

Mammals Checklist



Yellow-bellied marmot

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.

Order & Common Name	Scientific	Habitat
Order Insectivora: Insect eaters		
_____ Water shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	cold small stream banks with cover, bogs
_____ Trowbridge's shrew	<i>Sorex trowbridgii</i>	conifer forests and other wooded areas
_____ Vagrant shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	marshes, bogs, wet meadows, forested streams
_____ Shrew-mole	<i>Nurotrichus gibbsii</i>	moist-shady areas, along streams
Order Chiroptera: Bats		
_____ California myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	hollow trees, mine tunnels, buildings, bridges
_____ Little brown myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	caves, mine tunnels, hollow trees
_____ Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	thinly forested areas around buildings, trees
_____ Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	caves, attics
_____ Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	buildings, crevices in rock ledges
_____ Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	caves, tunnels, buildings, arid areas forested area
_____ Silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	buildings, caves
_____ Hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	wooded areas
_____ Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	caves, tunnels, crevices, hollow trees, buildings
_____ Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>	caves, mines, tunnels, buildings for roost
_____ Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	crevices in rocks, buildings, trees for roosts
_____ Brazilian free-tailed bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	caves and building
Order Lagomorpha: Hares, Rabbits, and Pikas		
_____ American pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	talus slopes, rockslides near timberline
_____ Brush rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	chaparral, thick brush
_____ Snowshoe hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	swamps, forests, thickets, mountains



Order & Common Name	Scientific	Habitat
Order Rodentia: Gnawing mammals		
_____ Mountain beaver	<i>Aplodontia rufa</i>	moist areas, dense thickets, forests
_____ Yellow-pine chipmunk	<i>Tamias amoenus</i>	open conifer forest, chaparral, rocky areas
_____ Siskiyou chipmunk	<i>Tamias siskiyou</i>	conifer forests and adjacent chaparral
_____ Yellow-bellied marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	rocky, talus slopes-valleys & foothills
_____ California ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	pastures, slopes with scattered trees
_____ Golden-mantled squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	mountain areas, mixed conifer forest, chaparral
_____ Western Gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	oak and pine-oak forest, fairly open areas
_____ Douglas' squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>	conifer forest
_____ Botta's pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	loamy soils, valleys, mountain meadows
_____ Western pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys mazama</i>	grassy prairies, alpine meadows, open pine forest
_____ Great Basin pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	sagebrush, chaparral, pinon pine, yellow pine
_____ California kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys californicus</i>	dry grassy plains, partly open gravelly slopes
_____ Western harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	grassland, open desert, weed patches
_____ Canyon mouse	<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>	rocky canyons and slopes, old lava areas
_____ Deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	forests, grasslands, dry land habitats
_____ Pinyon mouse	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	rocky terrain with scattered pinon pines & juniper
_____ Dusky-footed woodrat	<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	heavy chaparral, streamside thickets, mixed woods
_____ Desert woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida</i>	arid conditions, seasonal creek areas
_____ Western Red-backed vole	<i>Clethrionomys californicus</i>	forest floors, log strewn moist areas
_____ Red Tree vole	<i>Arborimus longicaudus</i>	fir/spruce/hemlock forests
_____ California vole	<i>Microtus californicus</i>	marshy ground, wet meadows, hillsides
_____ Creeping vole	<i>Microtus oregoni</i>	forest, brush, grassy areas, dry slopes
_____ Western Jumping mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>	near streams, lush grasses,
_____ common porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	forested areas or brush

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

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

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:

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Nelson, Karen. 1997. Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey of the Soda Mountain Region of Southwestern Oregon. Department of Biology and the Graduate School of Southern Oregon University, Ashland, Oregon. Last update July 22, 2011

