

**Table D.7** Fish Species of Concern Potentially Found Within or Near the Hanford Reach

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status <sup>(a)</sup>	Washington State Status <sup>(a)</sup>	WDFW Priority Species (Criterion) <sup>(a)</sup>	Oregon State Status <sup>(a)</sup>	Global and Washington State Rarity Status <sup>(a)</sup>	Oregon State Rarity Status <sup>(a)</sup>	Habitat Association	Hanford Abundance <sup>(b)</sup>	Resource Level of Concern at Hanford <sup>(c)</sup>
<i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i>	Mountain sucker		Monitor	NO		G5, S?		Mountain streams <sup>(d)</sup>	Rare	II
<i>Cottus beldingi</i>	Piute sculpin		Monitor	NO		G5, S?		Riffle areas of slight to moderate gradient streams <sup>(d)</sup>	Common	II
<i>Cottus perplexus</i>	Reticulate sculpin		Monitor	NO		G4, S?		Pools and riffles of generally small streams <sup>(d)</sup>	Uncommon	II
<i>Lampetra ayresi</i>	River lamprey	Former candidate		NO				Riverine <sup>(d)</sup>	Rare	I
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Snake River Chinook Salmon (Spring/Summer and Fall)	Endangered		NO	Threatened	G5, S?		Free-flowing portions of large rivers <sup>(e)</sup>	Rare	IV
<i>Percopsis transmontana</i>	Sand roller		Monitor	NO		G4, S?		Shallow, sandy flats and quiet backwater areas <sup>(f)</sup>	Uncommon	II
<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Bull trout	Candidate		YES (2, 3)		G3, S?	S3	Pool areas of streams <sup>(d)</sup>	Accidental	III

(a) See Section D.2.5.1 for references and category definitions. Global and state rarity statuses are separated by a comma in the table.  
 (b) These categories: accidental, rare, uncommon, and common, and their definitions were adapted from Landeen et al. (1992) and applied by Dennis Dauble (pers. comm. 1995) to these species based on prior surveys and scientific studies conducted by the Ecology Group at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. Accidental = appears very infrequently and well outside its normal range; Rare = present in appropriate habitat only in small numbers, seldom observed; Uncommon = usually present in appropriate habitat but not always observed; Common = often observed in appropriate habitat.  
 (c) See Section 4.3 for definitions of resource levels of concern. Each level corresponds to a different set of management actions that are required to be taken in regard to those species included for consideration at that level. A particular species is defined by its association with one specific level of management concern.  
 (d) Habitat associations are from Wydoski and Whitney (1979). The bull trout habitat association is based on that of the Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*) to which it is closely related. For the Piute sculpin, slight to moderate gradient streams refers to streams of less than 1.8% gradient but generally greater than 6 m (about 20 ft) wide; conversely, the reticulate sculpin is generally found in streams less than 6 m wide (Wydoski and Whitney 1979).  
 (e) Habitat association is from Downs et al. (1993). Juvenile salmon occupy backwater sloughs and shoreline embayments.  
 (f) Sand rollers show an apparent diel behavior in their habitat selection (Gray and Dauble 1976). They are present on sandy bottoms at night (Gray and Dauble 1976) and in quiet backwaters during the day (Wydoski and Whitney 1979).