APPENDIX C

COMPOSITION OF SOUTH-CENTRAL CALIFORNIA COAST STEELHEAD RECOVERY PLANNING AREA BPGs

Watersheds identified within each of the four Biogeographic Populations Groups in the South-Central California Coast Steelhead DPS are essential components of a recovered DPS. The identified watersheds are based on a combination of factors, including: 1) the amount of potential habitat as in indicator of potential viability, 2) potential diversity of life-history strategies exhibited by populations[1] within the watersheds, and 3) the diversity of habitat types within the watersheds. Additionally, the composition of watersheds addresses the need to ensure survival of a suite of populations within the DPS in the face of natural catastrophic events such as wildfires, droughts, and debris flows, through minimum spatial separation between and redundancy of watersheds/populations within each BPG. Watersheds are ranked on the single habitat model that is preferred on *a priori* biological grounds. Horizontal bars show the range of ranks (minimum and maximum) for 48 variant biological models (See Boughton *et al*. 2006, 2007).

Biogeographic Group	Member Populations (ordered north to south)
Interior Coast Range	Pajaro River, Gabilan Creek, Arroyo Seco, Upper Salinas Basin.
Carmel Basin	Carmel River
Big Sur Coast[1]	San Jose Creek, Malpaso Creek, Garrapata Creek, Rocky Creek, Bixby Creek, Little Sur River, Big Sur River, Partington Creek, Big Creek, Vicente Creek, Limekiln Creek, Mill Creek, Prewitt Creek, Plaskett Creek, Willow Creek (Monterey Co.), Alder Creek, Villa Creek (Monterey Co.), Salmon Creek.
San Luis Obispo Terrace	San Carpoforo Creek, Arroyo de la Cruz, Little Pico Creek, Pico Creek, San Simeon Creek, Santa Rosa Creek, Villa Creek (SLO Co.), Cayucos Creek, Old Creek, Toro Creek, Morro Creek, Chorro Creek, Los Osos Creek, Islay Creek, Coon Creek, Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo Creek, Pismo Creek, Arroyo Grande Creek.

[1] Population delineations in these groups may be split too finely if there is significant dispersal of fish among neighboring coastal watersheds. For discussion see Boughton *et al.* 2006.