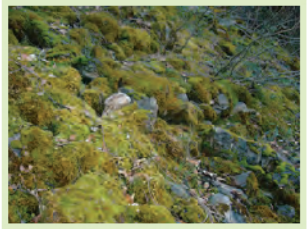
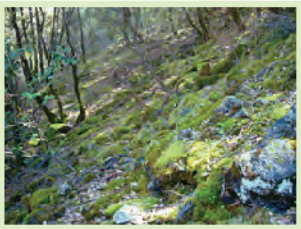
FERGUSON SLIDE Restoration Project

Biology





Habitat Images provided by Sean Ronito of U.C. Berkeley

Various *H. brunus* habitats

Limestone salamander
(Hydromantes brunus)

Limestone Salamander- Listed as "Threatened" by the State of California- - "likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range"; is a very secretive, nocturnal (active at night) salamander that finds refuge during the dry seasons; surface activity is directly correlated with rainfall. Surveys to determine presence/absence must be conducted at night and during rain events of the winter/spring.

Image provided by Carrie Blickenstaff of The Department of Transportation

Foothill Woodlands

Foothill woodlands are an important ecological community that provide food and shelter to many plants and animals and contribute to healthy ecosystems through soil development, erosion control, nutrient development, and sustaining air and water quality. Foothill woodlands at the project site are dominated by interior live oak, foothill pine, and ceanothus.

Image provided by Carrie Blickenstaff of The Department of Transportation

Mariposa Clarkia *(Clarkia biloba ssp. australis)*

Mariposa clarkia is known only from Mariposa and Tuolumne Counties in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. In the biological study area for this project, this species was observed on the south side of the Merced River. It appears to favor sites where there is some shade of interior live oak, but with little shrub layer present. This species is listed as Sensitive with the US Forest Service and as Rare with the California Native Plant Society.

Image provided by © Harlan Lewis and California Native Plant Society (CNPS)

Merced Clarkia *(Clarkia lingulata)*

Merced clarkia is known from only two locations, each less than a mile to the east and west of the Ferguson Rock Slide. It is listed as Sensitive with the US Forest Service, as Rare with the California Native Plant Society, and as Endangered by the State of California. Merced clarkia was not observed in the Biological Study Area during surveys.

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