Welcome

Thank you for visiting Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, a unit of the BLM’s National Conservation Lands. The Monument was set aside on June 9, 2000 in recognition of its remarkable setting and biologic diversity. The Monument is situated where the Klamath, Siskiyou, and Cascade Mountain ranges converge, setting the stage for a diverse range of plant and animal habitat. The mixing of diverse habitats in such close proximity to each other creates an exciting opportunity to observe a wide range of flora and fauna. This list is compiled utilizing field observations and the likelihood of presence based on habitat availability.

You can help protect the Monument by following a few simple rules. Harassment of wildlife and cross country travel by bicycle or vehicle are prohibited. With limited exceptions, the removal of any monument features or objects is prohibited. Please respect and avoid private property when exploring the Monument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order &amp; Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Order Insectivora: Insect eaters</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Water shrew</td>
<td>Sorex palustris</td>
<td>cold small stream banks with cover, bogs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trowbridge’s shrew</td>
<td>Sorex trowbridgii</td>
<td>conifer forests and other wooded areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vagrant shrew</td>
<td>Sorex vagrans</td>
<td>marshes, bogs, wet meadows, forested streams</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shrew-mole</td>
<td>Nuerotrichus gibbsii</td>
<td>moist-shady areas, along streams</td>
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<td><strong>Order Chiroptera: Bats</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>California myotis</td>
<td>Myotis californicus</td>
<td>hollow trees, mine tunnels, buildings, bridges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little brown myotis</td>
<td>Myotis lucifugus</td>
<td>caves, mine tunnels, hollow trees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-eared myotis</td>
<td>Myotis evotis</td>
<td>thinly forested areas around buildings, trees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fringed myotis</td>
<td>Myotis thysanodes</td>
<td>caves, attics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-legged myotis</td>
<td>Myotis yumanensis</td>
<td>buildings, crevices in rock ledges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yuma myotis</td>
<td>Lasionycteris noctivagans</td>
<td>caves, tunnels, buildings, arid areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver-haired bat</td>
<td>Lasius cinereus</td>
<td>forested area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoary bat</td>
<td>Eptesicus fuscus</td>
<td>wooded areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big brown bat</td>
<td>Plecotus townsendii</td>
<td>caves, tunnels, crevices, hollow trees, buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Townsend’s big-eared bat</td>
<td>Antrozous pallidus</td>
<td>caves, mines, tunnels, buildings for roost</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pallid bat</td>
<td>Tadarida brasiliensis</td>
<td>crevices in rocks, buildings for roosts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazilian free-tailed bat</td>
<td></td>
<td>caves and building</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Order Lagomorpha: Hares, Rabbits, and Pikas</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>American pika</td>
<td>Ochotona princeps</td>
<td>talus slopes, rockslides near timberline</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brush rabbit</td>
<td>Sylvilagus bachmani</td>
<td>chaparral, thick brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowshoe hare</td>
<td>Lepus americanus</td>
<td>swamps, forests, thickets, mountains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Order & Common Name | Scientific | Habitat
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**Order Rodentia: Gnawing mammals**
- Mountain beaver | *Aplodontia rufa* | moist areas, dense thickets, forests
- Yellow-pine chipmunk | *Tamias amoenus* | open conifer forest, chaparral, rocky areas
- Siskiyou chipmunk | *Tamias siskiyou* | conifer forests and adjacent chaparral
- Yellow-bellied marmot | *Marmota flaviventris* | rocky, talus slopes-valleys & foothills
- California ground squirrel | *Spermophilus beecheyi* | pastures, slopes with scattered trees
- Golden-mantled ground squirrel | *Spermophilus lateralis* | mountain areas, mixed conifer forest, chaparral
- Western Gray squirrel | *Sciurus griseus* | oak and pine-oak forest, fairly open areas
- Douglas’ squirrel | *Tamiasciurus douglasii* | conifer forest
- Botta’s pocket gopher | *Thomomys bottae* | loamy soils, valleys, mountain meadows
- Western pocket gopher | *Thomomys mazama* | grassy prairies, alpine meadows, open pine forest
- Great Basin pocket mouse | *Perognathus parvus* | sagebrush, chaparral, pinon pine, yellow pine
- California kangaroo rat | *Dipodomys californicus* | dry grassy plains, partly open gravelly slopes
- Western harvest mouse | *Reithrodontomys megalotis* | grassland, open desert, weed patches
- Deer mouse | *Peromyscus maniculatus* | rocky canyons and slopes, old lava areas
- Pinyon mouse | *Peromyscus truei* | forests, grasslands, dry land habitats
- Dusky-footed woodrat | *Neotoma fuscipes* | rocky terrain with scattered pinon pines & juniper
- Desert woodrat | *Neotoma lepida* | heavy chaparral, streamside thickets, mixed woods
- Western Red-backed vole | *Clethrionomys gapperi* | arid conditions, seasonal creek areas
- Red Tree vole | *Arborimus longicaudus* | forest floors, log strewn moist areas
- California vole | *Microtus californicus* | fir/spruce/hemlock forests
- Creeping vole | *Microtus oregoni* | marshy ground, wet meadows, hillsides
- Western Jumping mouse | *Zapus princeps* | forest, brush, grassy areas, dry slopes
- *Common porcupine* | *Erethizon dorsatum* | near streams, lush grasses, forested areas or brush

**Order Carnivora: Flesh-eating mammals**
- Coyote | *Canis latrans* | prairies, open woodlands, brushy-rocky arid areas
- Red fox | *Vulpes vulpes* | forest, chaparral
- Common gray fox | *Urocyon cinereoargenteus* | chaparral, open forest, rimrock
- Black bear | *Ursus americanus* | mountainous areas
- Ringtail cat | *Bassariscus astutus* | chaparral, rocky ridges and cliffs, near water
- Common raccoon | *Procyon lotor* | along streams, near wooded areas, rock cliffs
- American marten | *Martes americana* | fir/spruce/hemlock forests
- Fisher | *Martes pennant* | extensive mixed hardwood forests
- Ermine | *Mustela erminea* | brushy, wooded areas-near a water source
- Long-tailed weasel | *Mustela frenata* | all land habitats near water
- American badger | *Taxidea taxus* | open grasslands, deserts
- Western spotted skunk | *Spilogale gracilis* | brushy sparsely wooded areas-along streams
- Striped skunk | *Mephitis mephitis* | semi-open country, mixed woodlands, brush
- Mountain lion | *Felis concolor* | rugged mountains, forests, swamps
- Bobcat | *Felis rufus* | chaparral, rimrock
- River otter | *Lutra canadensis* | near streams, lakes

**Order Artiodactyla: Even-toed Hoofed Mammals**
- Elk or Wapiti | *Cervus elaphus* | semi-open forest, mountain meadows, valleys
- Black-Tailed/Mule Deer | *Odocoileus hemionus* | conifer forest, desert shrubs, chaparral

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**Did you know?**

**Grizzly Bears:**

Grizzly Bears were common throughout the Cascade-Siskiyou range. In 1890 two ranchers near Pilot Rock finally caught up with and killed one of the few remaining grizzlies, nicknamed “Reelfoot” or “Clubfoot,” who had tormented local ranchers for several decades. According to local newspaper reports, the last known grizzly bear was killed by a rancher near the present day monument in 1902.

**Wolves:**

Prior to widespread human settlement, wolves were a common mammal throughout Oregon. Starting in 1913 the Oregon Game Commission offered a bounty for evidence of wolf kills. The last Oregon wolf was killed in 1946 on the west side of the Cascade Range on the Umpqua National Forest. Wolves were listed as endangered in 1974, following the Endangered Species Act of 1973. By 2005 evidence suggested wolves had begun to naturally migrate into the NE part of Oregon from Idaho. By 2011 wolf pack activities were documented in the NE part of the state. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife continues to monitor wolf migration throughout the state.

**References:**
