

**Table D.8** Herpetofaunal Species of Concern Potentially Found on or Near the Hanford Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status <sup>(a)</sup>	Washington State Status <sup>(a)</sup>	WDFW Priority Species (Criterion) <sup>(a)</sup>	Global and Washington State Rarity Status <sup>(a)</sup>	Endemism <sup>(b)</sup>	Habitat Association <sup>(c)</sup>	Hanford Abundance <sup>(d)</sup>	Resource Level of Concern at Hanford <sup>(e)</sup>
<i>Bufo woodhousii</i>	Woodhouse's toad		Monitor	NO	G5, S3	Peripheral	Shrub-steppe, R	Common	II
<i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>	Night snake		Monitor	NO	G5, S4	Peripheral	Shrub-steppe, BS	Uncommon	II
<i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>	Striped whipsnake		Candidate	YES (1)	G5, S1	Peripheral	Shrub-steppe	Rare	III
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i> (= <i>catenifer</i> ) <i>catenifer</i>	Pacific gopher snake		Monitor	NO	G5T5, S?	Peripheral	Shrub-steppe	Abundant	II
<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i> <i>graciosus</i>	Northern sagebrush lizard	Former candidate		NO	G5, S?	Peripheral	Shrub-steppe, S	Common	I

(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) None are endemics (Nussbaum et al. 1983); they seem to be relatively recent invaders from the south.

(c) General association with shrub-steppe is based on Hanford Biological Resources Laboratory and Ecosystem Monitoring Project data bases maintained by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. More specific habitat associations (i.e., BS = basalt outcroppings, R = riparian, S = sandy areas) are from Fitzner and Gray (1991).

(d) The abundance categories: rare, uncommon, common, and abundant were obtained from Fitzner and Gray (1991), however, definitions of common and uncommon were adapted from Landeen et al. (1992), as these authors provide more complete definitions. The "abundant" category is defined here. Rare = present in appropriate habitat only in small numbers; seldom seen or heard. Uncommon = usually present in appropriate habitat but not always seen. Common = often seen in appropriate habitat. Abundant = very often seen or heard in appropriate habitat. Hallock (1995) reported the abundance category designations the same as did Fitzner and Gray (1991) with one exception. She identifies the gopher snake as common.

(e) 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.