

**ATTACHMENT 2:
ODFW Strategy Species for the Oregon Coast Ecoregion**

Species	Special needs	Limiting Factors
American marten	Often associated with late-successional mixed conifer habitats with multi-layer stands, but can use a variety of conifer forests as long as a high density of snags and logs are available for den sites and foraging	Low survival rates in fragmented forests
California Myotis	Primarily forest-associated; use large snag for day roosts; occasionally found night roosting under bridges	Reduction of large snags; patchy distribution; appears to have low populations
Fringed myotis	Forest habitats; large snags and rock features for day, night, and maternity roosts (occasionally uses bridges for night roosting); caves and mines for hibernacula; beetles for prey.	Disturbance at roosts; patchy distribution and rarity; reduction of large snags
Hoary Bat	Forest habitats, including late successional conifer forests which are used for roosting	Habitat loss; migratory behavior increases vulnerability to habitat changes and mortality
Long-legged myotis	Often associated with late successional conifer forests or other forested habitat with late successional components (especially snags); uses large snags and hollow trees primarily in riparian areas for day, night, and maternity roosts; may use bridges in forested habitat for night roosting; occasionally found night roosting and hibernating in caves or mines; forages in forest riparian and forest edge	Reduction of late successional conifer forests in some ecoregions; loss of hollow trees and large diameter, tall, newly dead snags; loss of healthy riparian habitat; untimely bridge replacement
Red tree vole	Found in dense, moist conifer forests; prefers large stand size; highly specialized diet of primarily Douglas-fir needles; requires large branches for protection of nests, which are typically at least 50 feet above ground	Very small home range. Poor dispersal ability. Low reproductive rate.
Silver-haired bat	Late successional conifer forests; uses large snags and hollow trees for day, night, and maternity roosts; found in other habitats during migrations	Reduction of late successional conifer forests; loss of hollow trees and large diameter, tall, newly dead snags; migratory behavior increases vulnerability to habitat changes and mortality

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Townsend's big-eared bat	Caves, mines & isolated buildings for day, night, or maternity roosts, or hibernacula; occasionally uses hollow trees and bridges for day or night roosting; primarily feeds on moths	Highly sensitive to disturbance at roosts; highly specific roost requirements; reduction in prey base including from non-target pesticides (e.g. btk) used for controlling Lepidoptera
Clouded salamander	Forest habitat or burned areas. Require large decaying logs, especially Douglas-fir	Limited range (occurs primarily in Oregon). Loss of large logs.
Coastal tailed frog	Cold, fast-flowing, clear streams within forested areas. Adults need stream banks, logs, headwater springs, and gravelly seeps for foraging and hiding, and small boulders in streams for egg laying. Tadpoles need permanent streams with moss- and sediment-free cobble and boulder substrate for clinging to rock surfaces while scraping diatoms and algae. In Coast range, may be limited to streams with hard-rock substrate rather than sandstone.	Limited range (northwest endemic). Low reproductive rate due to several-year larval stage. Remains close to water source; low dispersal abilities may limit recovery of populations. Sedimentation. Increases in water temperature.
Columbia torrent salamander	Cold mountain streams, spring heads and seeps. Require loose gravel stream bed with specific geologic characteristics. Specific requirements for stream gradients.	Limited dispersal. Adults are highly sensitive to drying. Larvae sensitive to changes in stream flow.
Cope's giant salamander	Cold, fast-flowing, clear permanent streams in coniferous forests. Deep cobble and small boulder substrate for foraging and hiding. Rocky stream banks or in-channel logs with crevices for eggs and larvae.	Limited range in Oregon. Rarely or never metamorphose, so highly vulnerable to channel dewatering and barriers to stream connectivity; very small gill surface area, so sensitive to increases in temperature and sediment.
Southern torrent salamander	Cold mountain streams, spring heads and seeps. Require loose gravel stream bed with specific geologic characteristics. Specific requirements for stream gradients.	Limited dispersal. Adults are highly sensitive to drying. Larvae sensitive to changes in stream flow.
Bald eagle	Associated with large water bodies (rivers, lakes, ocean) which support fish populations and have large trees for nesting nearby; variable habitat for wintering based on food availability	Poor reproduction in the lower Columbia estuary which has been linked to contaminants; loss of large nesting trees

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Band-tailed pigeon	Mineral sites; large conifer forest landscape with a variety of forest stand age and structure	Reductions in quality and quantity of mineral sites. Large area requirements. Disease.
Marbled Murrelet	Late successional forest with specific nest tree characteristics	Reductions in late-successional forest. Low reproductive output combined with low reproductive success. Habitat loss due to uncharacteristically severe fire in Klamath Mountains ecoregion
Northern spotted owl	Late successional forest or younger forest with residual late successional components	Declining. Large home range requirements. Reductions in late successional forest. Hybridization with and competition from barred owl. Sensitive to West Nile virus. Habitat loss due to uncharacteristically severe fire in Klamath Mountains ecoregion.
Olive-sided flycatcher	Open, older coniferous forest, forested riparian habitat, forest openings (e.g. burns, harvested forest), or forest edge with tall, prominent trees and/or snags; hemlocks or true firs for nest trees	Relatively large area requirements (compared to other songbirds). Increased predation rates in harvest units within a landscape of older forest or highly fragmented forests
Chinook salmon (Lower Columbia River ESU, fall run)	Require streams with clean gravel, complex habitat and cool temperatures for spawning and rearing. Require access for anadromous migration.	Water quality. Alterations of hydrology and watershed function. Fish passage. Riparian condition. Marine survival.
Chum Salmon (Pacific Coast ESU)	Require stream gravel bars and side channels near tidewaters for spawning. Migrate to ocean soon after emergence.	Alterations of hydrology and watershed function. Fish passage. Marine survival. Loss of estuarine habitat.
Coastal cutthroat trout (Oregon Coast ESU)	Large woody debris, in-stream structures and vegetation important for protection while in fresh water. Juveniles prefer side channels, backwaters, or pools for rearing. Clean gravel for spawning and rearing. Migratory corridors.	Habitat fragmentation or actions that increase population isolation. Water quality. Alterations of hydrology and watershed function. Loss of estuarine habitat for rearing. Ocean productivity.
Coastal cutthroat trout (Southwest Washington/Columbia River ESU)	Large woody debris, in-stream structures and vegetation important for protection while in fresh water. Juveniles prefer side channels, backwaters, or pools for rearing. Clean gravel for spawning and rearing. Migratory corridors.	Habitat fragmentation or actions that increase population isolation. Water quality. Alterations of hydrology and watershed function. Loss of estuarine habitat for rearing. Ocean productivity.

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Coastal cutthroat trout (Upper Willametter River ESU)	Large woody debris, in-stream structures and vegetation important for protection while in fresh water. Juveniles prefer side channels, backwaters, or pools for rearing. Clean gravel for spawning and rearing. Migratory corridors.	Habitat fragmentation or actions that increase population isolation. Water quality. Alterations of hydrology and watershed function. Loss of estuarine habitat for rearing. Ocean productivity.
Coho salmon (Lower Columbia/Southwest Washington Coast ESU)	Require streams with clean gravel, complex habitat and cool temperatures for spawning and rearing. Require access for anadromous migration.	Water quality. Alterations of hydrology and watershed function. Fish passage. Riparian condition. Marine survival.
Coho salmon (Oregon Coast ESU)	Require streams with clean gravel, complex habitat and cool temperatures for spawning and rearing. Require access for anadromous migration.	Stream complexity. Water quality. Fish passage. Riparian condition. Altered watershed processes. Marine survival.
Pacific lamprey	May aggregate in high densities. Requires fine gravel beds for spawning. Larvae burrow in fine sediment. Timing of development closely linked to water temperature.	Reduced water quality. Passage barriers. Altered flow patterns. Dredging. Rapid water drawdowns. Marine survival.
Steelhead (Lower Columbia River ESU, winter run)	Require streams with clean gravel, complex habitat and cool temperatures for spawning and rearing. Require access for anadromous migration.	Water quality. Alterations of hydrology and watershed function. Fish passage. Riparian condition. Marine survival.
Steelhead (Oregon Coast ESU, winter run)	Require streams with clean gravel, complex habitat and cool temperatures for spawning and rearing. Require access for anadromous migration.	Water quality. Alterations of hydrology and watershed function. Fish passage. Riparian condition. Marine survival.
Steelhead (Upper Willamette, winter ESU)	Require streams with clean gravel, complex habitat and cool temperatures for spawning and rearing. Require access for anadromous migration.	Water quality. Alterations of hydrology and watershed function. Fish passage. Riparian condition. Marine survival.
Western brook lamprey	May aggregate in high densities. Requires fine gravel beds for spawning. Larvae burrow in fine sediment. Timing of development closely linked to water temperature.	Reduced water quality. Passage barriers. Altered flow patterns. Dredging. Rapid water drawdowns. Marine survival.