatened or endangered, this list is not used as a "candidate" list for species to be considered for listing under the Oregon Threatened and Endangered Species rules.

What is a Sensitive Species?

"Sensitive" refers to naturally-reproducing fish and wildlife species, subspecies, or populations which are facing one or more threats to their populations and/or habitats. Implementation of appropriate conservation measures to address the threats may prevent them from declining to the point of qualifying for threatened or endangered status.

What is the purpose of ODFW's Sensitive Species List?

The Sensitive Species List serves as an early warning system for biologists, land managers, policy makers, and the public. It helps ensure that conservation actions are prioritized, cost-efficient, and effective.

How is the Sensitive Species List used?

ODFW uses the sensitive species designations primarily to encourage voluntary actions that will improve species status. Once threats to species are identified, conservation opportunities and strategies can be developed. These actions may include:

- partnering with land management agencies to maintain, improve or restore habitat;
- providing technical expertise, incentives and recognition to landowners who wish to provide wildlife habitat;
- creating cooperative agreements with assurances for private landowners who provide habitat;
- cooperatively incorporating species' needs into activities that could negatively affect species;
- conducting further research to identify threats and methods to address the threats;
- bringing together land managers, researchers, and other people to share information;
- monitoring populations to detect either positive or negative changes in populations; and
- educating people about what these species need to persist and what actions people can take to assist in species' conservation.

Although the Sensitive Species List is primarily a non-regulatory tool, it is referenced in ODFW's Chemical Process Mining Consolidated Application and Permit Review Standards (OAR 635 Division 420) and In-Water Blasting Permits (OAR 635 Division 425).

How does the Sensitive Species List relate to the Oregon Conservation Strategy and other species priority lists?

The Oregon Conservation Strategy (<http://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/>) offers a blueprint for the long-term conservation of Oregon's native fish and wildlife and their habitats through a proactive, non-regulatory and statewide approach to conservation. The Conservation Strategy identifies priority issues, landscapes, habitats and species based on conservation needs and opportunities. The Sensitive Species List is, for the most part, an updated subset of species highlighted in the Conservation Strategy. The Sensitive Species List is focused on the species at greatest risk of further decline and/or becoming threatened or endangered if action is not taken. ODFW intends to merge the Sensitive Species List with the Conservation Strategy when the Conservation Strategy is updated.

Other agencies, the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center and non-profit organizations also maintain priority species lists. Because each list has different goals and methods, the priorities can be different between lists. The Sensitive Species List reflects Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife priorities for conserving the species most at-risk.

What factors are considered in designating a species as “Sensitive”?

The factors considered for designating a species sensitive include: imminent or active deterioration of primary habitat; limited population numbers or survival due to parasites, disease, predation, contaminants, disturbance, or other natural or human-caused factors; over-utilization; and inadequate existing state or federal programs for management or conservation of species and/or primary habitats. These factors may also include impacts from invasive non-native species that threaten native species through hybridization, disease introductions, predation, competition, or habitat alteration.

How do species get added or removed from the Sensitive Species List?

The Sensitive Species List is reviewed and updated every two years. Each taxonomic group of animals is reviewed by ODFW biologists and scientific experts from other agencies, universities and private organizations. The scientists are asked to consider new and historic information on species distribution, population trends, and biological needs; changes in threats; gaps in knowledge and data; recent conservation actions; and state and federal programs or regulations. The scientists may propose to remove, add, or re-classify species based on this information. The draft list is then peer-reviewed by state, federal, university, and consulting biologists. The Sensitive Species List is an administrative list and is not formally adopted through a rule-making process.

In addition, any person may request that a species be added to or removed from the Sensitive Species List through a written request that briefly outlines the status of the species and how its condition meets the criteria cited in OAR 635-100-0040(2).

What do the sub-categories “critical” and “vulnerable” mean?

Sensitive Species are assigned to two subcategories. **“Critical”** sensitive species are imperiled with extirpation from a specific geographic area of the state because of small population sizes, habitat loss or degradation, and/or immediate threats. Critical species may decline to point of qualifying for threatened or endangered status if conservation actions are not taken. **“Vulnerable”** sensitive species are facing one or more threats to their populations and/or habitats. Vulnerable species are not currently imperiled with extirpation from a specific geographic area or the state but could become so with continued or increased threats to populations and/or habitats.

Previous versions of the Sensitive Species List had two additional categories, “Unknown” and “Peripheral or Naturally Rare.” These two categories were eliminated during the 2008 update to focus the Sensitive Species List on the species most at risk and to increase its utility as a conservation, monitoring and research tool.

What if there is not enough information to determine whether a species should be sensitive?

The status of some species cannot be determined because there isn't basic information on distribution, habitat associations and abundance. This basic information is needed before population status or threats can be evaluated. The Conservation Strategy notes such species ("data gaps") for fish and wildlife. In addition, the ODFW website provides a list of fish species with information needs.

What about species which just migrate through the state, barely reach Oregon, or are recent arrivals?

With the exception of species at risk throughout their range, only species that reproduce in Oregon are considered. Breeding populations of migratory birds are considered separately from migrant or wintering populations. As a result, only breeding populations are designated for some birds that also occur as common migrants or winter residents. The Sensitive Species List does not include bird species that only winter in Oregon or migrate through the state.

Peripheral species which barely reach the state are not considered for inclusion on the Sensitive Species List unless they are considered threatened, endangered, sensitive, or of special concern in an adjoining state(s). Similarly, species that are naturally rare are not included unless there are known threats to their populations and/or habitats.

Priority is given to species which were known to occur historically in Oregon. Some species are expanding their range into Oregon but do not have long-term historical status as breeding species. If they establish permanent breeding populations, they may be considered for inclusion in the future. Non-native species, those that were accidentally or intentionally released into the state, are not included.

What is the difference between "sensitive species" and "sensitive bird nesting, roosting and watering sites"?

"Sensitive species" is a designation applied to species which are declining in numbers and are facing one or more threats to their populations and/or habitats. "Sensitive bird nesting, roosting, and watering sites" is a designation applied to sites. It is used by the Oregon Department of Forestry, ODFW and local jurisdictions to protect key sites that are used by wildlife and are prone to disturbances from human activity and habitat alterations.

Why are subspecies and "Species Management Units" designated as "Sensitive Species?" Also, why are some species designated by geographic units like ecoregions or watersheds?

For the purpose of the Sensitive Species List, "species" means any group or population of wildlife that interbreeds and is substantially reproductively isolated. This interpretation of the term "species" may include subspecies. Because factors affecting species survival or reproduction may differ across Oregon, species' status may be designated statewide or by geographic area; i.e., fish by Species Management Unit and terrestrial wildlife species by ecoregion.

Species that are otherwise doing well within most parts of their range within the state are not considered for designation on a smaller geographic area basis unless (1) there is historical evidence that they were present in significant numbers in that geographic area and (2) they are or potentially could be at risk of extirpation from that geographic area. Although designating species within an ecoregion may be based on local surveys, the basis is often a qualitative evaluation of populations and threats based on local expertise.

Terrestrial wildlife (amphibians, birds, mammals and reptiles) are considered by ecoregion (Figure 1). Ecoregions are portions of the state with similar climate and vegetation. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife uses the Environmental Protection Agency's Level III Ecoregion map (http://www.epa.gov/wed/pages/ecoregions/or_eco.htm), but combines the Snake River Plain with the Northern Basin and Range. This ecoregional map is used by several other state agencies, including the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center. If an ecoregion is not included for a species, the species is considered sensitive throughout its range in Oregon.

Where possible, fish species were designated by Species Management Unit (SMU). Native fish in Oregon are managed by SMU as directed by the Native Fish Conservation Policy (OAR 635-007-0502 to OAR 635-007-

0509). Species Management Units represent a collection of populations from a common geographic region that share similar genetic and ecological characteristics. During the development of the 2005 Native Fish Status Report, SMUs were identified for many species. Hydrologic units were used to define general distribution for both SMUs and species (Figure 2).

Why are species that are “threatened” or “endangered” under the federal Endangered Species Act included on the Sensitive Species List?

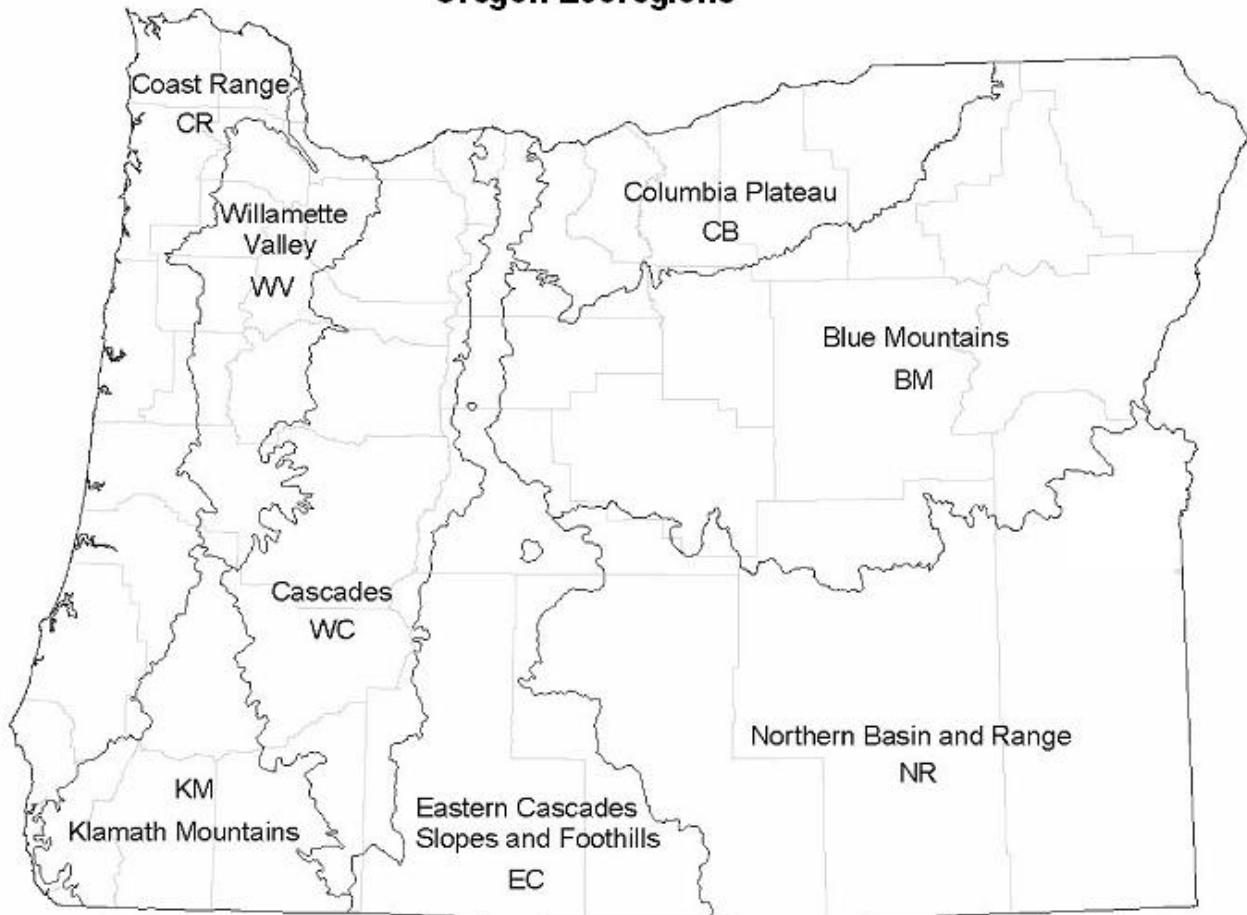
The State of Oregon and the federal government maintain separate lists of Threatened and Endangered species under different laws. Some species are listed as threatened or endangered under federal law but not under state law and may be included as state “Sensitive Species.”

What taxonomic standards are used to define species?

As scientists learn more about certain animals, they may change species classification and/or names. ODFW uses these widely-accepted taxonomic standards and also consulted the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS; <http://www.itis.gov>). Taxonomic information is current as of May 2008.

- *Fish, species*: Nelson, J. S., E. J. Crossman, H. Espinosa-Perez, L. T. Findley, C. R. Gilbert, R. N. Lea, and J. D. Williams. 2004. Common and scientific names of fishes from the United States, Canada, and Mexico. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 29, Bethesda, Maryland.
- *Fish, subspecies*:
 - Behnke, Robert J. 2002. Trout and Salmon of North America. The Free Press. New York.
 - Integrated Taxonomic Information System. <http://www.itis.gov>. Updated 27 February 2008.
 - Moyle, P. B. 2002. Inland Fishes of California. Revised and expanded. University of California Press. Berkeley, California.
- *Amphibians and Reptiles*: Crother, B. I., editor. 2008. Scientific and standard English names of amphibians and reptiles of North America north of Mexico, with comments regarding confidence in our understanding. 6th Edition. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Herpetological Circular No. 37, 84 pages.
- *Birds*: Banks, R. C. et al. 2007. Forty-eighth supplement to the American Ornithologists’ Union Checklist of North American Birds. The Auk 124(3):1109–1115.
- *Mammals*: Wilson, D. E., and D. M. Reeder, editors. 2005. Mammal Species of the World. A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference. 3rd Edition. Johns Hopkins University Press. 2,142 pages.

Oregon Ecoregions



Source: Oregon State University Institute for Natural Resources
(Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center)

Figure 1. Ecoregions used for determining status of terrestrial wildlife (amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals).



Data Source: Oregon BLM and US Forest Service HUC4 boundary Layer (1:24,000).

Subbasin Number, Name	Subbasin Number, Name	Subbasin Number, Name	Subbasin Number, Name
16040201, Upper Quinn	17060106, Lower Grande Ronde	17090005, North Santiam	17100310, Lower Rogue
16040205, Thousand- Virgin	17070101, Middle Columbia-Lake Wallula	17090006, South Santiam	17100311, Illinois
17050103, Middle Snake-Succor	17070102, Walla Walla	17090007, Middle Willamette	17100312, Chetco
17050105, South Fork Owyhee	17070103, Umatilla	17090008, Yamhill	17120001, Hamey/Malheur Lakes
17050106, East Little Owyhee	17070104, Willow	17090009, Molalla-Pudding	17120002, Silves
17050107, Middle Owyhee	17070105, Middle Columbia-Hood	17090010, Tualatin	17120003, Donner Und Blitzen
17050108, Jordan	17070201, Upper John Day	17090011, Clackamas	17120004, Silver
17050109, Crooked-Fattlesnake	17070202, North Fork John Day	17090012, Lower Willamette	17120005, Summer Lake
17050110, Lower Owyhee	17070203, Middle Fork John Day	17100201, Necanicum	17120006, Lake Abert
17050115, Middle Snake-Payette	17070204, Lower John Day	17100202, Nehalem	17120007, Warner Lakes
17050116, Upper Malheur	17070301, Upper Deschutes	17100203, Wilson-Trask-Nestucca	17120008, Quano
17050117, Lower Malheur	17070302, Little Deschutes	17100204, Siletz-Yaquina	17120009, Alvord Lake
17050118, Bully	17070303, South Fork Crooked	17100205, Asea	18010101, Smith River
17050119, Willow	17070304, Upper Crooked	17100206, Siuslaw	18010201, Williamson
17050201, Brownlee Reservoir	17070305, Lower Crooked	17100207, Siskiyou	18010202, Sprague
17050202, Burnt River	17070306, Lower Deschutes	17100301, North Umpqua	18010203, Upper Klamath Lake
17050203, Powder River	17070307, Trout	17100302, South Umpqua	18010204, Lost River
17060101, Hells Canyon	17080001, Lower Columbia-Sandy	17100303, Umpqua	18010205, Butte
17060102, Innaha River	17080003, Lower Columbia-Clatskanie	17100304, Coos	18010206, Upper Klamath River
17060103, Lower Snake-Astin	17080006, Lower Columbia	17100305, Coquille	18010209, Lower Klamath River
17060104, Upper Grande Ronde River	17090001, Middle Fork Willamette	17100306, Sixes	18020001, Goose Lake
17060105, Wallowa River	17090002, Coast Fork Willamette	17100307, Upper Rogue	
	17090003, Upper Willamette	17100308, Middle Rogue	
	17090004, McKenzie	17100309, Applegate	

Figure 2: Oregon sub-basins based on 4th field hydrologic unit codes (HUC).



Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

SENSITIVE SPECIES LIST

Organized by Category

An asterisk (*) indicates that the species, Distinct Population Segment (DPS) or Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) is federally listed as threatened or endangered by either NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Parenthetical scientific names are proposed taxonomic changes not yet adopted by the American Fisheries Society Committee on Names of Fishes.

Sensitive Species: Fish. USGS Hydrologic Unit (HU) distribution is based on current known distribution as described in the ODFW Native Fish Status Report, literature review, or expert information. A species or Species Management Unit (SMU) may be distributed in all or a portion of the HU where appropriate habitat exists. For anadromous species, the distribution does not include migration corridors. Figure 2 displays the location of the hydrologic units in Oregon.

SENSITIVE – CRITICAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	USGS HU distribution (current)
FISH		
Modoc Sucker*	<i>Catostomus microps</i>	Goose Lake (18020001)
Westslope Cutthroat Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi</i> (Behnke 2002)	Upper John Day (17070201)
Chum Salmon (Columbia River ESU)*	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	Lower Columbia (17080006), Lower Columbia-Clatskanie (17080003), Lower Willamette (17090012), Lower Columbia-Sandy (17080001)
Chum Salmon (Coastal Chum Salmon SMU/Pacific Coast ESU)	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	Nehalem (17100202), Necanicum (17100201), Wilson-Trask-Nestucca (17100203), Yamhill (17090008), Siletz-Yaquina (17100204)
Steelhead (Klamath Mountains Province ESU, Klamath Summer Steelhead SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Upper Klamath River (18010206)
Steelhead (Lower Columbia River ESU/SMU, winter run)*	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Lower Columbia (17080006), Lower Columbia-Clatskanie (17080003), Lower Willamette (17090012), Lower Columbia-Sandy (17080001), Clackamas (17090011), Middle Columbia-Hood (17070105)
Steelhead (Lower Columbia River ESU/SMU, summer run)*	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Middle Columbia-Hood (17070105)
Steelhead (Middle Columbia River ESU, summer run)*	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Lower Deschutes (17070306), Trout (17070307), Upper Deschutes (17070301), Lower Crooked (17070305), Upper John Day (17070201), North Fork John Day (17070202), Middle Fork John Day (17070203), Lower John Day (17070204), Umatilla (17070103), Walla Walla (17070102)
Great Basin Redband Trout (Catlow Valley Redband Trout SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss newberrii</i> (Behnke 2002)	Guano (17120008)
Great Basin Redband Trout (Goose Lake Redband Trout SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss newberrii</i> (Behnke 2002)	Goose Lake (18020001)

Common Name	Scientific Name	USGS HU distribution (current)
Great Basin Redband Trout (Warner Lakes Redband Trout SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss newberrii</i> (Behnke 2002)	Warner Lake (17120007)
Great Basin Redband Trout (Fort Rock Redband Trout SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss newberrii</i> (Behnke 2002)	Summer Lake (17120005)
Chinook Salmon (Upper Willamette River ESU, spring run/Willamette Spring Chinook SMU)*	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Molalla-Pudding (17090009), North Santiam (17090005), South Santiam (17090006), Mckenzie (17090004), Middle Fork Willamette (17090001), Coast Fork Willamette (17090002), Upper Willamette (17090003)
Chinook Salmon (Coastal Spring Chinook SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Wilson-Trask-Nestucca (17100203), Siletz-Yaquina (17100204), Alsea (17100205), Coquille (17100305), North Umpqua (17100301), South Umpqua (17100302)
Chinook Salmon (Lower Columbia River Chinook ESU/SMU, fall run)*	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Lower Columbia (17080006), Lower Columbia-Clatskanie (17080003), Lower Columbia-Sandy (17080001), Clackamas (17090011), Middle Columbia-Hood (17070105), Lower Willamette (17090012)
Chinook Salmon (Lower Columbia River Chinook ESU/SMU, spring run)*	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Lower Columbia-Sandy (17080001), Clackamas (17090011)
Oregon Chub*	<i>Oregonichthys crameri</i>	North Santiam (17090005), Upper Willamette (17090003), South Santiam (17090006), Mckenzie (17090004), Middle Fork Willamette (17090001), Coast Fork Willamette (17090002)
Umpqua Chub	<i>Oregonichthys kalawatseti</i>	Umpqua (17100303), North Umpqua (17100301), South Umpqua (17100302)
Bull Trout (Willamette Bull Trout SMU)*	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Mckenzie (17090004), Middle Fork Willamette (17090001)
Bull Trout (John Day Bull Trout SMU)*	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	North Fork John Day (17070202), Middle Fork John Day (17070203), Upper John Day (17070201)
Bull Trout (Umatilla Bull Trout SMU)*	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Umatilla (17070103)
Bull Trout (Grande Ronde Bull Trout SMU)*	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Upper Grande Ronde River (17060104), Wallowa River (17060105), Lower Grande Ronde (17060106)
Bull Trout (Imnaha Bull Trout SMU)*	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Imnaha River (17060102)
Bull Trout (Hells Canyon Bull Trout SMU)*	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Brownlee Reservoir (17050201), Powder River (17050203)
Bull Trout (Hood River Bull Trout SMU)*	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Middle Columbia-Hood (17070105)
Bull Trout (Malheur River Bull Trout SMU)*	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Upper Malheur (17050116)
Bull Trout (Odell Lake Bull Trout SMU)*	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Upper Deschutes (17070301)
Bull Trout (Klamath Lake Bull Trout SMU)*	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Upper Klamath Lake (18010203), Sprague (18010202)

SENSITIVE - CRITICAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Ecoregion
AMPHIBIANS		
Columbia Spotted Frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Columbia Plateau, Northern Basin and Range
Oregon Spotted Frog	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog	<i>Rana boylei</i>	Willamette Valley
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	
REPTILES		
Western Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta bellii</i>	
Western Pond Turtle	<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	
Western Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus oregonus</i>	Willamette Valley
BIRDS		
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Breeding Population
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Columbia Plateau
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Blue Mountains, Columbia Plateau, Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Willamette Valley
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	
White-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	
Streaked Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>	Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Willamette Valley
Oregon Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus affinis</i>	Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley
Sage Sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	Columbia Plateau
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Willamette Valley
MAMMALS		
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	

SENSITIVE – VULNERABLE

Common Name	Scientific Name	USGS HU distribution (current)
FISH		
Goose Lake Sucker	<i>Catostomus occidentalis lacusanserinus</i> (Moyle 2002)	Goose Lake (18020001)
Alvord Chub	<i>Gila alvordensis</i> (<i>Siphateles alvordensis</i>)	Alvord Lake (17120009)
Miller Lake Lamprey	<i>Lampetra minima</i> (<i>Entosphenus minimus</i>)	Williamson (18010201), Sprague (18010202)
Western Brook Lamprey	<i>Lampetra richardsoni</i>	Columbia River system and coastal streams including the Rogue
Pacific Lamprey	<i>Lampetra tridentate</i> (<i>Entosphenus tridentata</i>)	Columbia River system and coastal streams including the Rogue
Coastal Cutthroat Trout (Lower Columbia Coastal Cutthroat Trout SMU/ Southwestern Washington/Columbia River ESU)	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii clarkii</i>	Lower Columbia-Clatskanie (17080003), Lower Columbia (17080006), Lower Willamette (17090012), Middle Columbia-Hood (17070105), Lower Columbia-Sandy (17080001), Clackamas (17090011)
Coho Salmon (Coastal Coho Salmon SMU/Oregon Coast ESU)*	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Nehalem (17100202), Necanicum (17100201), Wilson-Trask-Nestucca (17100203), Siletz-Yaquina (17100204), Alsea (17100205), Siuslaw (17100206), Siltcoos (17100207), Umpqua (17100303), Coos (17100304), South Umpqua (17100302), Coquille (17100305), Sixes (17100306), North Umpqua (17100301)
Coho Salmon (Southern Oregon/Northern California Coasts ESU/Rogue (and Klamath) Coho SMU)*	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Middle Rogue (17100308), Lower Rogue (17100310), Illinois (17100311), Upper Rogue (17100307), Applegate (17100309)
Inland Columbia Redband Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri</i>	Lower Owyhee (17050110), Jordan (17050108), Middle Owyhee (17050107), South Fork Owyhee (17050105), East Little Owyhee (17050106), Lower Malheur (17050117), Upper Malheur (17050116), Bully (17050118), Willow (17050119), Burnt River (17050202), Lower Snake-Asotin (17060103), Walla Walla (17070102), , Lower Grande Ronde (17060106), Middle Fork John Day (17070203), Lower John Day (17070204), Brownlee Reservoir (17050201), Powder River (17050203), Imnaha River (17060102), North Fork John Day (17070202), Upper Grande Ronde River (17060104), Wallowa River (17060105), Willow (17070104), Umatilla (17070103), South Fork Crooked (17070303), Upper Crooked (17070304), Upper John Day (17070201), Little Deschutes (17070302), , Lower Crooked (17070305), Upper Deschutes (17070301), Trout (17070307), Middle Columbia-Hood (17070105), Lower Deschutes (17070306)
Great Basin Redband Trout (Malheur Lakes Redband SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss newberrii</i> (Behnke 2002)	Silvies (17120002), Harney-Malheur Lakes (17120001), Silver (17120004), Donner Und Blitzen (17120003),
Great Basin Redband Trout (Chewaucan Redband Trout SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss newberrii</i> (Behnke 2002)	Lake Abert (17120006)
Great Basin Redband Trout (Upper Klamath Basin Redband Trout SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss newberrii</i> (Behnke 2002)	Sprague (18010202), Upper Klamath Lake (18010203), Williamson (18010201), Lost River (18010204), Upper Klamath River (18010206)

Common Name	Scientific Name	USGS HU distribution (current)
Steelhead (Upper Willamette River ESU, winter run/Willamette Winter Steelhead SMU)*	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Tualatin (17090010), Yamhill (17090008), Molalla-Pudding (17090009), North Santiam (17090005), South Santiam (17090006), Upper Willamette (17090003), Middle Willamette (17090007)
Steelhead (Oregon Coast ESU, summer run/Coastal Summer Steelhead SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Siletz-Yaquina (17100204), North Umpqua (17100301)
Steelhead (Oregon Coast ESU, winter run/Coastal Winter Steelhead SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Nehalem (17100202), Necanicum (17100201), Wilson-Trask-Nestucca (17100203), Siletz-Yaquina (17100204), Alsea (17100205), Siuslaw (17100206), Umpqua (17100303), Coos (17100304), North Umpqua (17100301), South Umpqua (17100302), Coquille (17100305), Sixes (17100306)
Steelhead (Klamath Mountains Province ESU, summer run/Rogue Summer Steelhead SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Upper Rogue (17100307), Middle Rogue (17100308), Applegate (17100309), Lower Rogue (17100310)
Steelhead (Snake River Basin ESU/Snake Summer Steelhead SMU)*	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Imnaha River (17060102), Upper Grande Ronde River (17060104), Wallowa River (17060105), Lower Grande Ronde River (17060106)
Chinook Salmon (Mid-Columbia River ESU/SMU, fall run)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Lower Deschutes (17070306)
Chinook Salmon (Rogue Spring Chinook SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Upper Rogue (17100307), Middle Rogue (17100308)
Chinook Salmon (Middle Columbia Spring Chinook SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Lower Deschutes (17070306), Upper Deschutes (17070301), Lower Crooked (17070305), Upper John Day (17070201), North Fork John Day (17070202), Middle Fork John Day (17070203)
Chinook Salmon (Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast ESU, fall run/Rogue Fall Chinook SMU)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Lower Rogue (17100310), Illinois (17100311), Chetco (17100312), Upper Rogue (17100307), Middle Rogue (17100308), Applegate (17100309), Sixes (17100306)
Millicoma Dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i> ssp.	Coos (17100304)
Bull Trout (Deschutes Bull Trout SMU)*	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Lower Deschutes (17070306), Upper Deschutes (17070301)

SENSITIVE - VULNERABLE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Ecoregion
AMPHIBIANS		
Cope's Giant Salamander	<i>Dicamptodon copei</i>	
Columbia Torrent Salamander	<i>Rhyacotriton kezeri</i>	
Southern Torrent Salamander	<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	
Cascade Torrent Salamander	<i>Rhyacotriton cascadae</i>	
Larch Mountain Salamander	<i>Plethodon larselli</i>	
Del Norte Salamander	<i>Plethodon elongatus</i>	
Siskiyou Mountains Salamander	<i>Plethodon stormi</i>	
Clouded Salamander	<i>Aneides ferreus</i>	
Black Salamander	<i>Aneides flavipunctatus</i>	
Oregon Slender Salamander	<i>Batrachoseps wrightorum</i>	
Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus montanus</i>	
Coastal Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	
Western Toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>	
Northern Red-legged Frog	<i>Rana aurora</i>	Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley
Cascades Frog	<i>Rana cascadae</i>	
Columbia Spotted Frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Blue Mountains, Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog	<i>Rana boylei</i>	Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades
REPTILES		
Northern Sagebrush Lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus graciosus</i>	Columbia Plateau
Common Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	
California Mountain Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	
BIRDS		
Greater Sage-Grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Blue Mountains, Columbia Plateau, Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills
Spruce Grouse	<i>Falcapennis canadensis</i>	
Mountain Quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	Northern Basin and Range
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Breeding Population
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Breeding Population
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Blue Mountains, Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	
Greater Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	Central Valley Population (Oregon Breeding Population)
Black Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Blue Mountains, Columbia Plateau, Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills

SENSITIVE - VULNERABLE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Ecoregion
BIRDS continued		
Franklin's Gull	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	
Cassin's Auklet	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	
Rhinoceros Auklet	<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>	
Tufted Puffin	<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	
Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Northern Basin and Range
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Willamette Valley
American Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>	
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Blue Mountains, Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills, Klamath Mountains
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii adastus</i>	Blue Mountains, Columbia Plateau, Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills, Northern Basin and Range
Little Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i>	Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, Willamette Valley
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Blue Mountains, Columbia Plateau, Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills
White-breasted Nuthatch (=Slender-billed Nuthatch)	<i>Sitta carolinensis aculeata</i>	Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, Willamette Valley
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, Willamette Valley
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	
MAMMALS		
California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	
Long-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	
Spotted Bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	
Pygmy Rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	
Black-tailed Jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Willamette Valley
White-tailed Jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	
Western Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	Willamette Valley
Red Tree Vole	<i>Arborimus longicaudus</i>	Coast Range
Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	
American Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	Blue Mountains, Coast Range
Columbian White-tailed Deer*	<i>Odocoileus virginianus leucurus</i>	Coast Range (Columbia River Population)