

# DESCRIPTION OF ALL CNDDDB FIELDS

(In alphabetical order)

**Note:** Field names in parentheses (i.e. ELCODE) indicate alternate field names used by either the native SQL Server tables within the CNDDDB or the GIS tables, and are included here for clarification purposes.

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## ACC\_CLASS (ACCURACY)

Accuracy Class refers to the precision or accuracy level of a given graphic feature. Accuracy Class represents spatial uncertainty in a relative way on a scale of one to ten (from most accurate to least accurate). ACC\_CLASS integrates accuracy type and accuracy value (see below).

ACC_CLASS	Description
1	<a href="#">Specific</a> bounded area with an 80 meter radius. Per Heritage methodology, this is considered a point.
2	Specific, non-circular bounded area
3	<a href="#">Non-specific</a> bounded area
4	Non-specific, circular feature with a 150 meter radius (1/10 mile)
5	Non-specific, circular feature with a 300 meter radius (1/5 mile)
6	Non-specific, circular feature with a 600 meter radius (2/5 mile)
7	Non-specific, circular feature with a 1000 meter radius (3/5 mile)
8	Non-specific, circular feature with a 1300 meter radius (4/5 mile)
9	Non-specific, circular feature with a 1600 meter radius (1 mile)
10	Non-specific, circular feature with a 8000 meter radius (5 miles)

## ACC\_TYPE (Also see PRECISION):

*Accuracy Type* for the spatial feature; either [specific](#) or [non-specific](#). Values 1 and 2 are specific, more accurately mapped EOs. Values 3 through 10 represent less confidence of the exact location of the EO. Features may be either circular or non-circular polygons.

## ACC\_VALUE:

*Accuracy Value* is the measure of spatial uncertainty for the source feature (plus or minus) represented as a metric value. Presently, this only applies to point source features. The accuracy value for line and area source features could be said to be equal to the accuracy of the base map from which it originated, but at this point, remains undefined.

## AREA (ACRES):

*Area* in acres of either a [specific](#) or [non-specific](#) bounded area. Area for circular features is reported as "0".

## AUTHOR:

*Author* of a source document used to map an occurrence (see also [SCODE](#), [SDATE](#), [TITLE](#) and [LOCATION](#)).

**AVLCODE:**

A code used for cartographic symbolization of the EO features contained in the GIS shapefile data set. AVLCODE is actually a concatenation of three datafields -- ELMTYPE, ACC\_CLASS and EOCOUNT. Because of this, the AVLCODE field captures three fields of information in a single code for purposes of assigning map symbols. With AVLCODE, the first digit is from ELMTYPE, the second and third digits are from ACC\_CLASS, and the last two digits are from EOCOUNT. ELMTYPE indicates the type of element (plant, animal, terrestrial community or aquatic community), ACC\_CLASS indicates the accuracy class, and EOCOUNT specifies the number of occurrences at a single mapped location (FCODE). For example, AVLCODE 10101 (1 01 01) indicates a Plant (ELMTYPE = 1), with an accuracy class of 1 (ACC\_CLASS = 01) and only one occurrence at that location (EOCOUNT = 01). AVLCODE 20812 indicates an animal occurrence, with an accuracy class of 8 and a shared spatial location with eleven other occurrences (a "multiple"). For Commercial data only, the first 3 digits of AVLCODE are "999" for symbolization of Sensitive EO's. " Also see LUCODE.

**CALLIST, CALCODE (CALLIST\_CODE) - CALDESC:**

California State listing status: State of California legal status

CALCODE	CALDESC
1	State listed as Endangered
2	State listed as Threatened
3	State listed as Rare
5	None - no state status
6	Delisted - previously listed
7	Candidate for state listing as Endangered
8	Candidate for state listing as Threatened

(See Fish and Game code, sections 1901, 2062, 2067, and 2068 for legal definitions of California State status.)

**CDFG:**

Indicates whether the species is a California Department of Fish and Game Species of Concern. This applies to animals only. For the plant equivalent, see RPLANTRANK.

**CENTRUM:**

The centerpoint of the polygon or polygons that make up the element occurrence.

**CNAME:**

Common Name of an element, recognized at the state level. The CNAME value for natural communities is the same as that for SNAME.

**CNTYCODE (COUNTYCODE) - COUNTY:**

County Code. Unique code used for each of California's 58 counties.

CODE	COUNTY	CODE	COUNTY
ALA	Alameda	ORA	Orange

ALP	Alpine	PLA	Placer
AMA	Amador	PLU	Plumas
BUT	Butte	RIV	Riverside
CAL	Calaveras	SAC	Sacramento
CCA	Contra Costa	SBA	Santa Barbara
COL	Colusa	SBD	San Bernardino
DNT	Del Norte	SBT	San Benito
ELD	El Dorado	SCL	Santa Clara
FRE	Fresno	SCR	Santa Cruz
GLE	Glenn	SDG	San Diego
HUM	Humboldt	SFO	San Francisco
IMP	Imperial	SHA	Shasta
INY	Inyo	SIE	Sierra
KNG	Kings	SIS	Siskiyou
KRN	Kern	SJQ	San Joaquin
LAK	Lake	SLO	San Luis Obispo
LAS	Lassen	SMT	San Mateo
LAX	Los Angeles	SOL	Solano
MAD	Madera	SON	Sonoma
MEN	Mendocino	STA	Stanislaus
MER	Merced	SUT	Sutter
MNO	Mono	TEH	Tehama
MNT	Monterey	TRI	Trinity
MOD	Modoc	TUL	Tulare
MPA	Mariposa	TUO	Tuolumne
MRN	Marin	VEN	Ventura
NAP	Napa	YOL	Yolo
NEV	Nevada	YUB	Yuba

**DIRECTIONS:**

*Directions* to or a description of the location of the element occurrence.

**DISTCOM:**

*Distribution Comments.* Additional information about the location/distribution of an element occurrence; best read after DIRECTIONS.

**DWRCODE:**

Department of Water Resources (DWR) Code. A number and letter code unique to each USGS 1:24,000 topographic quad map. Commonly used in the California Native Plant Society's *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California*.

**ECOCOM:**

*Ecological Comments*. Comments on ecological conditions at the population/stand. Can include information on associated species, physical characteristics of site, etc.

**ELEMENT OCCURRENCE:**

A recorded siting of a rare, California-native species or natural community in the California Natural Diversity Database. Other commonly used terms are EO and OCC.

**ELEVATION:**

The elevation in feet. This field remains blank for many "non-specific" occurrences when the exact placement of the center point is somewhat arbitrary.

**ELMCODE (ELCODE):**

*Element code*. A ten-character (ten-byte) code assigned to each element by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) for data management purposes. These codes are common to all Natural Heritage Programs and Conservation Data Centers both within and outside of the United States and allow efficient inter-jurisdictional communication. Complete coding information is contained in the Natural Heritage Program Operations Manual TNC, Arlington, Virginia, April 1982, revised June 1988. An example code follows the outline.

Item value	Meaning
A	Vertebrate animal
P	Vascular plant
I	Invertebrate animal
N	Non-vascular plant
C	Community (as in Natural Community or plant community)
O	Other (State trees etc. not used in CNDDDB)
G	Geologic (not used in CNDDDB)

*Plants and other kingdoms (Bytes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5):*

NAALG	Algae
NFFUN	Fungi
NL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lichens (followed by three-letter acronym of Order name) NLLEC - Lichens, Order Lecanorales (for example)</li> <li>NBMUS - Bryophytes--Musci (the mosses)</li> <li>NBHEP - Bryophytes--Hepaticae (liverworts)</li> <li>NBANT - Bryophytes--Anthoceratae (hornworts)</li> </ul>

Vascular Plants (*Bytes 3, 4, 5 are acronyms of Family name.*

*Example: PDAST -- Asteraceae, the Sunflower Family)*

PP	Pteridophytes (ferns)
PG	Gymnosperms (conifers and others)
PD	Dicots (broadleaved plants)
PM	Monocots (grasses, palms, and others)

Vertebrate Animals (*Bytes 1, 2, 3*):

AMA	Mammals (Byte 3 is a placeholder, always = A)
AB	Birds
ABP	Passerine (perching) Birds
ABN	Non-passerine Birds
ARA	Reptiles (Byte 3 is a placeholder, always = A)
AAA	Amphibians (Byte 3 is a placeholder, always = A)
AF	Fish (Byte 3 is Class: A, B, C as shown below)
AFA	Lampreys and hagfish
AFB	Sharks and rays
AFC	Bony fishes

*Bytes 4 through 10 are sequential codes as assigned in TNC-designated publications, contact NHD: Byte 4, Order; Byte 5, Family; Bytes 6&7, Genus; Bytes 8&9, Species; Byte 10, Subspecies.*

Invertebrates (*Bytes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5*):

IZPRT	Protozoa
IZPLA	Placozoa
IZSPN	Porifera (sponges)
ID	Cnidarians (Coelenterata) (Class HYD,SCY,ANT)
IDCTE	Ctenophores
IP	Flatworms (Class TUR,TRE,CES)
INNEM	Nemertean
IK	Aschelminths (Phylum GAS,KIN,NEM,KMA,ACA,GNA)
IM	Mollusks (Class GAS,MON,POL,BIV,SCA,CEP)
IA	Annelids (worms)(Class POL,OLI,HIR)
IL	Chelicerates (Class MER,ARA (spiders),HIR)
IC	Crustaceans (Subclass CEP,BRA,OST,COP,MAB(M&B),CIR,MAL)

ITUNI	Uniramian arthropods (except insects)
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insects (followed by three-letter acronym of Order name)</li> <li>• PRO,THS,CLL,EPH (mayflies)</li> <li>• ODO (dragonflies)</li> <li>• ORT (grasshoppers)</li> <li>• ISO,PLE (stoneflies)</li> <li>• DER,EMB,PSO,ZOR,MAL,ANO,THY,HEM (true bugs)</li> <li>• HOM (aphids)</li> <li>• NEU,COL (beetles)</li> <li>• STR,MEC,LEP (butterflies &amp; moths)</li> <li>• DIP (flies)</li> <li>• HYM (bees, wasps, ants)</li> <li>• SIP (fleas)</li> </ul>
IRPRT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lesser Protosomes</li> </ul>
IGLOP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lophoporates</li> </ul>
IEECH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Echinoderms</li> </ul>
IWDEU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lesser Deuterosomes</li> </ul>

Example coding for the Black-Crowned Night Heron, ELMCODE = ABNGA11010:

Byte(s)	Code	Meaning
1	A	Animal, vertebrate (code A is an acronym)
2	B	Bird (acronym)
3	N	Non-passerine (acronym)
4	G	Order Ciconiiformes (code G is 6th in sequential list)
5	A	Family Ardeidae (code A is first in sequential list)
6, 7	11	Genus Nycticorax (code 11 is eleventh in sequential list)
8, 9	01	Species nycticorax (sequential)
10	0	Subspecies (0 = not a subspecies; else, >0 = sequential)

**ELMDATE (LASTOBS):**

*Date Element Last Observed.* According to submitted information, the most recent date that an observer actually saw the element at this site. Format: YYYYMMDD. Dates with XX to XXXXXXXX values depict undetermined or unknown values or dates.

**ELMTYPE (ELTYPE\_CODE):**

*Element Type* describes the type of element and uses the following codes:

ELTYPE_CODE	Code Description
1	Plant (ELMCODeS beginning in "P" or "N")
2	Animal (ELMCODeS beginning with "A" or "I")
3	Terrestrial community (ELMCODeS beginning with "CT")
4	Aquatic community (ELMCODeS beginning with "CA", "CE", "CL", "CM" or "CR")

**EO:**

Acronym for Element Occurrence.

**EOCOUNT:**

*Element Occurrence Count.* The number of occurrences that share a common geographic location or [MAPNDX](#). An EOCOUNT greater than one (1) indicates the feature represents a "multiple."

**EONDX:**

*Element Occurrence Index.* An integer primary key that is unique for each [Element Occurrence](#). Although EONDX is assigned sequentially, gaps may appear as records are merged or updated.

**FCODE (MAPNDX):**

See [MAPNDX](#).

**FEDLIST, FEDCODE (FEDLIST\_CODE) - FEDDESC:**

*Federal Listing Status:* United States legal status under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)

FEDCODE	FEDDESC
1	Federally listed as Endangered
2	Federally listed as Threatened
3	Proposed for federal listing as Endangered
4	Proposed for federal listing as Threatened
5	Candidate for federal listing
7	None - no federal status
8	Delisted - previously listed

(See *Federal Register* for legal definitions of Federal status)

**FTYPE:**

*Feature Type:* Contains a value of "point" or "polygon" indicating that the occurrence is associated with

one of these two spatial types. This field appears in RareFind, but its more succinct counterpart from the ArcInfo attribute set is [SOURCETYPE](#).

**GENCOM:**

*General Comments* about an element occurrence that didn't fit physically or topically in the other comments fields.

**GENHAB:**

*General Habitat* information with which the element is associated.

**GRANK:**

*Global Rank* is a reflection of the overall condition and imperilment of an element throughout its global range. Both the Global and State ranks represent a letter+number score that reflects a combination of Rarity, Threat and Trend factors, with weighting being heaviest on the rarity factors. The Global Ranks are assigned by NatureServe in coordination with the appropriate state program(s) where the element occurs.

GRANK	Meaning (at species or Natural Community level)
G1	<b>Critically Imperiled</b> — At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
G2	<b>Imperiled</b> — At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
G3	<b>Vulnerable</b> — At moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
G4	<b>Apparently Secure</b> — Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
G5	<b>Secure</b> — Common; widespread and abundant.
GH	<b>Possibly Extinct</b> — Known from only historical occurrences but still some hope of rediscovery. There is evidence that the species may be extinct or the ecosystem may be eliminated throughout its range, but not enough to state this with certainty. Examples of such evidence include 1) that a species has not been documented in approximately 20 to 40 years despite some searching or some evidence of significant habitat loss or degradation; 2) that a species or ecosystem has been searched for unsuccessfully, but not thoroughly enough to presume that it is extinct or eliminated throughout its range.
GX	<b>Presumed Extinct (species)</b> — Not located despite intensive searches and virtually no likelihood of rediscovery. <b>Extinct (ecological communities and systems)</b> — Eliminated throughout its range, with no restoration potential due to extinction of dominant or characteristic taxa and/or elimination of the sites and ecological processes on which the type depends.

GnTn	Subspecies receive a T-rank attached to the species' Global Rank. Rules for assigning T-ranks follow the same principles as those for Global Ranks. However, a T-rank cannot imply the subspecies or variety is more abundant than the species. With the subspecies, the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, whereas the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies or variety.
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**HABCODE- HABDESC:**

*Habitat Code.* Code of the most appropriate natural community associated with a particular occurrence. Mostly for internal sorting purposes. *Habitat Description* provides a translation of HABCODE.

**KEYCOUNTY:**

*Key County.* The California county which contains the centrum of the occurrence.

**KEYQUAD:**

*Key Quad.* The USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map which contains the centrum of this occurrence. This code is expressed as a modified USGS code consisting of one degree blocks sub-divided into sixty-four 7.5 minute maps. The one degree block is referenced by the latitude and longitude of its southeast corner (i.e.: 38121). Individual maps within the block are referenced by an alpha-numeric code. This code originates at the same southeast corner as the one degree block and runs numerically east to west, and alphabetically south to north. This creates a grid allowing maps to be coded by the intersection of these axes (i.e.: B5). A complete map code would be 38121B5. The CNDDDB QUADCODE converts this value to an integer by replacing the alpha character with a numeric equivalent (i.e.: A = 1, H = 8). This renders the KEYQUAD code for the above example 3812125.

**KEYQUADNAME:**

*Key Quad Name.* The name of the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle designated as the [Key Quad](#).

**LATITUDE (LAT):**

*Latitude* of the [EO](#) centrum. Note that, if the graphic feature is a multi-parted polygon, the intersection point of the latitude/longitude coordinates may not fall within any of the occurrence polygons since the intersection point represents the geographic center of all the polygons.

**LOCATION:**

*Location* (physical) of a source document used to map an occurrence. See also [SCODE](#), [AUTHOR](#), and [TITLE](#).

**LONGITUDE (LONG):**

*Longitude* of the [EO](#) centrum. Note that, if the graphic feature is a multi-parted polygon, the intersection point of the latitude/longitude coordinates may not fall within any of the occurrence polygons since the intersection point represents the geographic center of all the polygons.

**LUCODE:**

*Look-up Code.* A code used for cartographic symbolization of the [EO](#) features contained in the GIS coverage data set. LUCODE is a concatenation of three data fields: [ELMTYPE](#), [ACC\\_CLASS](#) and [EOCOUNT](#). ELMTYPE indicates the type of element (plant, animal, terrestrial community or aquatic community), ACC\_CLASS indicates the accuracy class and EOCOUNT the number of occurrences at a single mapped location (MAPNDX). Because of this, a single LUCODE can capture three fields of information in a single code for purposes of assigning map symbols. In an LUCODE, the first digit is from ELMTYPE, the second and third digits are from ACC\_CLASS, and the last two digits are from

EOCOUNT. For example, LUCODE 10101 (1 01 01) indicates a Plant (ELMTYPE = 1), with an accuracy class of 1 (ACC\_CLASS = 01 and only one occurrence at that location (EOCOUNT = 01). LUCODE 20812 indicates an animal occurrence, with an accuracy class of 8 and a shared spatial location with eleven other occurrences (referred to as a "multiple").

**MAINHAB:**

*Main Habitat.* The principal habitat with which the element is associated.

**MAININFO (MAINSOURCE):**

*Main Source.* Citation for the primary information source of information for this occurrence.

**MAPNDX (FCODE):**

*Map Index/Feature Code.* Uniquely identifies a geographic location. This location may consist of several unconnected features contained in a complex. More than one element occurrence may occur at a given MAPNDX, creating a situation known as a "multiple". For this reason, MAPNDX is NOT unique for each record. Although MAPNDX is assigned sequentially, gaps may appear as records are merged or updated.

**MERIDIAN:**

This field contains either "M," "H," or "S." These letters refer to Mt. Diablo, Humboldt, or San Bernardino baseline and meridians, respectively. Meridians are necessary to indicate a unique township, range, and section coordinate.

**MICROHAB:**

*Microhabitat.* Where known, a description of the microhabitat with which the element is associated.

**MULTIPLE:**

A feature or graphic that represents the location where more than one element occurs. "Multiples" represent a situation where more than one individual occurrence shares a single spatial location. Within the attribute table, multiples are defined as "eocount" greater than 1. Occurrences belonging to a multiple complex will share the same value for the "mapndx" field. Since a multiple may depict the location for several different element types (i.e. plants, animals or communities) it is not desirable to represent it in the CNDDB.apr or CNDDB.mxd legends with a unique color depicting the element type.

**NON-SPECIFIC:**

*Non-Specific Polygons* and circles of increasing size indicate progressively less precise source data. Larger circles do NOT represent larger populations, but rather greater uncertainty of the EO's exact location. Polygons of increasing size indicate progressively less precise source data. ACC\_CLASS values 3 - 10 are non-specific features.

**OCCNUMBER (EONUM):**

*Element Occurrence Number.* The occurrence number which uniquely identifies a particular instance of a species or community. Occurrence numbers are assigned sequentially as the occurrence is mapped. The first instance mapped for an element is number 1; the eighteenth location is number 18, etc. There may be gaps in the number sequence as occurrences are combined. Taken together, ELMCODE and OCCNUMBER form a primary key for some tables in the CNDDB.

**OCCRANK/RANKCODE (EORANK\_CODE) - RANKDESC (EORANK):**

*Element Occurrence Rank.* An element's Occurrence Rank is a ranking of the quality of the habitat and the condition of the population at that location.

OCCRANK	Description
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A	Excellent
B	Good
C	Fair
D	Poor
U	Unknown
X	None or Extirpated

Note: "X" is always assigned to extirpated or possibly extirpated EOs.

**OCCTYPE/TYPECODE (ORIGIN\_CODE) - TYPEDESC (ORIGIN):**  
*Origin.* Indicates the origin of the occurrence.

OCCTYPE - TYPECODE	TYPEDESC
N	Native/Native occurrence
R	Refugium; Artificial Habitat/Occurrence
I	Introduced Back into Native Habitat/Range
T	Transplant Outside of Native Habitat/Range

**OWNERMG (OWNER):**

*Owner/Manager of site.* The type of ownership of the site; private, public (U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, etc.), conservation organization, etc., if known.

**PARTS:**

*Parts* reports the number of components (rather than polygons) that make up each geographic location or MAPNDX. Usually a MAPNDX is composed of one RING. In some cases, however, the MAPNDX may be composed of a complex of disjunct parts (a vernal pool complex, for example). In these cases, PARTS reports the number of components contained in the complex. An element occurrence at this MAPNDX will still be represented by a single REGION and a single EONDX.

**PRECISION:**

*Precision.* Appears in RareFind only. Contains a value of [specific](#) or [non-specific](#). EOs with an [ACC\\_CLASS](#) of 1 or 2 (circular or linear features mapped at the minimum mappable unit or high quality area features) are considered to be [specific](#). All other features are considered non-specific. See [ACC\\_TYPE](#).

**PRESENCE, PRESCODE (PRESENCE\_CODE) - PREDESC:**

*Presence* refers to the condition of the occurrence at the site when it was last observed.

PRESCODE	PREDESC
1	<b>Presumed Extant:</b> The most common entry. An occurrence is presumed to still be in existence until evidence to the contrary is received by the CNDDDB.
2	<b>Possibly Extirpated This Site:</b> Evidence of habitat destruction or population extirpation has been received by the CNDDDB for this site, but questions remain as to whether the element still exists.
3	<b>Extirpated:</b> Only used when the element has been searched for but not seen for many years or when the habitat is destroyed at this site.

**QCODE** (QUADCODE) - **QNAME** (QUADNAME):

*Quad Code/Quad Name.* The quad code and quad name refer to the 7.5 minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle on which the **EO** is located. The seven digit quad code is based on a 64-map grid in each one degree of latitude and longitude. The first two numbers indicate latitude; the third through fifth numbers indicate longitude, and the final two numbers are a row-column designation, starting from the lower right hand corner of the grid.

**QTRSECTION** (QUARTER):

*Quarter Section.* Given if the half section or quarter section has been determined.

**Q100NAME:**

*Quad 100 Name* is the name of the USGS 1:100,000 scale quad map on which the **EO** is located.

**RADIUS (PRECISION):**

*Radius.* Appears only in RareFind. For circular features with a point **SOURCETYPE**, *radius* indicates spatial uncertainty in meters from the mapped point. See **ACC\_CLASS** and **ACC\_TYPE**.

**RANGE:**

*Range* where the centrum of the **EO** is located. See also **TOWNSHIP**, **SECTION** and **MERIDIAN**.

**RANKCODE:**

See **OCCRANK**

**REDCODE** (CNPSRED):

*CNPS R-E-D Code.* A classification system previously used by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to score plant taxa based on their rarity (R), endangerment (E), and distribution (D) information. This system is no longer in use. See: [New Modifications to the CNPS Ranking System](#). CNPS Ranking Working Group. California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA.

**RPLANTRANK** (CNPSLIST):

*California Rare Plant Rank.* This field applies to plants only.

The California Native Plant Society currently tracks 2,073 plant species, subspecies, and varieties as rare in California. They are assigned to one of the following "lists" in an effort to categorize their degree of rarity and endangerment:

RPLANTRANK	Description
1A	Plants presumed extinct in California
1B.1	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California
1B.2	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
1B.3	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; not very threatened in California
2.1	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; seriously threatened in California
2.2	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
2.3	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; not very threatened in California
3.1	Plants about which we need more information; seriously threatened in California
3.2	Plants about which we need more information; fairly threatened in California
3.3	Plants about which we need more information; not very threatened in California
4.1	Plants of limited distribution; seriously threatened in California
4.2	Plants of limited distribution; fairly threatened in California
4.3	Plants of limited distribution; not very threatened in California

See: [New Modifications to the CNPS Ranking System](#) CNPS Ranking Working Group. California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA.

**SCORE (SOURCECODE):**

*Source Code.* A ten character code assigned to any information which is used to map an occurrence. A source code includes: the first three letters of the contributor's last name, the year of the document (or the year of the field visit in the case of field survey forms), one character code for the type of document: If necessary, an additional four characters are added by the CNDDDB staff to ensure codes are unique.

A = Article

B = Book, such as a flora

D = Digital data; we added this recently

F = Field Survey Form, a common entry

I = Images, such as slides or aerial photos

L = Literature

R = Report, such as consultant reports, EIRs, etc.

S = Specimen, housed at an Herbarium or Zoological Museum

U = Unpublished, such as grey literature

**SDATE (DATE):**

*Source Date.* Date of the source document expressed as YYYYMMDD.

**SECTION:**

*Section number* where the centrum of the EO is located. See also TOWNSHIP, RANGE and MERIDIAN.

**SENSITIVE (DATASENS):**

*Data Sensitive (Suppressed).* When an element occurrence is labeled "Sensitive," all location-specific data are restricted/suppressed. Data are considered "Sensitive" by the CNDDDB for a number of possible reasons, including: 1) the element or site has been over-collected and restriction of the location information is needed, or 2) the data submitter or landowner requested that we restrict release of the location information for a particular site or element, or 3) a site is in particular jeopardy of purposeful destruction.&nbsp; Logical field (Yes/No) regarding data contained in record:

Y = record contains sensitive data, distribution of locational info is restricted.

N = does not contain sensitive data, normal distribution policy applies.

**SITEDATE (SURVEYDATE):**

*Site Date/Survey Date.* The most recent date that an observer visited the site, according to information available to the CNDDDB staff. Format: YYYYMMDD. Dates with XX to XXXXXXXX values depict undetermined or unknown values, or dates.

**SNAME:**

*Scientific Name.* The scientific (Latin) name of a plant or animal or the name of a Natural Community recognized at the state level.

**SOURCETYPE:**

*Source Feature Type* is the geographic source feature type; point, line or area.

**SPECIFIC:**

*Specific* features are depictions of the spatial location of an EO accurate to plus or minus the minimum mappable unit. ACC\_CLASS values 1 and 2 are specific features. They represent very precise data that can be accurately mapped within an error range of as small as 12 acres.

**SRANK:**

The *State Rank* is a reflection of the condition and imperilment of an element throughout its range within the state.&nbsp; Both the Global and State ranks represent a letter+number score that reflects a combination of Rarity, Threat and Trend factors, weighted more heavily on the rarity factors. The State Ranks are assigned by California heritage biologists using standard natural heritage methodology. Ranks may be combined to indicate a range, e.g. S1S2. Note: Older ranks, which need to be updated, may still contain a decimal "threat" rank of .1, .2, or .3, where .1 indicates very threatened status, .2 indicates moderate threat, and .3 indicates few or no current known threats.

SRANK	Description
S1	<b>Critically Imperiled</b> — Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
S2	<b>Imperiled</b> — Imperiled in the state because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer).

	steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or state.
S3	<b>Vulnerable</b> — Vulnerable in the state due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.
S4	<b>Apparently Secure</b> — Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
S5	<b>Secure</b> — Common, widespread, and abundant in the state.
SH	All sites are historical; the element has not been seen for at least 20 years, but suitable habitat still exists.
SX	All sites are extirpated; this element is extinct in the wild.

**THRTCODE** (*THREATCODE*) - **THRTDESC** (*THREAT*):  
*Threat Code and Description.*

THRTCODE	THRTDESC	THRTCODE	THRTDESC
01	Development	21	Improper burning regime
02	ORV activity	22	Over-collecting/poaching
03	Agriculture	23	Erosion or runoff
04	Grazing	24	Altered thermal regime
05	Non-native plant impacts	25	Landfill
06	Logging	26	Degraded water quality
07	Insufficient population/stand size	27	Wood cutting or brush clearing
08	Altered flood/tidal/hydrologic regime	28	Military operations
09	Mining	29	Recreational use (non-ORV)
10	Hybridization	30	Nest parasitism
11	Groundwater pumping	32	Waterway bank protection
12	Dam/inundation	33	Channelization
13	Other	34	Feral pigs
14	Surface water diversion	40	Disking
15	Road/trail construct/maintenance	41	Non-native animal impacts
16	Biocides	42	Vehicle collisions

17	Pollution	43	Collisions with man-made structures
19	Vandalism/dumping	45	Disease
20	Foot traffic/trampling		

**THRTCOM (THREATCOM):**

*Threat Comments.* Comments about threats to this element at this site.

**TITLE:**

*Title* of a source document used to map an [EO](#).

**TOWNSHIP:**

*Township* where the center of the occurrence is most likely to be located.

**TREND, TRENDCODE (TREND\_CODE) - TRENDDESC:**

*Trend Code.* Indicates occurrence trend at this site.

TRENDCODE	TRENDDESC
1	Increasing
2	Stable
3	Decreasing
4	Fluctuating
5	Unknown

**USES\_CODE (Also see [FEDCODE](#)):**

*Federal Listing Status:* United States legal status under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).

USES_CODE	USES_DESC
1	Federally listed as Endangered
2	Federally listed as Threatened
3	Proposed for federal listing as Endangered
4	Proposed for federal listing as Threatened
5	Candidate for federal listing
7	None - no federal status
8	Delisted - previously listed

*(See Federal Register for legal definitions of Federal status)*

**UTMEAST:**

*UTM Easting:* In the Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system, the easting coordinate value of the centrum of the EO.

**UTMNORTH:**

*UTM Northing:* In the Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system, the northing coordinate value of the centrum of the EO.

**UTMZONE:**

*UTM Zone:* In the Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system, the zone in which the centrum of the EO is located.