

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) publishes a Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) list and a Species of Concern (SOC) 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 perpetuation 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 considered vulnerable; and those species of recreational, commercial, or tribal importance that are vulnerable. *Priority habitats* are those 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 or dominant plant species, a described successional stage, or a specific structural element.

There are 18 habitat types, 140 vertebrate species, 28 invertebrate species, and 14 species groups currently on the PHS List. These constitute about 16% of Washington's approximately 1000 vertebrate species and a fraction of the state's invertebrate fauna. Internet access to the PHS List is available via the World Wide Web at <http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/phslist.htm>.

The SOC List, published by the Wildlife Management Program, includes only native Washington Fish and Wildlife species that are listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive, or as Candidates for these designations. Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive species are legally established in Washington Administrative Codes. Candidate species are established by WDFW policy. There are currently 24 Endangered, 11 Threatened, 4 Sensitive, and 103 Candidate species on the SOC List. Internet access to the SOC List is available via the World Wide Web at <http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/wlm/diversty/soc/soc.htm>.

Questions regarding the Species of Concern List can be directed to the WDFW Endangered Species Section at (360) 902-2515. To obtain PHS data and for answers to questions regarding *priority habitats and species*, please call (360) 902-2543, or visit the PHS web site at [www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/phspage.htm](http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/phspage.htm).



State of Washington  
**DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE**

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June 15, 1999

A Message from the Director:

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

In the next 25 years, the number of people that call Washington their home is projected to increase by 2.7 million, requiring five additional cities the size of Seattle, or 14 the size of Spokane, to accommodate that growth. By 2045, Washington's population is expected to double. Although it is the smallest western state, Washington is now the second most populated -- generating unprecedented pressures on our natural resources. The recent federal designation of several Washington salmon stocks as threatened or endangered is 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 species, the agency has very limited authority over the habitat on which animals depend. Instead, protection of Washington's fish and wildlife resources is currently achieved through voluntary actions of landowners and through the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), Growth Management Act (GMA), Forest Practices Act (FPA), Shoreline Management Act (SMA), and similar planning processes that primarily involve city and county governments.

In this document, WDFW has identified those 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 theirs. Thank you for your efforts to preserve Washington State's rich fish and wildlife heritage.

Sincerely,

Jeffery P. Koenings  
Director

# 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.

The PHS List differs from other lists published by WDFW. The list most frequently confused with the PHS List is the Species of Concern List. The distinctions between these two lists are explained on the inside front cover of this document. The section titled "PHS Definitions" (page 1) explains and defines the terms used throughout this document and outlines criteria for including habitat types and animal species in the PHS system.

The map accompanying the PHS List (page 3) delineates county and WDFW regional boundaries. This map can be used to help illustrate WDFW administrative regions in which a species or habitat type is considered a priority. PHS contact persons for each WDFW administrative region are also provided.

## **This document can be used:**

- For reviewing which habitat types and species are considered to be a priority and by which criteria;
- along with PHS mapped and digital data which display occurrences of important fish, wildlife, and habitat types;
- in conjunction with management recommendations developed for *priority habitats and species*.

## **Mapping**

Mapping of *priority habitats and species* was initiated in 1990 and includes about two-thirds of Washington's 43 million acres. The remaining third generally involves federal and tribal lands. 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.

Included in the PHS system of databases are WDFW's PHS Points and Polygon Databases, StreamNet, and the Wildlife Heritage Database. Other information sources include the Department of Natural Resources' Aquatic Lands Division database on kelp beds and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's information on the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI).

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.

**To Receive Mapped Information:**

GIS-based maps and accompanying tabular data are maintained in an ARC INFO system retrievable by personnel at WDFW regional and headquarters offices. Both hard copy and digital data are available by calling (360) 902-2543 or by writing the address below.

**Management Recommendations**

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife also develops management recommendations that assist landowners, users, and managers 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*. You can request management recommendation documents by calling (360) 902-2543. Management recommendations also can be accessed via the World wide Web at: [www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/phsrecs.htm](http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/phsrecs.htm)

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

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

**Internet Access**

The PHS Internet Home Page can be accessed via the World Wide Web at: [www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/phspage.htm](http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/phspage.htm)

**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  
[www.wa.gov/dnr/htdocs/fr/nhp](http://www.wa.gov/dnr/htdocs/fr/nhp)

# **PRIORITY HABITATS AND SPECIES**

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## **PHS DEFINITIONS**

**PRIORITY HABITAT:** 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, eelgrass meadows). 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 element (e.g., consolidated marine/estuarine shorelines, talus slopes, caves, snags) of key value to fish and wildlife.

**PRIORITY SPECIES:** Fish and wildlife species requiring protective measures and/or management guidelines to ensure their perpetuation.

## **SPECIES CRITERIA**

### **Criterion 1. State Listed and Candidate Species**

State listed species are those 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 those 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 those 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 that are Vulnerable**

Native and non-native fish and wildlife species of recreational or commercial importance, and recognized species used for tribal ceremonial and subsistence purposes, that are vulnerable to habitat loss or degradation.

**WASHINGTON STATUS:** Identifies State Listed or Candidate species (Species of Concern) and species classified as game, food fish, or shellfish. For the latest Species of Concern List, call (360) 902-2515, or visit the following web site: <http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/wlm/diversty/soc/soc.htm>.

**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 large 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:

**Breeding Site:** The immediate area and features associated with producing and rearing young (e.g., nest tree, den). Typically, a point location.

**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.

**Lek:** An assembly area where sage and sharp-tailed grouse engage in courtship behavior.

**Artificial Nesting Feature:** Man-made features used for nesting (e.g., nest box, platform).

**Occurrence:** Fish and wildlife observation from a source deemed reliable by WDFW biologists. Occurrences may represent an observation of an individual animal or a group of animals.

**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.

**Regular Concentration:** Areas that are commonly or traditionally used by a group of animals on a seasonal or year-round basis.

**Regular Large Concentrations:** Areas that are commonly or traditionally used by significantly large aggregations of animals, relative to what is expected for a particular species or geographic area.

**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 young-rearing.

**Regularly Used Perches:** Habitat features (e.g., trees, cliffs) that are regularly or traditionally used by one or more birds for perching.

**Haulouts:** Areas where marine mammals regularly remove themselves from the water for resting.

**Migration Corridors:** Areas regularly or traditionally used as travel routes between seasonal ranges.

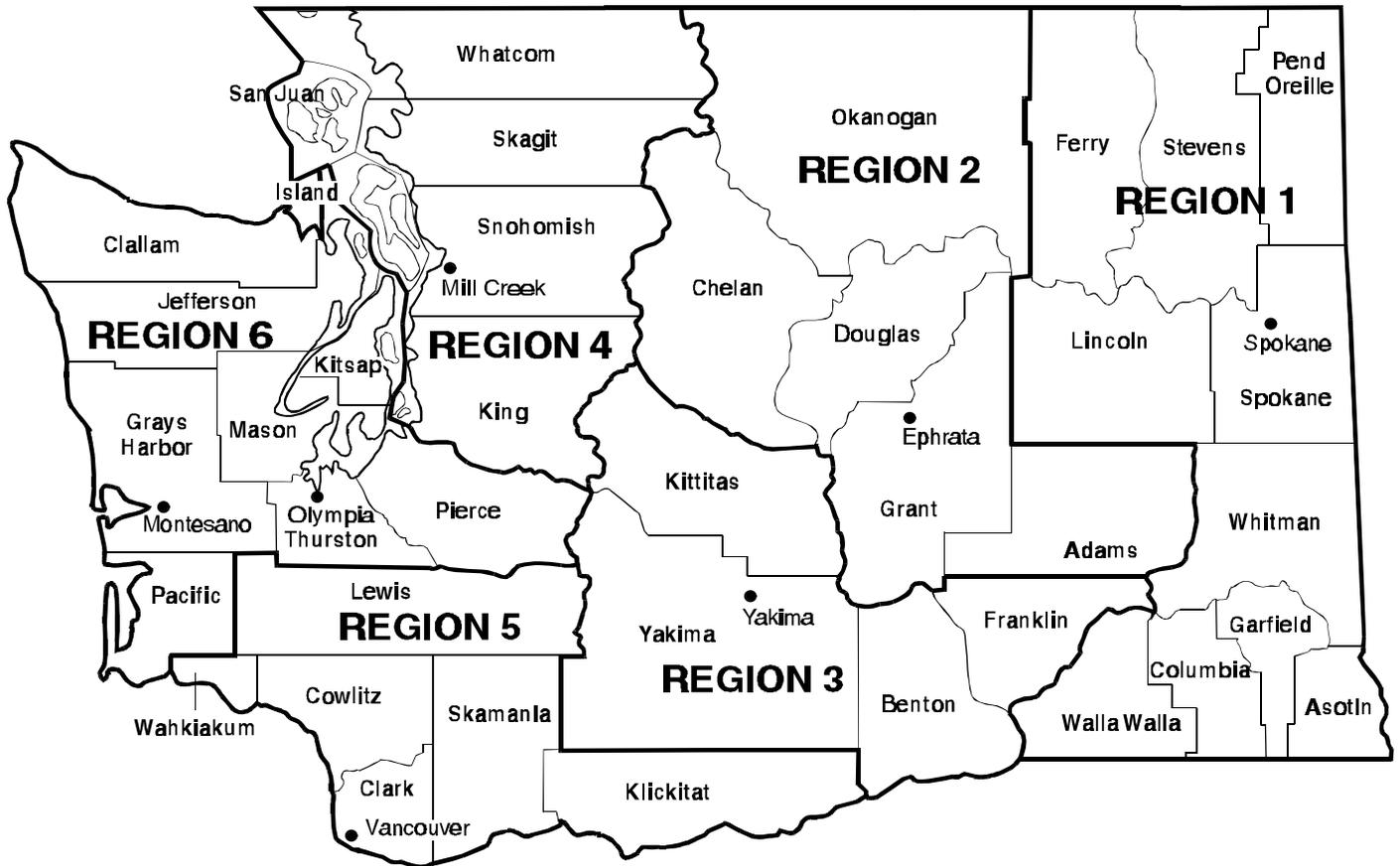
**Foraging Area:** Feeding areas that are regularly used by individuals or groups of animals.

**Hack Site:** A location where juvenile diurnal raptors (usually captive-bred) are released in order to acclimate them to the wild.

**GEOGRAPHIC AREA:** The last column in the table beginning on page 4 identifies the WDFW regions where individual *priority habitats and species* occur. The map below shows the regional boundaries and the locations of regional offices. It is possible for a species or habitat type to be considered a *priority* only within certain regions. This may occur because of limitations in the species' or habitat's distribution, or for reasons outlined in criterion 2.

**REGION 1**  
John Andrews

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Mill Creek, WA 98012-1269



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**REGION 3**  
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**REGION 6**  
Steve Keller  
48 Devonshire Road  
Montesano, WA 98563-9618  
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**REGION 4**  
Ted Muller

# PRIORITY SPECIES

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW) Regions					
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## INVERTEBRATES

### MOLLUSCS

#### Gastropods (Gastropoda)

Giant Columbia River limpet <i>Fisherola nuttalli</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3		
Great Columbia River spire snail <i>Fluminicola columbiana</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3		
Newcomb's littorine snail <i>Algamorda subrotundata</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence					6
Pinto (Northern) abalone <i>Haliotis kamtschatkana</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Shellfish ● Any occurrence			4	6

#### Bivalves (Bivalva)

California floater <i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	1	2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	5	
Geoduck clam <i>Panopea abrupta</i>		2	3	Shellfish ● Regular and regular large concentrations			4	6
Hardshell clams Butter clam <i>Saxidomus giganteus</i> Littleneck clam <i>Protothaca staminea</i> Japanese littleneck clam <i>Tapes philippinarum</i>		2	3	Shellfish ● Regular and regular large concentrations			4	6
Olympia oyster <i>Ostrea lurida</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Shellfish ● Any occurrence, regular and regular large concentrations				6

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA		WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)		
Pacific oyster <i>Crassostrea gigas</i>	2	3	Shellfish ● Regular and regular large concentrations	4	6	
Razor clam <i>Siliqua patula</i>	2	3	Shellfish ● Regular and regular large concentrations	6		
<b>ARTHROPODS</b>						
<b>Crustaceans (Crustacea)</b>						
Dungeness crab <i>Cancer magister</i>	2	3	Shellfish ● Breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations	4	6	
Pandalid shrimp (Pandalidae) <i>Pandalus</i> spp.	2	3	Shellfish ● Regular and regular large concentrations	4	6	
<b>Beetles (Coleoptera)</b>						
Beller's ground beetle <i>Agonum belleri</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	4		
Columbia River tiger beetle <i>Cicindela columbica</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3 5
Hatch's click beetle <i>Eanus hatchi</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	4		
Long-horned leaf beetle <i>Donacia idola</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	4		
<b>Butterflies (Lepidoptera)</b>						
Golden hairstreak <i>Habrodais grunus herri</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	5		
Great arctic <i>Oeneis nevadensis gigas</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	4		
Johnson's hairstreak <i>Mitoura johnsoni</i>	1		State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	4	5	6

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)		
Juniper hairstreak <i>Mitoura grynea barryi</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	5
Mardon skipper <i>Polites mardon</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence		3	5 6
Makah copper <i>Lycaena mariposa charlottensis</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence			6
Oregon silverspot <i>Speyeria zerene hippolyta</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence			6
Puget blue <i>Plebejus icarioides blackmorei</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence		4	6
Shepard's parnassian <i>Parnassius clodius shepardii</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1		
Silver-bordered fritillary <i>Boloria selene atrocostalis</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3
Valley silverspot <i>Speyeria zerene bremnerii</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence		4	5 6
Whulge checkerspot <i>Euphydryas editha taylori</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence		4	5 6
Yuma skipper <i>Ochlodes yuma</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence		2	

## ECHINODERMS

Red urchin <i>Strongylocentrotus franciscanus</i>	3	Shellfish ● Regular and regular large concentrations		4	6
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## VERTEBRATES

### FISH

#### Lamprey (Petromyzontidae)

River lamprey <i>Lampetra ayresi</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence		4	5 6
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#### Sturgeon (Acipenseridae)

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA		WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)						
Green sturgeon <i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	2	3	Food fish ● Any occurrence		4	5	6			
White sturgeon <i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	2	3	Food fish ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>Herring (Clupeidae)</b>										
Pacific herring <i>Clupea pallasii</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Breeding areas, regular large concentrations		4			6	
<b>Mudminnows (Umbridae)</b>										
Olympic mudminnow <i>Novumbra hubbsi</i>	1			State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence		4	5	6		
<b>Minnnows (Cyprinidae)</b>										
Lake chub <i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	1			State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3		5	
Leopard dace <i>Rhinichthys falcatus</i>	1			State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3		5	
Umatilla dace <i>Rhinichthys umatilla</i>	1			State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3			
<b>Suckers (Catostomidae)</b>										
Mountain sucker <i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i>	1			State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3		5	
<b>Catfishes (Ictaluridae)</b>										
Channel catfish <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>		3		Game ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA			WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)					
<b>Smelt (Osmeridae)</b>										
Eulachon <i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Regular concentrations		4	5	6		
Longfin smelt <i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>		2	3	Food fish ● Breeding areas, regular large concentrations		4			6	
Surfsmelt <i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i>		2	3	Food fish ● Breeding areas, regular large concentrations		4			6	
<b>Trout, Salmon, &amp; Whitefishes (Salmonidae)</b>										
Bull trout/Dolly Varden <i>Salvelinus confluentis/S. malma</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Game ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chinook salmon <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chum salmon <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Any occurrence				4	5	6
Coastal resident/Searun cutthroat <i>Oncorhynchus clarki clarki</i>			3	Game ● Any occurrence				4	5	6
Coho salmon <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>		2	3	Food fish ● Any occurrence		2	3	4	5	6
Kokanee <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>			3	Game ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6
Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>		2	3	Food fish ● Any occurrence				4		6
Pygmy whitefish <i>Prosopium coulteri</i>	1	2		State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rainbow trout/Steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	1		3	State Listed or Candidate Species Game ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA			WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)					
	1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5	6
Sockeye salmon <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6
Westslope cutthroat <i>Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi</i>			3	Game ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Cods (Gadidae)</b>										
Pacific cod <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations				4		6
Pacific hake <i>Merluccius productus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations				4		6
Walleye pollock <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations				4		6
<b>Rockfish (Scorpaenidae)</b>										
Black rockfish <i>Sebastes melanops</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Regular and regular large concentrations				4		6
Bocaccio rockfish <i>Sebastes paucispinis</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Regular and regular large concentrations				4		6
Brown rockfish <i>Sebastes auriculatus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Regular and regular large concentrations				4		6
Canary rockfish <i>Sebastes pinniger</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Regular and regular large concentrations				4		6

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA			WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)	
China rockfish <i>Sebastes nebulosus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Any occurrence	4	6
Copper rockfish <i>Sebastes caurinus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Regular and regular large concentrations	4	6
Greenstriped rockfish <i>Sebastes elongatus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Regular and regular large concentrations	4	6
Quillback rockfish <i>Sebastes maliger</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Regular and regular large concentrations	4	6
Redstripe rockfish <i>Sebastes proriger</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Regular and regular large concentrations	4	6
Tiger rockfish <i>Sebastes nigrocinctus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Any occurrence	4	6
Widow rockfish <i>Sebastes entomelas</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Regular and regular large concentrations	4	6
Yelloweye rockfish <i>Sebastes ruberrimus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Any occurrence	4	6
Yellowtail rockfish <i>Sebastes flavidus</i>	1	2	3	State Listed or Candidate Species Food fish ● Regular and regular large concentrations	4	6
<b>Greenlings (Hexagrammidae)</b>						
Lingcod <i>Ophiodon elongatus</i>		2	3	Food fish ● Any occurrence	4	6

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)									
<b>Sculpins (Cottidae)</b>												
Margined sculpin <i>Cottus marginatus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1									
<b>Sunfishes (Centrarchidae)</b>												
Largemouth bass <i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	3	Game ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6				
Smallmouth bass <i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>	3	Game ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6				
<b>Perches (Percidae)</b>												
Walleye <i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>	3	Game ● Any occurrence	1	2	3			5				
<b>Sand Lances (Ammodytidae)</b>												
Pacific sand lance <i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i>	2	3 Food fish ● Breeding areas, regular large concentrations						4		6		
<b>Right-eye flounders (Pleuronectidae)</b>												
English sole <i>Parophrys vetulus</i>	3	Food fish ● Breeding site						4		6		
Rock sole <i>Lepidopsetta bilineata</i>	3	Food fish ● Breeding areas, regular large concentrations						4		6		
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>												
<b>Salamanders (Caudata)</b>												
Cascades torrent salamander <i>Rhyacotriton cascadae</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence								5	6	
Columbia torrent salamander <i>Rhyacotriton kezeri</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence								5	6	

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)						
Dunn's salamander <i>Plethodon dunni</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence				5	6		
Larch Mountain salamander <i>Plethodon larselli</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence			3	4	5		
Van Dyke's salamander <i>Plethodon vandykei</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence					5	6	
<b>Frogs and Toads (Anura)</b>									
Columbia spotted frog <i>Rana luteiventris</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4			
Northern leopard frog <i>Rana pipiens</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3		5		
Oregon spotted frog <i>Rana pretiosa</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence					5	6	
Western toad <i>Bufo boreas</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>REPTILES</b>									
<b>Turtles (Testudines)</b>									
Western pond turtle <i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence					4	5	6
<b>Snakes (Serpentes)</b>									
California mountain kingsnake <i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence						5	
Sharptail snake <i>Contia tenuis</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence			2	3		5	6
Striped whipsnake <i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3				

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)
<b>BIRDS</b>			
<b>Marine birds</b>			
American white pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	1 2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations	1 2 3 5
Brandt's cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	1 2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations	4 5 6
Brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	1 2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Regular concentrations in foraging and resting areas	6
Cassin's auklet <i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	1 2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas	6
Common loon <i>Gavia immer</i>	1 2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding sites, regular and regular large concentrations	1 2 3 4 5 6
Common murre <i>Uria aalge</i>	1 2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations	4 6
Marbled murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	1 2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence in suitable habitat during breeding season, regular and regular large concentrations	4 5 6
Short-tailed albatross <i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	6
Tufted puffin <i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	1 2 3	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Regular concentrations, breeding areas	4 6
Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of: Loons (Gaviidae) Grebes (Podicipedidae) Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae) Fulmar, Shearwaters (Procellariidae) Storm-petrels (Hydrobatidae) Alcids (Alcidae)	2	● Regular large concentrations	4 6

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)					
Western Washington breeding concentrations of: Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae) Storm-petrels (Hydrobatidae) Terns (Laridae) Alcids (Alcidae)	2	● Breeding areas			4		6	
Eastern Washington breeding concentrations of: Grebes (Podicipedidae) Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae)	2	● Breeding areas	1	2	3			
Eastern Washington breeding: Terns (Laridae)	2	● Breeding areas	1	2	3		5	
<b>Hérons (Ardeidae)</b>								
Black-crowned night heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	2	● Breeding areas	1	2	3	4	5 6	
Great blue heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	2	● Breeding areas	1	2	3	4	5 6	
<b>Waterfowl (Anseriformes)</b>								
Aleutian Canada goose <i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Regular concentrations					5 6	
Brant <i>Branta bernicla</i>	2	3 Game ● Regular large concentrations in foraging and resting areas, migratory stopovers				4	6	
Cavity-nesting ducks Wood duck <i>Aix sponsa</i> Barrow's goldeneye <i>Bucephala islandica</i> Common goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i> Bufflehead <i>Bucephala albeola</i> Hooded merganser <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>		3 Game ● Breeding areas	1	2	3	4	5 6	

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)					
Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of: Barrow's goldeneye <i>(Bucephala islandica)</i> Common goldeneye <i>(Bucephala clangula)</i> Bufflehead <i>(Bucephala albeola)</i>	2 3	Game ● Regular large concentrations		4	5	6		
Harlequin duck <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	2 3	Game ● Breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations in saltwater	1	2	3	4	5 6	
Snow goose <i>Chen caerulescens</i>	2 3	Game ● Regular large concentrations				4		
Swans Trumpeter swan <i>Cygnus buccinator</i> Tundra swan <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	2 3	Game ● Regular and regular large concentrations	1	2	3	4	5 6	
Waterfowl concentrations (Anatidae excluding Canada geese in urban areas)	2 3	Game ● Significant breeding areas and regular large concentrations in winter	1	2	3	4	5 6	
<b>Hawks, Falcons, Eagles</b> (Falconiformes)								
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, communal roosts, regular and regular large concentrations, regularly-used perch trees in breeding areas	1	2	3	4	5 6	
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, including alternate nest sites. If breeding area is not known, approximate with a 7.0 km <sup>2</sup> (4.35 mi <sup>2</sup> ) area around known nest sites, foraging areas	1	2	3			
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding and foraging areas	1	2	3	4	5 6	

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)					
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding sites	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, including alternate nest sites, post-fledging foraging areas	1	2	3	4	5	6
Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, regular occurrences, hack sites	1	2	3	4	5	6
Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	3	● Breeding areas	1	2	3		5	
<b>Upland Game Birds (Galliformes)</b>								
Blue grouse <i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	3	Game ● Breeding areas, regular concentrations	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chukar <i>Alectoris chukar</i>	3	Game ● Regular and regular large concentrations in WDFW's Primary Management Zones for chukar	1	2	3			5
Mountain quail <i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	3	Game ● Any occurrence	1		3	4	5	6
Ring-necked pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	3	Game ● Self-sustaining birds observed in regular or regular large concentrations in WDFW's eastern Washington Primary Management Zone for pheasant	1	2	3			
Sage grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	1	3 State Listed or Candidate Species Game ● Breeding areas, leks, regular and regular large concentrations	1	2	3			

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)					
Sharp-tailed grouse <i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	1 3	State Listed or Candidate Species Game ● Breeding areas, leks, regular and regular large concentrations, critical wintering habitat (riparian zones)	1	2				
Wild turkey <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	3	Game ● Regular and regular large concentrations and roosts in WDFW's Primary Management Zones for wild turkeys	1	2	3		5	6
<b>Cranes (Gruiformes)</b>								
Sandhill crane <i>Grus canadensis</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, regular large concentrations, migration staging areas	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Shorebirds (Charadriiformes)</b>								
Snowy plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas						6
Upland sandpiper <i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1					
Eastern Washington breeding occurrences of: Phalaropes (Phalaropodidae) Stilts and avocets (Recurvirostridae)	2	● Breeding areas	1	2	3			
Western Washington nonbreeding concentrations of: Charadriidae (plovers, etc.) Scolopacidae (sandpipers, etc.) Phalaropodidae (phalaropes)	2	● Regular large concentrations					4	5 6

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)					
<b>Pigeons (Columbiformes)</b>								
Band-tailed pigeon <i>Columba fasciata</i>	3	Game ● Breeding areas, regular concentrations, occupied mineral springs		4	5	6		
<b>Cuckoos (Cuculiformes)</b>								
Yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2		4		
<b>Owls (Strigiformes)</b>								
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cucularia</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, foraging areas, regular concentrations	1	2	3		5	
Flammulated owl <i>Otus flammeolus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding sites, regular occurrences	1	2	3			
Spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence		2	3	4	5 6	
<b>Swifts (Apodiformes)</b>								
Vaux's swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, communal roosts	1	2	3	4	5 6	
<b>Woodpeckers (Piciformes)</b>								
Black-backed woodpecker <i>Picoides arcticus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas and regular occurrences	1	2	3		5	
Lewis' woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas	1	2	3		5	
Pileated woodpecker <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas	1	2	3	4	5 6	

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)			
White-headed woodpecker <i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding sites, regular occurrences	1	2	3	5
<b>Perching Birds (Passeriformes)</b>						
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Regular occurrences in breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations	1	2	3	5
Oregon vesper sparrow <i>Pooecetes gramineus affinis</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence			4	5 6
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, including used artificial nest features, feeding areas			4	5 6
Sage sparrow <i>Amphispiza belli</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, regular occurrences in suitable habitat during breeding season	1	2	3	
Sage thrasher <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Breeding areas, regular occurrences in suitable habitat during breeding season	1	2	3	5
Slender-billed, white-breasted nuthatch <i>Sitta carolinensis aculeata</i>		State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence				5 6
Streaked, horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>		State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence			4	5 6

## MAMMALS

### Shrews (Insectivora)

Merriam's shrew <i>Sorex merriami</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	
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COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)					
<b>Bats (Chiroptera)</b>								
Roosting concentrations of: Big brown bat <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i> Myotis bats ( <i>Myotis</i> spp.) Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	2	● Regular large concentrations in naturally occurring breeding areas and other communal roosts	1	2	3	4	5	6
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	1 2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Rabbits (Lagomorpha)</b>								
Black-tailed jack rabbit <i>Lepus californicus</i>	3	Game ● Regular and regular large concentrations						
Pygmy rabbit <i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3			
White-tailed jack rabbit <i>Lepus townsendii</i>	3	Game ● Regular and regular large concentrations	1	2	3			
<b>Rodents (Rodentia)</b>								
Gray-tailed vole <i>Microtus canicaudus</i>	1 2	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence						5
Brush Prairie pocket gopher <i>Thomomys talpoides douglasi</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence						5
Washington ground squirrel <i>Spermophilus washingtoni</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Regular and regular large concentrations	1	2				
Western gray squirrel <i>Sciurus griseus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence		2	3		5	6
Western pocket gopher <i>Thomomys mazama</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence						5 6

COMMON NAME <i>Scientific name</i>	SPECIES CRITERIA	WASHINGTON STATUS ● Priority Area	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)					
<b>Terrestrial Carnivores (Carnivora)</b>								
Fisher <i>Martes pennanti</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gray wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	
Grizzly bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4		
Lynx <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4		
Marten <i>Martes americana</i>	3	Game ● Regular occurrences	1	2	3	4	5	6
Mink <i>Mustela vison</i>	3	Game ● Regular occurrences	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Marine Mammals (Cetacea and Carnivora)</b>								
Dall's porpoise <i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	2	● Regular concentrations in foraging areas and migration routes				4		6
Gray whale <i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	1	2 State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence, migration routes				4		6
Harbor seal <i>Phoca vitulina</i>	2	● Haulout areas				4	5	6
Killer whale <i>Orcinus orca</i>	2	● Regular concentrations in feeding areas and migration routes				4		6
Pacific harbor porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	1	2 State Listed or Candidate Species ● Regular concentrations in foraging areas and migration routes				4		6
Sea lion, California <i>Zalophus californianus</i>	2	● Haulout areas				4		6
Sea lion, Steller (Northern) <i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	1	2 State Listed or Candidate Species ● Haulout areas				4		6
Sea otter <i>Enhydra lutris</i>	1	2 State Listed or Candidate Species ● Regular concentrations						6

**Big Game Ungulates (Artiodactyla)**

Bighorn sheep <i>Ovis canadensis</i>	3	Game ● Breeding areas, regular and regular large concentrations	1	2	3		
Columbian black-tailed deer <i>Odocoileus hemionus columbianus</i>	3	Game ● Regular and regular large concentrations, migration corridors				3	4 5 6
Columbian white-tailed deer <i>Odocoileus virginianus leucurus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Regular and regular large concentrations					5
Moose <i>Alces alces</i>	3	Game ● Regular concentrations	1	2			
Mountain goat <i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	3	Game ● Breeding areas, regular concentrations	1	2	3	4	5 6
Northwest white-tailed deer <i>Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus</i>	3	Game ● Breeding areas, migration corridors, regular and regular large concentrations in winter	1	2			
Rocky Mountain elk <i>Cervus elaphus nelsoni</i>	3	Game ● Calving areas, migration corridors, regular and regular large concentrations in winter	1		3		5 6
Rocky Mountain mule deer <i>Odocoileus hemionus hemionus</i>	3	Game ● Breeding areas, migration corridors, regular and regular large concentrations in winter	1	2	3		5
Roosevelt elk <i>Cervus elaphus roosevelti</i>	3	Game ● Calving areas, migration corridors, regular and regular large concentrations in winter, regular large concentrations in foraging areas along coastal waters				4	5 6
Woodland caribou <i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	1	State Listed or Candidate Species ● Any occurrence	1				

**PRIORITY HABITATS**

HABITAT TYPE or ELEMENT	● PRIORITY AREA	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)
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HABITAT TYPE or ELEMENT	● PRIORITY AREA	GEOGRAPHIC AREA (WDFW Regions)					
<b>Aspen Stands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.8 ha (2 acres).</li> </ul> <p><b>Criteria:</b> High fish and wildlife species diversity, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration.</p>	1	2	3	5	6	
<b>Caves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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 may mimic caves, and those abandoned mine shafts with actual or suspected occurrences of priority species should be treated in a manner similar to caves. A mine is a man-made excavation in the earth usually used to extract minerals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Criteria:</b> Comparatively high wildlife density, important wildlife breeding habitat and seasonal ranges, limited availability, vulnerability to human disturbance, dependent species.</p>	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Cliffs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Greater than 7.6 m (25 ft) high and occurring below 1524 m (5000 ft).</li> </ul> <p><b>Criteria:</b> Significant wildlife breeding habitat, limited availability, dependent species.</p>	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Estuary/ Estuary-like</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands, usually semi-enclosed by land but with open, partly obstructed or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. The salinity may be periodically increased above that of the open ocean by evaporation. Along some low-energy coastlines there is appreciable dilution of sea water. Estuarine habitat extends upstream and landward to where ocean-derived salts measure less than 0.5% during the period of average annual low flow. Includes both estuaries and lagoons.</li> </ul> <p><b>Criteria:</b> High fish and wildlife density and species diversity, important breeding habitat, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges and movement corridors, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration.</p>				4	5	6
<b>Freshwater Wetlands and Fresh Deepwater</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	1	2	3	4	5	6

● Fresh Deepwater: 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).

**Criteria:** Comparatively high fish and wildlife density and species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration

**Instream**

1 2 3 4 5 6

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

**Criteria:** Comparatively high fish and wildlife density and species diversity, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, dependent species.

**Juniper  
Savannah**

1 3 5

● All juniper woodlands.

**Criteria:** High fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat and seasonal ranges, limited availability.

**Marine/Estuarine  
Shorelines**

4 5 6

Shorelines include the intertidal and subtidal zones of beaches, and may also include the backshore and adjacent components of the terrestrial landscape (e.g., cliffs, snags, mature trees, dunes, meadows) that are important to shoreline associated fish and wildlife and that contribute to shoreline function (e.g., sand/rock/log recruitment, nutrient contribution, erosion control).

- Consolidated Substrate: Rocky outcroppings in the intertidal and subtidal marine/estuarine environment consisting of rocks greater than 25 cm (10 in) diameter, hardpan, and/or bedrock.
- Unconsolidated Substrate: Substrata in the intertidal and subtidal marine environment consisting of rocks less than 25 cm (10 in) diameter, gravel, shell, sand, and/or mud.

**Criteria:** Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, dependent species.

**Old-growth/  
Mature Forests**

1 2 3 4 5 6

- Old-growth west of Cascade crest: Stands of 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) > 61 cm (24 in) diameter and > 15 m (50 ft) long. High elevation stands ( $\geq 762$  m [2500 ft]) 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.
- 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) > 53 cm (21 in) dbh, and 2.5-7.5 snags/ha (1 - 3 snags/acre) > 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.

HABITAT TYPE  
or ELEMENT

● PRIORITY AREA

GEOGRAPHIC AREA  
(WDFW Regions)

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**Old-growth/  
Mature Forests  
(continued)**

1 2 3 4 5 6

● Mature forests: Stands with average tree 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.

**Criteria:** High fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, limited and declining availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration.

**Oregon White Oak  
Woodlands**

3 4 5 6

● Stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component of the stand is  $\geq 25\%$ ; or where total canopy coverage of the stand is  $< 25\%$ , but oak accounts for at least 50% of the canopy coverage present. The latter is often referred to as oak savanna. In non-urbanized areas west of the Cascades, priority oak habitat consists of stands  $\geq 0.4$  ha (1.0 ac) in size. East of the Cascades, priority oak habitat consists of stands  $\geq 2$  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.

**Criteria:** Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, limited and declining availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, dependent species.

**Prairies and  
Steppe**

1 2 3 4 5 6

● Relatively undisturbed areas (as indicated by dominance of native plants) where grasses and/or forbs form the natural climax plant community.

**Criteria:** Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, limited and declining availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, unique and dependent species.

**Riparian**

1 2 3 4 5 6

● The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other. In riparian systems, the vegetation, water tables, soils, microclimate, and wildlife inhabitants of terrestrial ecosystems are influenced by perennial or intermittent water. Simultaneously, the biological and physical properties of the aquatic ecosystems are influenced by adjacent vegetation, nutrient and sediment loading, terrestrial wildlife, as well as organic and inorganic debris. 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. Riparian habitat includes the entire extent of the floodplain and riparian areas of wetlands that are directly connected to stream courses.

**Criteria:** High fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, important wildlife seasonal ranges, important fish and wildlife movement corridors, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, unique or dependent species.

**Rural Natural  
Open Space**

1 2 3 4 5 6

● A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the open space and uses it for breeding or regular feeding; and/or the open space functions as a corridor connecting other *priority habitats*, especially areas that would otherwise be isolated; and/or the open space is an isolated remnant of natural habitat larger than 4 ha (10 acres) and surrounded by agricultural developments. Local consideration may be given to open space areas smaller than 4 ha (10 acres).

**Criteria:** Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, important fish and wildlife movement corridors, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, unique species assemblages in agricultural areas.

**Shrub-steppe**

1 2 3 5

● **Large Tracts:** Tracts of land >259 ha (640 ac) consisting of plant communities with one or more layers of perennial grasses and a conspicuous but discontinuous layer of shrubs. Large tracts of shrub-steppe contribute to the overall continuity of the habitat type throughout the region because they are relatively unfragmented, contain a substantial amount of interior habitat, and are in close proximity to other tracts of shrub-steppe. These tracts should contain a variety of habitat features (e.g., variety of topography, riparian areas, canyons, habitat edges, plant communities). Another important component is habitat quality based on the degree with which a tract resembles a site potential natural community, which may include factors such as soil condition and degree of erosion; and distribution, coverage, and vigor of native shrubs, forbs, grasses, and cryptogams.

● **Small Tracts:** Tracts of land <259 ha (640 ac) with a habitat type consisting of plant communities with one or more layers of perennial grasses and a conspicuous but discontinuous layer of shrubs. Although smaller in size and possibly more isolated from other tracts of shrub-steppe these areas are still important to shrub-steppe obligate and other state-listed wildlife species. Also, important are the variety of habitat features and habitat quality aspects as listed above.

**Criteria:** Comparatively high fish and wildlife density and species diversity; important fish and wildlife breeding habitat and seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, unique and dependent species.

**Snags and Logs**

1 2 3 4 5 6

● 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  $\geq 51$  cm (20 in) in western Washington and  $\geq 30$  cm (12 in) in eastern Washington, and are  $\geq 2$  m (6.5 ft) in height. Priority logs are  $\geq 30$  cm (12 in) in diameter at the largest end, and  $\geq 6$  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.

**Criteria:** Comparatively high fish and wildlife density and species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat and seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, large number of cavity-dependent species.

**Talus**

1 2 3 4 5 6

● 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.

**Criteria:** Limited availability, unique and dependent species, high vulnerability to habitat alteration.

**Urban Natural  
Open Space**

1 2 3 4 5 6

● A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the open space and uses it for breeding and/or regular feeding; and/or the open space functions as a corridor connecting other *priority habitats*, especially those that would otherwise be isolated; and/or the open space is an isolated remnant of natural habitat larger than 4 ha (10 acres) and is surrounded by urban development. Local considerations may be given to open space areas smaller than 4 ha (10 acres).

**Criteria:** Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, important fish and wildlife movement corridors, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration.

**Vegetated Marine/  
Estuarine**

4 6

Includes vegetated areas in the intertidal and subtidal zones to a depth of approximately 30.5 m (100 ft) below mean lower, low water (MLLW).

● Eelgrass meadows: Habitats consisting of intertidal and shallow subtidal shores which are colonized by rooted vascular angiosperms of the genus *Zostera*.

● Kelp beds: Patches of sedentary floating aquatic vegetation of the genus *Macrocystis* and/or *Nereocystis*.

● Turf algae: Habitats consisting of non-emergent green, red, and/or brown algae plants growing on solid substrates (rocks, shell, hardpan).

**Criteria:** Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, high fish and wildlife species diversity, important fish and wildlife seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration, dependent species.

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The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will provide equal opportunities to all potential and existing employees without regard to race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, religion, age, marital status, national origin, disability, or Vietnam Era Veteran's status. The department receives Federal Aid for fish and wildlife restoration.

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