

## Appendix G. WILDLIFE WITHIN THE NATIONAL MONUMENT

**American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** The badger has a broad distribution across the United States. It occurs in open habitats where the soil is loose enough for digging burrows. This mustelid spends much of its time in its burrow. The American badger is a federal species of concern.

**Black Swift (*Cypseloides niger*, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** This bird is a rare and very local summer resident in mountain foothill canyons, with most of them arriving after early May. Rare and irregular transient to southern California. Known nesting locations within the National Monument include Tahquitz Canyon. Summer residents generally use higher elevation closed canopy forests for foraging on aerial insects.

**Black-Tailed Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila melanura*, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** The black-tailed gnatcatcher has recently been split from the California gnatcatcher by taxonomists. Each is distinct in plumage, voice, habitat preference, and abundance. The black-tailed gnatcatcher is the desert species. It is fairly common resident below about 1,000 feet in the desert wash habitat between Palm Springs and Joshua Tree National Monument, and common along the Colorado River. It nests primarily in wooded desert wash habitat, but also occurs sparingly in desert scrub habitat, especially in winter. Populations of black-tailed gnatcatchers have declined in numbers markedly in recent decades. The decline has been attributed to habitat destruction for housing developments and other human activity (Dunn and Garrett 1987).

**Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*, BLM Sensitive Species)** The burrowing owl is found in open terrain where available burrows (commonly dug by ground squirrels) are away from human activity. They occur along roads and levees in agricultural areas. Most observations are in the spring and summer months, however, wintering burrowing owls may occur. Habitat destruction is a serious threat to these owls, along with domestic cat and dog predation.

**California Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Sensitive Species)**

Spotted owls on the San Bernardino National Forest typically nest in dense, old-aged, multi-layered forests with large trees, hardwood understories, and greater than 60% canopy closure. They prefer stands with large diameter snags, trees with broken tops, diseased trees with cavities, and large diameter fallen trees (U.S.D.A. 1989). A permanent water source is a critical factor for owls; they have been observed drinking and bathing which apparently reduces heat stress. Areas where owls have consistently been located include: Hall Canyon, North Fork San Jacinto River, Stone Creek, Logan Creek, Pinewood, Fuller Ridge, Dark Canyon, Strawberry Creek, Marion Creek, Herkey Creek, South Fork San Jacinto River, and Lion Canyon. These areas support predominantly mixed conifer, riparian hardwood, and live oak-big-cone Douglas fir.

**Casey's June Beetle (*Dinacoma caseyi*, Endemic Species)** Casey's June beetle has an extremely limited distribution that includes the alluvial plains bordering the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains along the southern edge of the Coachella Valley. At present it is known from only two specific locations in the south Palm Springs area. One location is at the junction of South Palm Canyon Drive and Bogert Trail, on private land. A second location is within the Smoke Tree Ranch development, south of Highway 111 and east of Sunrise Road. Potential

habitat has been described in this vicinity on land within the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation but the species has not been detected there in recent surveys.

The Casey's June beetle emerges and "swarms" in mid-to-late spring (usually late May through June). They generally fly on warm nights when temperatures at dusk are 70° F, when daytime temperatures range from 90° to 100° F. The males fly swiftly over the ground from dusk to shortly after dark in search of flightless females. A larval food plant may be cheesebush, *Hymenoclea salsola*, as females have been collected immediately below this plant.

**Coachella Valley Giant Sand Treader Cricket (*Macrobaenetes valgum*, Endemic)**

The Coachella Valley giant sand treader cricket occurs exclusively in the active sand hummocks and dunes in the Coachella Valley. Suitable habitat occurs within the Whitewater River Floodplain Preserve and at the Coachella Valley Preserve. These crickets have been observed at Snow Creek and Windy Point, both locations are within the boundaries of the Monument. The distinctive cone-shaped excavation tailings of this species' diurnal burrows can be easily identified and used to confirm this species occurrence at a given location (C. Barrows, 1998); these distinctive excavations have been observed at the Snow Creek and Windy Point locations. Sand treader crickets use the same habitat types as Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizards and are subject to similar threats of urbanization and loss of habitat.

**Coachella Valley Ground Squirrel, *Spermophilus tereticaudus chlorus*, Endemic Species, State Species of Special Concern).** The Coachella Valley ground squirrel is a subspecies of the round-tailed ground squirrel which occurs in the Coachella Valley and is associated with sandy substrates. Barrows (2001) suggests that they are most abundant in more mesic sand dune habitats, often associate with mesquite hummocks. They may also be found in areas where sandy substrates occur in creosote bush scrub and desert saltbush or desert sink scrub that supports herbaceous growth. In addition to wind blown sand habitats, they may occur in areas of more coarse sands, associated with washes. According to Mark Fisher of the University of California Deep Canyon Desert Research Center, the Palm Springs ground squirrel used to occur on this reserve in sandy patches associated with washes and was reported from 1979 to 1984 (see known locations data for this species). He indicated that this ground squirrel has not been observed in the Deep Canyon area since the 1980's when the sandy substrates were removed by a large flood event and have not been restored. According to Ryan (1965) the highest concentrations of this species in the Deep Canyon area were not in aeolian dunes but in areas of somewhat coarser sand, slightly pebbly ground cover, or packed silt. Habitat for this species within the National Monument is restricted to the northwestern edge near Fingal's Finger and Windy Point.

**Coachella Valley Jerusalem Cricket (*Stenopelmatus cahuilaensis*, Endemic species)**

The Coachella Valley Jerusalem Cricket is known from the Snow Creek area from Fingal's Finger east to Windy Point, and remnants of sand dune habitat around the Palm Springs Airport. They occur in sandy to somewhat gravelly sandy soils and have been called an obligate sand species. They do not necessarily require active blow sand habitat but have been found in loose wind blown drift sands, dunes, and sand in vacant lots if native vegetation exists. They have been found associated with the roots of members of the sunflower family, including *Ambrosia* sp. and *Encelia* sp. (Weissman and Ballmer, pers. communication). Coachella Valley Jerusalem crickets use habitat similar to the other sand species listed above and are subject to similar threats of urbanization and habitat loss. They are a federal species of concern.

**Coastal Rosy Boa (*Lichanura trivirgata rosafusca*, Forest Service Species of Concern)**

The rosy boa is widely but sparsely distributed in desert and chaparral habitats throughout southern California, south of Los Angeles, from the coast to the Mojave and Colorado deserts. It is absent in extreme eastern California and in the vicinity of the Salton Sea. In coastal areas it inhabits rocky chaparral-covered hillsides and canyons, while in the desert it is found on scrub flats with good cover and in the mountains. It is a secretive snake and little is known about seasonality, but it is most frequently encountered in late spring and early summer. The coastal rosy boa is a federal species of concern.

**Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Species of Concern)** The Cooper's hawk is most frequently found in dense stands of live oak, riparian deciduous, or other forest habitats near water. It ranges from sea level to above 9,000 feet. They frequent landscapes where wooded areas occur in patches and groves, and often use patchy woodlands and edges with snags for perching. They usually nest in dense stands with moderate crown depths near streams. They hunt in broken woodland and habitat edges for small birds, small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians (Zeiner et al. 1990a). This species is a migrant, winter visitor, and summer resident on the forest. Cooper's hawks have been observed in Hall Canyon, Garner Valley, Bautista Canyon, and the South Fork of the San Jacinto River. Cooper's hawks were once considered common nesters throughout California, but have declined as a breeding bird. Much greater numbers winter in California.

**Crissal Thrasher (*Toxostoma crissali*, BLM Sensitive Species, State Species of Special Concern)** Crissal thrasher is a ground-dwelling relative of the mockingbird that occurs in the Plan area in desert saltbush scrub and mesquite hummock areas. There are only a few recorded observations of Crissal Thrasher within the Monument. Habitat models developed for the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan illustrate that potential habitat for this species may exist within the Monument. Records compiled by the US Geologic Survey indicate that Crissal thrasher is uncommon in southern California.

**Gray Vireo (*Vireo vicinior*, BLM Sensitive Species, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Species of Concern)**

The gray vireo is a small passerine about the size of a house sparrow that inhabits arid, shrub-covered slopes in pinyon-juniper, juniper, and chamise-redshank chaparral habitats on foothills and mesas. Suitable habitat typically occurs from 2,000 to 6,500 feet (600-2,000 m) (Zeiner et al. 1990). In its preferred habitat it is found in areas with sparse to moderate cover and scattered small trees. While junipers are the dominant tree occurring in gray vireo habitat, oaks may also be common. In the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, the gray vireo is known to occur from Mountain Center to Pinyon Flat and Sugarloaf Mountain. Regular surveys for this species have not been conducted. It is suspected that nest parasitism by cowbirds is contributing to the rangewide decline of this species (California Department of Fish and Game).

**Hammond Two-Striped Garter Snake (*Thamnophis hammondi hamondii*, State Species of Special Concern, State Protected Species, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** The Hammond two-striped garter snakes are found in or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds bordered by willows or other streamside growth. The known elevation range extends from sea level to around 8000' at Tahquitz Valley. The Hammond two-striped garter snake also occurs in several perennial, desert slope streams (Whitewater River, Mojave River). This is a highly aquatic snake; it is rarely found far from water (Jennings and Hayes 1994). This species occur at South Fork San Jacinto River, Lake Hemet, Tahquitz Valley at 8,000 feet, Indian Creek at 5,000 feet, and Palm Canyon at 800 feet. They have also been found near Cabazon, Coxey Pond, Big Bear and Baldwin Lakes, Cajon Wash, Cleghorn, Lytle

Creek (historic), and Mojave River. This species has disappeared from approximately 40% of its historic range on the California mainland since 1945. It is considered common only in eastern San Diego County.

**Hidden Lake Bluecurls (*Trichostema austromontanum* ssp. *compactum*, Endemic)**

Hidden Lake bluecurls is a federally threatened species with potential habitat on the San Bernardino National Forest (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1998a). No critical habitat has been designated for this species. It is known only from a single vernal pool known as Hidden Lake in the Mount San Jacinto State Wilderness. Potential habitat or a potential location for reintroduction may occur in the San Gorgonio Wilderness (Dollar and Dry Lakes) in the San Bernardino Mountains. It occurs in seasonally submerged lake bottoms in closed cone coniferous and upper montane coniferous forests (CNPS 1994). Plants flower from July through September (CNPS 1994) or July through August (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1998a). *Trichostema austromontanum* ssp. *compactum* is a compact, soft villous annual approximately 10 cm (4 inches) tall. The blue, five-lobed flowers are less than 7 mm long with two blue stamens (US Fish and Wildlife Service 1998a). This species differs from *Trichostema austromontanum* ssp. *austromontanum* by being shorter and having shorter internodes. The population size at the Hidden Lake occurrence fluctuates during periods of either above or below normal precipitation because of its position along the perimeter of pool habitat. Trampling by horses, cattle or from hikers can crush plants and create depressions that retain water, causing plants to drown (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1998a).

**Large-Blotched Ensatina (*Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi*, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Sensitive Species)**

Large-blotched ensatinas have been observed along Strawberry Creek, and North Fork San Jacinto River in Dark Canyon. The salamanders occur in woody debris, especially oak logs (Jennings and Hayes 1994). They prefer moist, but no saturated soils, and correlate their surface activity and feeding with fall, winter, and spring precipitation. Most feeding occurs at night on both insects and arthropods. They seek cover under surface objects such as logs, rocks, and moist leaf litter. During the summer, ensatinas retreat underground into rodent burrows or other moist subterranean cover.

**Le Conte's Thrasher (*Toxostoma lecontei*, BLM Sensitive Species, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Species of Concern)**

Le Conte's Thrasher is medium sized bird, with a long, decurved bill, gray-brown plumage and long dark tail. Le Conte's thrasher has a widespread but rare permanent resident in the western and southern San Joaquin Valley, upper Kern River Basin, Owens Valley, Mojave Desert, and Colorado Desert (Grinnell and Miller 1944). Densities even in optimum habitat are five pairs or less per square mile (Sheppard 1970), an extremely low density for any passerine bird. Many areas with seemingly suitable habitat lack this species (Remsen, Cardiff, and Cardiff MS).

Within its range, distribution is patchy. Its elevational distribution is generally between sea level and 1,150 meters. The species requires undisturbed substrate for foraging under desert shrubs. Within the Monument, Le Conte's thrasher occurs on the alluvial fans that occur along the northeastern boundary.

**Lewis' Woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*, Forest Service Sensitive Species)**

Lewis' woodpecker is a species of open oak savannah, and open deciduous and coniferous forests, usually with a brushy understory and scattered snags. This species is a migrant or winter visitor of the San Bernardino National Forest (Zeiner et al. 1990a). It has been known to nest in Banning Canyon.

**Long-Eared Owl (*Asio otus*, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** This owl requires riparian habitat, including desert washes and oases, but also uses live oak and other dense thickets. It may be found in high-elevation, dense conifer stands. Long-eared owls have nested at the east end of Big Bear Valley and are also known to occur at Mojave River, Crowder Canyon and Cajon Wash. This species is known to be rather more gregarious than most owls (Grinnell and Swarth 1913).

**Mountain Lion (*Puma concolor*, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** The mountain lion, also called cougar, puma, and panther, is found nearly in all habitats from deserts to forests, and from sea level to 10,000 feet. It is generally most abundant in areas with plentiful deer. They require brushy stages of habitats interspersed with irregular terrain with rocky outcrops and tree/brush edges. They use natural caves, rocky ledges, and thickets for cover and denning. Once the mountain lion had the widest range of any large mammal in the Western Hemisphere. Fragmentation of habitats by spread of human developments and associated roads, power transmission corridors, and other support facilities, restricts movements and increases association with humans. Human-lion encounters are becoming more frequent and lions continue to prey on domestic pets as the opportunities arise. Lions are known to occur throughout the San Jacinto and Idyllwild Ranger Districts.

**Munz's mariposa lily (*Calochortus palmeri* var. *munzii*, Endemic)** Munz's mariposa lily is a perennial bulb species known only from the San Jacinto Mountains. It grows in scattered colonies in moist places of the yellow pine forests of Garner Valley and Mountain Center. Its pale purple flowers appear between May and July. Unlike Palmer's mariposa lily (*C. palmeri* var. *palmeri*), its nearest relative found only in the San Bernardinoos, Munz's lily does not produce bulblets and has opposite bracts.

**Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles*, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** Goshawks are large accipiters of mature, dense conifer and deciduous forests. They usually nest in large, live trees, frequently on north slopes near water, in the densest part of the stand, but near openings. They utilize snags and dead-topped trees for plucking prey and for observation perches (Zeiner et al. 1990a). This species is a migrant and summer resident on the forest. It is also a winter visitor of the San Bernardino Mountains. The northern goshawk has been reported from the south side of Big Bear Valley. Goshawks have been observed at Lake Fulmor, Humber Park, Tahquitz Valley, Willow Creek, and Skunk Cabbage of the San Jacinto Mountains.

**Palm Springs Pocket Mouse (*Perognathus longimembris bangsi*, State Species of Special Concern)** The Palm Springs pocket mouse is a subspecies of the "silky pocket mice" that inhabit southern California. It occurs in the lower Sonoran desert life zone, spanning from the San Geronio Pass to the Little San Bernardino Mountains and south along the Peninsular Range to the Borrego Valley. Its habitat consists of sandy soils with sparse to moderate vegetation cover. Due to increased threats urban and agriculture development, the Palm Springs pocket mouse has lost much habitat.

**Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** Prairie falcons are distributed from annual grasslands to alpine meadows, but are associated primarily with perennial grasslands, savannahs, rangeland, and desert scrub areas. They utilize open habitats with canyons, cliffs, escarpments, and rock outcrops for foraging and nesting; they require sheltered cliff ledges for cover (Zeiner et al. 1990a). Within the San Jacinto Mountains, they are distributed primarily in the arid desert foothill regions in the

northeastern to southeastern portions of the District (Thelander and Walton 1982). Prairie falcons have been known to nest in Palm Canyon, Deep Canyon, Horsethief Canyon, Castille Canyon (north of Soboba Indian Reservation, towards Poppet Creek), Snow Creek/Falls Creek, and Chino Canyon (McKernan 1990).

**Pratt's dark aurora blue butterfly, (*Euphilotes enoptes cryptorufes*, Endemic species)**

There is little distributional data available for this species. However, it is known to occur in the higher elevations within the Monument and is generally associated with shrubland and chaparral habitats.

**Purple Martin (*Progne subis*, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Sensitive Species)**

Purple martins use a variety of habitats, including coniferous forest and deciduous woodlands, especially older-aged, multi-layered, open stands with snags. They are cavity-nesting birds, and forage in riparian habitats. This species is a summer resident of the forest. Breeding colonies apparently persist in the Thomas Mountain area (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1998). The hillslope north of Lake Hemet is a known breeding locality (Garrett and Dunn 1981); however the current status of the breeding colony/ies is unknown. This species was historically abundant in Garner Valley, where they were breeding in the clumps of yellow pines scattered over the valley floor (Grinnell and Swarth 1913).

**Rock draba (*Draba corrugata* var. *saxosa*, Endemic)** Rock draba is a low tufted biennial or perennial native mustard that only grows in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains. It is found on the dry rocky slopes in pine forests between 8,500 and 11,500 feet in elevation. Its unbranched flowering stalks of yellow flowers are less than 10 inches tall.

**San Bernardino Mountain Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis sonata parvirubra*, State Species of Special Concern, State Protected Species, Forest Service Sensitive Species)**

The San Bernardino mountain kingsnake is restricted to the San Gabriel, San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains. The known elevational range extends from about 1500 feet to 10800 feet (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Within the San Jacinto Mountains it usually occurs above 3,000 feet. Mountain kingsnakes occur in a variety of habitats including valley-foothill hardwood, and hardwood-conifer, mixed and montane chaparral, valley-foothill riparian, coniferous forests, and wet meadows from sea level to above 8,000 feet (Zeiner et al. 1988). They are most common in the vicinity of rocks or boulders near streams or lakeshores. In some localities in the southern mountains of the state, populations appear to be threatened by collecting.

**San Bernardino Northern Flying Squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus californicus*, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Sensitive Species)**

San Bernardino northern flying squirrels are known only from forested habitats in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountain ranges, between 5200 and 8500-foot elevation (Williams 1986). The San Bernardino Mountains support a disjoint, isolated subspecies of northern flying squirrel. This subspecies is separated from the closest populations of other subspecies in the Sierras by at least 150 miles. Little is known about the San Bernardino subspecies. Important habitat elements include cavities in mature trees, large snags and logs. They are typically found near riparian areas and probably require free water. Flying squirrels are nocturnal and active throughout the year (Zeiner et al. 1990b). This species occurs at the south side of Big Bear Lake, Delamar Mountain, Fawnskin, Bear Creek, Green and Snow Valleys, Running Springs, Arrowhead, and Barton Flats. Northern flying squirrels have been reported to occur in the San Jacinto Mountains near Idyllwild and Strawberry Valley, although no recent sightings have been

confirmed. The population in the San Jacinto Mountains may have disappeared over the last 100 years based on lack of specimens collected or reported in the last 10-20 years.

**San Diego Horned Lizard (State Species of Special Concern, State Protected Species, Forest Service Sensitive Species)**

The San Diego horned lizard inhabits open country, especially sandy areas, washes, flood plains, and wind-blown deposits in a wide variety of habitats. The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge (Jennings and Hayes 1994). In foothill and mountain habitats covered with dense brush or other vegetation, horned lizards are restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat, or human-created disturbances such as livestock grazing, fire breaks, and roads. This species may be found as high as 8000'. San Diego horned lizards seem to have disappeared from about 45% of its range in southern California (Jennings and Hayes 1994). San Diego horned lizards are known to occur throughout the San Jacinto Ranger District, including Tahquitz Meadow at 8000 feet (Jennings and Hayes 1994).

**San Diego Mountain Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata pulchra*, State Species of Special Concern, State Protected Species, Forest Service Sensitive Species)**

*Lampropeltis zonata pulchra* is found in the interior mountain ranges in associations of ponderosa, Jeffrey, and Coulter pines (Zweifel 1952, McGurty 1988). Rocky outcrops are also a distinguishing characteristic of their habitat (McGurty 1988). This species is very secretive and not often observed. Therefore, there is little information on the San Diego mountain kingsnake. Klauber (1931) observed that this species typically emerges from overwintering sites in March and may remain active until November. The threats for *Lampropeltis zonata pulchra* are similar to that of *Lampropeltis zonata parvirubra*. Chipping rocks and other forms of habitat destruction occur as collectors search for species of this taxon, causing further reduction of their numbers (McGurty 1988).

**San Diego Ringneck Snake (*Diadophis punctatus similes*, Forest Service Sensitive Species)**

The San Diego ringneck snake is most common in open, relatively rocky areas within valley-foothill, mixed chaparral, and annual grass habitats from sea level to 7,000 feet. It is often encountered in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. It seeks cover under flat rocks, and in rotting logs, woodpiles, stable talus, and small holes in the ground. These snakes tend to avoid moving through open or barren areas by restricting their movement to areas of surface litter or herbaceous vegetation (Zeiner et al. 1988). The San Diego ringneck snake is distributed through the interior valleys to the San Jacinto Mountains. It has been observed in Idyllwild, Strawberry Valley at 5,500 feet (Glaser 1970) and in upper Hurkey Creek.

**San Jacinto Bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium* subsp. *jacinticum*, Forest Service Sensitive Species, Endemic Species)**

San Jacinto bedstraw is a Forest Service occurs in the Lake Fulmor and Black Mountain area of the San Jacinto Mountains. This perennial typically grows in the understory of coniferous forests between 4500 and 6900 feet elevation (1350 and 2100 meters) (Hickman 1993). Three occurrences are recorded in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNNDB 1998). However, more recently discovered locations may not yet be entered into the database. Some occurrences are located near campgrounds on the San Bernardino National Forest and possibly in the Hall Canyon RNA (Keeler-Wolf 1986a). This plant is vulnerable to trampling, tree harvesting and road maintenance, and may be negatively affected by high levels of recreation use, particularly from off-road vehicle activities.

**San Jacinto Bush Snapdragon (*Keckiella rothrockii* var. *jacintensis*, Endemic)** The San Jacinto Bush Snapdragon is found on dry rocky slopes at elevations between 7,000 to 10,000 feet in the pine forests of the Monument. It is a low rounded shrub 1 to 2 feet tall. Its pale yellow flowers appear between June and August.

**San Jacinto Prickly Phlox (*Leptodactylon jaegeri*, Forest Service Sensitive Species, Endemic Species)** San Jacinto prickly phlox occurs in the San Jacinto Mountains of Riverside County. The California Natural Diversity Database contains records for fifteen occurrences, most of them relatively small (CNNDB 1998). This perennial plant grows on dry, granitic soils (specifically from rock crevices in granitic outcrops) in upper montane and subalpine conifer forests between 9500 and 9800 feet elevation (2900 and 3000 meters) (Hickman 1993). This species typically flowers between July and August (Munz 1974). Occurrences are generally well protected in the San Jacinto Wilderness area of the San Bernardino National Forest, however, the level of impact from rock climbing and hiking activity is unknown.

**Santa Rosa Mountain linanthus (*Linanthus floribus* ssp. *hallii*, Endemic)** Santa Rosa Mountain linanthus grows in the desert canyons of the Santa Rosa mountains from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. This perennial herb blooms in May through July and produces small white flowers with yellow throats in clusters.

**Shaggy-haired Alumroot (*Heuchera hirsutissima*, Forest Service Sensitive Species, Endemic Species)** Shaggy-haired alumroot occurs in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains at elevations above 3500 feet (between 2200 and 3500 meters) (Hickman 1993) in montane conifer and subalpine forest habitats. The plant grows among rocks and in crevices of granite boulders and typically flowers between July and August (Munz 1974). Seven occurrences are recorded in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNNDB 1998). Some occurrences are located in the San Jacinto Mountain Wilderness Area within both the San Bernardino National Forest and Mt. San Jacinto State Park. Potential threats to this species include rock climbing and trampling.

**Sharp-Shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** Sharp-shinned hawks prefer, but are not restricted to, riparian habitats. It is found in mid-elevation habitats such as pine forests, woodlands and mixed conifer. They generally nest in dense tree stands that are cool, moist, well shaded, and near water. Nests are usually located within 300 feet of water and may be reused. These hawks often hunt in openings at edges of woodlands and brushy pastures. (Zeiner et al. 1990a). This species is a migrant and winter visitor on the forest. It is also a summer resident of the San Bernardino Mountains. There are many summer records of sharp-shinned hawks in the San Jacinto Mountains, possibly indicative of regular nesting. The breeding population in California appears greatly reduced from former levels, but data are lacking.

**Silvery Legless Lizard (*Aniella pulchra pulchra*, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** Silvery legless lizards occur in the Peninsular and Transverse Ranges. They have been observed at Ribbonwood, San Jacinto, Whitewater and Morongo Valley. Silvery legless lizards occur primarily in areas with sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation such as chaparral, pine-oak woodland or sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks that grow on stream terraces. Soil moisture is essential. Legless lizards are fossorial animals that construct burrows in loose soil with a high sand fraction (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Silvery legless lizards have probably disappeared from about 20% of the area within its known

historic range. High confidence exists that legless lizards cannot survive in urbanized, agricultural, or other areas where a loose substrate in which to burrow has been removed or radically altered. (Jennings and Hayes 1994).

**Southern yellow bat (*Lasiurus ega* or *xanthinus*, State Species of Special Concern).** The Southern yellow bat is a fairly large member of the Vespertilionidae family, with yellowish brown fur and no hair on its muzzle or lips. It is a California state species of concern. The San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains are very important to this species due to its close association to palm oases, which exist in the lower elevation canyons. The Southern yellow bat uses the dead fronds of palm trees for roosting and probably forms small maternity groups within them. Preserving palm oases sheltered in desert canyons is considered significant in the conservation of this species.

**Summer tanager (*Piranga rubra cooperi*, BLM Sensitive Species, State Species of Special Concern)**

The summer tanager is a dark red bird with a medium sized stout bill that is uncommon (formerly common) summer resident and breeder in desert riparian habitat along the lower Colorado River; also occurs very locally elsewhere in southern California deserts, including desert washes in the National Monument during migration. There are no breeding records for this species in the National Monument.

**Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** The Swainson's thrush is a summer resident in California, in riparian woodlands with dense understories. This species is an occasional migrant of the San Jacinto and San Bernardino Mountains. Known locations for the Swainson's thrush include Bautista Canyon and Cajon Creek.

**Tahquitz Ivesia (*Ivesia callida*, Forest Service Sensitive Species, Endemic Species)**

Tahquitz ivesia is endemic to the San Jacinto Mountains of southern California. This species is found growing in cracks and fractures of granitic rocks between 7900 and 8000 feet elevation (at approximately 2450 meters) (Hickman 1993). It typically flowers between July and August (Munz 1974). The California Natural Diversity Database (CNNDB 1998) contains records for two occurrences, both located in the San Jacinto Wilderness Area of the San Bernardino National Forest. Both occurrences are located in relatively inaccessible rocky habitat within upper montane conifer forest. A 1994 revisit of an area where a botanical investigation was completed for this species in 1982 (Berg 1982) has lent evidence to the belief that populations are declining. Because plants grow in granitic rock crevices, they may be vulnerable to the activities of rock climbers.

**Triple-ribbed milkvetch (*Astragalus tricarinatus*, Endemic)** Triple-ribbed milkvetch is a short-lived perennial herb in the legume family. It grows from 1,400 to 4,000 feet in sandy or gravelly soils along desert washes. It was collected from Martinez canyon in 1985 and given it's habitat, more populations are likely to be discovered within the Monument. It blooms from February to April with yellowish-white flowers and produces legume pods that are triangular in cross-section.

**Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** Turkey vultures occur in a variety of habitats. Key habitat components are open terrain for hunting, and cliffs, large trees, snags or rock outcrops for roosting, nesting, and resting (Zeiner et al. 1990a). This species is a migrant and summer visitor on the forest. This species occurs in the San Jacinto

Valley near Valle Vista and Hemet as well as Whitewater, Snow Creek, Cabazon, and Banning. They have also been observed at Cleghorn, Lytle Creek, Cajon Pass, Mojave River, White Mountain and Blackhawk Mountain.

**White-margined oxytheca (*Oxytheca emarginata*, Endemic)** White-margined oxytheca is an annual herb in the buckwheat family. It is only found on dry slopes of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains between 4,000 and 8,000 feet. It is a small plant, less than 10 inches tall, with small white to pinkish flowers enclosed in large, spiny white-margined involucre and blooms from February to August.

**White-Tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*, State Protected Species, Forest Service Sensitive Species)** The white-tailed kite is a yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands, rarely found away from agricultural areas. It inhabits herbaceous and open stages of most habitats. Substantial groves of dense, broad-leaved deciduous trees are used for nesting and roosting. Nests are placed near the top of a tree, usually 20-100 feet above ground (Zeiner et al. 1990a). This species is a migrant and winter visitor on the forest. White-tailed kites have been observed on Garner Ranch, foraging overhead and roosting. The white-tailed kite has undergone a tremendous increase in population in the region since the earlier part of this century (when populations had been reduced to very low levels). There are indications that the increase along the coast has leveled off, with strong local declines after a peak in the early and mid-1970's. Because of these major fluctuations, the current status is difficult to determine exactly (Garrett and Dunn 1981). The white-tailed kite is listed as a California fully protected species.

**Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*, BLM Sensitive Species, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Species of Concern)**

The yellow-breasted chat is the largest warbler with a thick bill, white spectacles and yellow throat and breast. Desert wash woodlands and canyons containing palm oases have been modeled as potential breeding and migration habitat within the Monument for this species.

**Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia brewsteri*, BLM Sensitive Species, State Species of Special Concern, Forest Service Species of Concern)**

This small, yellow warbler is usually found in riparian deciduous habitats in summer: cottonwoods, willows, alders, and other small trees and shrubs typical of low, open-canopy riparian woodland. This species may breed in open conifer forests and is also known to use desert wash woodland habitats during migration. Modeled habitat within the National Monument includes desert wash woodlands (migratory habitat) and palm oases and riparian areas (breeding habitat). This species has been observed within the National Monument. Numbers of breeding pairs have declined dramatically in recent decades in many lowland areas. Conservation and management of riparian areas within the Monument is important for the conservation of this species.

**Ziegler's aster (*Machaeranthera canescens* var. *Ziegler*, Endemic)** Ziegler's aster is a long-lived perennial or sub-shrub found only in the Santa Rosa mountains. It is less than 20 inches tall and is found at elevations of 5000 to 8100 feet in yellow pine forests. It blooms from July to October with blue to purple flowers.

**Sensitive Wildlife Species of the National Monument**

**SSC = State Species of Special Concern**

**SP = State Protected Species**

**FS= Forest Service Sensitive Species**

**BLM = Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species**  
**E = Endemic Species**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	FS
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	SSC, FS
Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila melanura</i>	FS
Burrowing Owl	<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>	BLM
California Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	SSC, FS
Casey's June Beetle	<i>Dinacoma caseyi</i>	E
Coachella Valley Giant Sand Treader Cricket	<i>Macrobaenetes valgum</i>	E
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	SSC
Coachella Valley Jerusalem Cricket	<i>Stenopelmatus cahuilensis</i>	E
Coachella Valley Round-tailed Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus tereticaudus chlorus</i>	SSC, E
Coastal Rosy Boa	<i>Lichanura trivirgata rosafusca</i>	FS
Crissal Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma crissali</i>	SSC
Flat-tailed Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i>	SSC
Gray Vireo	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	SSC, BLM, FS
Hammond's Two-striped Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis hammondii hamondii</i>	SSC, SP, FS
Hidden Lake Bluecurls	<i>Trichostema austromontanum ssp. compactum</i>	E
Large-blotched Ensatina	<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi</i>	SSC, FS
Le Conte's Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	SSC, BLM, FS
Lewis' Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	FS
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	SSC, FS
Mountain Lion	<i>Puma concolor</i>	FS
Munz's mariposa lily	<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>munzii</i>	E
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentiles</i>	SSC, FS
Palm Springs Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris bangsi</i>	SSC
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	SSC, FS
Pratt's Blue Butterfly	<i>Euphilotes enoptes cryptorufes</i>	E
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	SSC, FS
Rock draba	<i>Draba corrugata</i> var. <i>saxosa</i>	E
San Bernardino Mountain Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis sonata parvirubra</i>	SSC, SP, FS
San Bernardino Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus californicus</i>	SSC, FS
San Diego Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma coromatum blainvillii</i>	SSC, SP, FS
San Diego Mountain Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i>	SSC, SP, FS
San Diego Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	FS
San Jacinto Bedstraw	<i>Galium angustifolium</i> subsp. <i>jacinticum</i>	E, FS
San Jacinto Prickly Phlox	<i>Leptodactylon jaegeri</i>	E, FS
San Jacinto Bush Snapdragon	<i>Keckiella rothrockii</i> var. <i>jacintensis</i>	E
Santa Rosa Mountain linanthus	<i>Linanthus floribus</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	E

Shaggy-haired Alumroot	<i>Heuchera hirsutissima</i>	E, FS
Silvery Legless Lizard	<i>Aniella pulchra pulchra</i>	SSC, FS
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	SSC, FS
Southern Yellow Bat	<i>Lasiurus ega (xanthinus)</i>	SSC
Straw var. jacintensis	<i>Keckiella rothrockii ssp. jainticum</i>	E
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra cooperi</i>	SSC
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	FS
Tahquitz Ivesia	<i>Ivesia callida</i>	E, FS
Triple-ribbed milkvetch	<i>Astragalus tricarinatus</i>	E
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	FS
White-margined oxytheca	<i>Oxytheca emarginata</i>	E
White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	SP, FS
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	FS
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	SSC, FS
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	SSC, FS
Ziegler's aster	<i>Machaeranthera canescens var. ziegleri</i>	E

### California Native Plants Society Species of the National Monument

There are 44 plant species occurring within the National Monument identified by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) of conservation concern. These species are limited in distribution either because they are very localized endemics (occur only in a very small area) or are declining in population size and occurrence due to human activities of habitat disturbance. CNPS has developed a series of plant species lists to track the status of these rare species. Plants from three of those lists occur in the National Monument. List 1B plants occur only in California and are rare throughout their range and thus vulnerable to extinction. List 2 plants have the same rarity status as List 1B plants but are known to be common outside of California. List 3 plants are species in which not enough information is known to place them on the 2 previous lists. Plant species on the CNPS lists should be carefully managed within the Monument.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LIST
Adder's-mouth	<i>Malaxis monophyllos ssp. brachypoda</i>	2
Arizona Spurge	<i>Chamaesyce arizonica</i>	2
Ayenia	<i>Ayenia compacta</i>	2
Big Bear Valley Woollypod	<i>Atragalus leucolobus</i>	1B
California Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon californicus</i>	1B
California Ditaxis	<i>Ditaxis serrata var. californica</i>	3
California Marina	<i>Marina orcuttii var. orcuttii</i>	1B
Chaparral Sand-verbena	<i>Abronia villosa var. aurita</i>	1B
Cliff Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla rimicola</i>	2
Coachella Valley Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae</i>	1B
Cove's Cassia	<i>Senna covesii</i>	2
Cuyamaca Larkspur	<i>Delphinium hesperium ssp. Cyamaceae</i>	1B
Deep Canyon Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum cyathiferum</i>	2
Desert Spike-moss	<i>Selaginella eremophila</i>	2

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Elephant Tree	<i>Bursera microphylla</i>	2
Glandular Ditaxis	<i>Ditaxis clariana</i>	2
Hidden Lake Bluecurls	<i>Trichostema austromontanum</i> ssp. <i>Compactum</i>	1B
Johnston's Rock Cress	<i>Arabis johnstonii</i>	1B
Lemon Lily	<i>Lilium parryi</i>	1B
Long-spined Spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	1B
Mecca-aster	<i>Xylorhiza cognata</i>	1B
Mojave Tarplant	<i>Deinandra mohavensis</i>	1B
Munz's Mariposa Lily	<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>munzii</i>	1B
Parish's Alumroot	<i>Heuchera parishii</i>	1B
Parish's Brittleleaf	<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	1B
Parish's Chaenactis	<i>Chaenactis parishii</i>	1B
Peninsular Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos peninsularis</i> ssp. <i>Peninsularis</i>	2
Purple Stemodia	<i>Stemodia durantifolia</i>	2
Robinson's Pepper-grass	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	1B
Rock Draba	<i>Draba corrugata</i> var. <i>saxosa</i>	1B
San Bernardino Mountain Owl's Clover	<i>Castilleja lasioryncha</i>	1B
San Jacinto Mountain Bedstraw	<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>Jacinticum</i>	1B
San Jacinto Prickly Phlox	<i>Leptodactylon jaegeri</i>	1B
Santa Rosa Mountain Linanthus	<i>Linanthus floribundus</i> ssp. <i>Hallii</i>	1B
Shaggy-haired Alumroot	<i>Heuchera hirsutissima</i>	1B
Sonoran Maiden Fern	<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	2
Southern Jewel-flower	<i>Streptanthus campestris</i>	1B
Southern Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>Austromontana</i>	1B
Spearleaf	<i>Matelea parvifolia</i>	2
Tahquitz Ivesia	<i>Ivesia callida</i>	1B
Triple-ribbed Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus tricarinatus</i>	1B
White-bracted Spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i>	1B
White-margined Oxytheca	<i>Oxytheca emarginata</i>	1B
Ziegler's Aster	<i>Machaeranthera canescens</i> var. <i>ziegleri</i>	1B

**Common Wildlife Species of the National Monument**

	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>
<b>Reptiles and Amphibians</b>	Banded Rock Lizard	<i>Petrosaurus mearnsi</i>
	California Treefrog	<i>Hyla cadaverina</i>
	California Mountain Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>
	California Whipsnake	<i>Masticophis lateralis</i>
	Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard	<i>Uma inornata</i>
	Coachwhip	<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>
	Coast Horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>
	Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>

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	Common Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getulus</i>
	Desert slender salamander	<i>Batrachoseps aridus</i>
	Gopher Snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>
	Granite Night Lizard	<i>Xantusia henshawi</i>
	Granite Spiny Lizard	<i>Sceloporous orcutti</i>
	Leaf-toed Gecko	<i>Phyllodactylus xanti</i>
	Pacific Treefrog	<i>Hyla regilla</i>
	Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
	Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>
	Sagebrush Lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>
	Side-blotched Lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>
	Southern Alligator Lizard	<i>Gerrhonotus multicarinatus</i>
	Specked Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus mitchellii</i>
	Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
	Western Skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>
	Western Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>
	Western Toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>
	Western Whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorous tigris</i>
<b>Birds</b>	Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>
	Allen's Hummingbird	
	Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>
	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
	American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>
	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
	Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>
	Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
	Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>
	California Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>
	California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
	Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>
	Cliff Swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>
	Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>
	Crissal Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma crissali</i>
	Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
	Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>
	European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
	Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>
	Great-horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
	Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoided villisus</i>
	House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
	Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>
	Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>
	Mountain Chickadee	<i>Parys gambeli</i>

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	Mountain Quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>
	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
	Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
	Oak Titmouse	
	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
	Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>
	Pinyon Jay	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>
	Plain Titmouse	<i>Parus inornatus</i>
	Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>
	Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>
	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
	Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
	Red-breasted Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus rubber</i>
	Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
	Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>
	Rufous-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
	Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>
	Scrub Jay	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>
	Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
	Stellar's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>
	Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
	Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>
	Western Screech Owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>
	White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
	White-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>
	White-throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>
	Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
	Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>
	Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>
<b>Birds (Summer)</b>		
	Crissal Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma crissali</i>
	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>
	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra cooperi</i>
	Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
	Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
	Western Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>
	Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
	Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendii</i>
<b>Birds (Winter)</b>	White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
	Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
	Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>
<b>Mammals</b>	California Ground Squirrel	<i>Citellus beecheyi</i>
	California Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus californicus</i>
	California Vole	<i>Microtus californicus</i>
	Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>

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	Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>
	Dusky-footed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>
	Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>
	Harvest Mouse	<i>Reinthrodontomys megalotis</i>
	Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinerus</i>
	Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
	Merriam Chipmunk	<i>Eutamias merriami</i>
	Mexican Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>
	Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
	Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>
	Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
	Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>
	Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis Mephitis</i>
	Valley Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>
	Western Big-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus townsendi</i>
	Western Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>
	Western Mastiff Bat	<i>Eumops perotis</i>
	White-footed mice	<i>Peromyscus spp.</i>