

Table 2: Probability of Occurrence of TE&S Species

Probability of occurrence of TE&S species for the Big Creek hydro analysis area						
Species	Scientific name	Preferred habitat	Documented sightings in or directly adjacent	Habitat in or directly adjacent to analysis	Could project impact species or habitat?	Rationale
FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES						
ENDANGERED SPECIES						
Sockeye salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	Sockeye spend approximately the first half of their life cycle rearing in lakes. The remainder of the life cycle is spent foraging in estuarine and marine waters of the Pacific Ocean. Critical habitat was designated for the Snake River ESU on December 28, 1993 and for the Ozette Lake ESU on September 2, 2005.	No	No	No	Sockeye return to Redfish Lake on the Main Salmon River. Heavily managed recovery program. They rear in lakes so would not be a factor at Big Creek.
THREATENED SPECIES						
Canada lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Lynx are generally found in moist, boreal forests that have cold, snowy winters and a high density of their favorite prey: the snowshoe hare. Snowshoe hares tend to occur in habitats where dense stands of young conifers provide shelter, and where they can forage on conifer boughs that protrude above several feet of snow. These forest thickets may result from wildfires, timber harvest, or other disturbances. Meanwhile, lynx also use mature forests with dense undercover and downed wood for denning.	No	No	No	See comments in Endangered Species discussion.
Northern Idaho ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus brunneus</i>	Northern populations are associated with shallow rocky soils in xeric meadows surrounded by ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forest; southern populations inhabit low rolling hills and valleys now dominated by annual grassland with relict big sagebrush and bunch grasses (Yensen et al. 1991, Yensen 1991). This squirrel may occur on slopes and rarely on ridges (Yensen 1984). It burrows extensively in shallow rocky soils, but nest burrows are located in adjacent areas with deeper (>1 meter) well-drained soils (Yensen et al. 1991).	No	No	No	See comments in Endangered Species discussion.
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	BREEDING: Open woodland (especially where undergrowth is thick), parks, deciduous riparian woodland; in the West, nests in tall cottonwood and willow riparian woodland. Nests in deciduous woodlands, moist thickets, orchards, overgrown pastures; in tree, shrub, or vine, an average of 1-3 meters above ground (Harrison 1979). Subspecies OCCIDENTALIS requires patches of at least 10 hectares (25 acres) of dense riparian forest with a canopy cover of at least 50 percent in both the understory and overstory; nests typically in mature willows (Biosystems Analysis 1989). NONBREEDING: forest, woodland, and scrub. Also mangroves in Puerto Rico (Raffaele 1983).	No	No	No	There are four Critical Habitat areas in Idaho and they are all further south along the Snake River. There is no Critical Habit in Valley County, and none in the Big Creek Valley.