Sponsors of the first animal and plant guidebooks included the Oregon Department of Forestry, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Biodiversity Information Center, Oregon State University and the Oregon State Implementation Committee, Sustainable Forestry Initiative.

This update was made possible with help from the Northwest Habitat Institute, the Oregon Biodiversity Information Center, Institute for Natural Resources, Portland State University and Oregon State University.

Acknowledgments: The Oregon Forest Resources Institute is grateful to the following contributors: Thomas O’Neil, Kathleen O’Neil, Malcolm Anderson and Jamie McFadden, Northwest Habitat Institute; the Integrated Habitat and Biodiversity Information System (IBIS), supported in part by the Northwest Power and Conservation Council and the Bonneville Power Administration under project #2003-072-00 and ESRI Conservation Program grants; Sue Vrilakas, Oregon Biodiversity Information Center, Institute for Natural Resources; and Dana Sanchez, Oregon State University, Mark Gourley, Starker Forests and Mike Rochelle, Weyerhaeuser Company.

Edited by: Fran Cafferata Coe, Cafferata Consulting, LLC.
Designed by: Sarah Craig, Word Jones
A Guide to Priority Plant and Animal Species in Oregon Forests

Oregonians care about forest-dwelling wildlife and plants. This revised and updated publication is designed to assist forest landowners, land managers, students and educators in understanding how forests provide habitat for different wildlife and plant species. Keeping forestland in forestry is a great way to mitigate habitat loss resulting from development, mining and other non-forest uses. Through the use of specific forestry techniques, landowners can maintain, enhance and even create habitat for birds, mammals and amphibians while still managing lands for timber production.

It is important to understand the needs of priority species and where they are likely to be found, in order to create habitats for them. A Guide to Priority Plant and Animal Species in Oregon Forests:

- includes species with special status (e.g., Threatened and Endangered, State Sensitive or part of the Oregon Conservation Strategy) and groups them by the type of forested habitat they prefer
- may be used by teachers and students to learn more about wildlife species and the forest habitats they use
- may be used by landowners and land managers to help determine what species to include in their management plans
- is designed to be used in conjunction with the OFRI Wildlife in Managed Forests series. These publications can be accessed at Oregonforests.org
- describes the specific habitat requirements of selected species found in forested habitats across all ecoregions in Oregon
- is a tool for landowners and land managers to use in reaching the goals of providing wildlife habitat in managed forests

A Guide to Priority Plant and Animal Species in Oregon Forests is recommended for all forest land managers as well as educators. It will prove useful for anyone working to understand specific species requirements and the forested habitat in which these species live.

Paul Barnum, Executive Director
Oregon Forest Resources Institute
Table of Contents

Organization and How to Use this Book .............................................................. 2
Resources for Additional Information ............................................................... 4
Ecoregion Index .................................................................................................. 6
Species Descriptions: Forest Stands of All Ages .............................................. 24
Species Descriptions: Young Open Forest Stands .......................................... 40
Species Descriptions: Middle-aged Forest Stands ......................................... 48
Species Descriptions: Older Forest Stands ..................................................... 62
Species Descriptions: Non-forested Habitats ................................................. 78
Species Descriptions: Plants ............................................................................. 88
Oregon Trees and Other Plants ........................................................................ 102
Glossary ............................................................................................................. 109
Priority Species Terminology .......................................................................... 110
Photography Credits ......................................................................................... 111
Sources .............................................................................................................. 113
Common Name Species Index ......................................................................... 116
Scientific Name Species Index .......................................................................... 118
Organization and How to Use this Book:

Oregon is divided into nine ecoregions: 1. Basin and Range; 2. Blue Mountains; 3. Coast Range; 4. Columbia Plateau; 5. East Cascades; 6. Klamath Mountains; 7. West Cascades; 8. Willamette Valley; and 9. Marine and Estuarine. All animal and plant species included in this book are listed within their ecoregion type in the Ecoregion Index. Many species are found in multiple ecoregions and are therefore listed in each index, but only described one time. The Marine and Estuarine ecoregion is not described in this book since it does not contain forested habitats.

In addition to ecoregions, there are six successional stages to Oregon forests (see successional stages on the next page): 1. Grass-forb; 2. Shrub; 3. Open sapling-pole; 4. Closed sapling-pole; 5. Mature; and 6. Old growth. For the purposes of this book we have simplified these into habitat types preferred by wildlife. These include forest stands of all ages (for generalist species), young, middle-aged and older forest habitats. We have also included “non-forested” habitats that are often found within all forest habitat types (e.g., wetlands, talus slopes or grasslands). We have placed all the animal descriptions within these forest habitat classifications. A comprehensive list of species included in this book is provided on page 116.

Priority species in this guidebook may be classified at the federal level as Threatened (T), Endangered (E), Candidate (C) or Species of Concern (SOC). They also may be listed at the state level as Threatened (T), Endangered (E), Candidate (SC) or Vulnerable (SV). The NatureServe or ORBIC status is also given (G1, G2, G3, etc.). Finally, species may also be listed as “strategy species” by the Oregon Conservation Strategy. Species with no designated status are shown as N/A.

Species included in this book were selected by reviewing the Oregon Biodiversity Information Center (ORBIC) databases and by consulting expert wildlife biologists with the Northwest Habitat Institute. In addition, we included common species that some landowners may want to manage for even though they are not a priority species in Oregon. The definitions of the status (e.g., G1, G2, T, E, SV, etc.) are on page three and included in the glossary (page 110). Priority plant species are listed in the ecoregion index and are described beginning on page 88.

The thumbnail range maps included in this book are areas where these species are known to occur or could potentially occur, based on available habitat and supported by museum records, county occurrences, field observations and inventories. Ranges are shown in orange for animals and red for plants.

It is important to understand that this book is not a complete or comprehensive listing of all priority species in Oregon. This book is limited to the priority species in Oregon that are most likely found in forested habitats.
Priority Species Terminology:

Priority species in this guidebook may be classified at the federal level as Threatened (T), Endangered (E), Candidate (C) or Species of Concern (SOC). They also may be listed at the state level as Threatened (T), Endangered (E), Candidate (SC) or Vulnerable (SV). The NatureServe or ORBIC status is also given (G1, G2, G3, etc.). Finally, species may also be listed as “strategy species” by the Oregon Conservation Strategy. Species with no designated status are shown as N/A.

**Endangered species** are those that are listed as in danger of becoming extinct within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

**Threatened species** are those listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future unless conservation measures are enacted.

**Candidate species** are those on which there is sufficient information to support a “threatened” or “endangered” listing proposal under state or federal law.

**Species of Concern** are those being reviewed for consideration as “Candidate Species.”

**G1 species** are those identified by NatureServe as being “Critically Imperiled” because they are extremely rare or because they are highly vulnerable to extinction.

**G2 species** are those identified by NatureServe as “Imperiled” because of rarity or because of factors making them vulnerable to extinction.

**G3 species** are those identified by NatureServe as “Rare, uncommon or threatened” but not immediately imperiled.

**G4 species** are those identified by NatureServe as “Not rare” and apparently secure, but with cause for long-term concern.

**G5 species** are those identified by NatureServe as “Demonstrably widespread,” abundant and secure.

**Strategy species** are those identified in the Oregon Conservation Strategy as having small or declining populations or being otherwise at risk.

---

Forest Succession Creates Varied Wildlife Habitat:

This illustration shows Douglas-fir forest development typical of the Cascade and Coast ranges after even-aged (all trees removed at one time) harvesting. The graph above shows the number of wildlife species found within each stand type. The stand ages shown for each period vary and are intended as general guides.
Resources for Additional Information:

For more information regarding other species not included in this book (including fisheries species), please see the websites for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for the Oregon Conservation Strategy (http://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/) or Oregon Explorer (http://oregonexplorer.info).

Institute for Natural Resources

http://oregonstate.edu/inr/
541-737-9918

Northwest Habitat Institute

habitat@nwhi.org
541-753-2199

Provides regional support for fish, wildlife and habitat information for the Columbia River Basin and other parts of the Pacific Northwest. Their website offers data, pictures and GIS data that can be downloaded.
  • Wildlife-Habitat Relationships in Oregon and Washington (book)
  • Atlas of Oregon Wildlife (book)

Oregon Biodiversity Information Center

http://orbic.pdx.edu/
503-725-9950

The Oregon Biodiversity Information Center can provide information on locations of priority species for a fee (typically about $100, depending on the complexity of the request). For further information, contact Cliff Alton at cliff.alton@pdx.edu.

Oregon Forest Resources Institute Wildlife in Managed Forests Series:

  • Wildlife in Managed Forests: Oregon Forests as Habitat
    (http://www.oregonforests.org/assets/uploads//Wildlife_Mngd_Habitat.pdf)
  • Wildlife in Managed Forests: Elk
    (http://www.oregonforests.org/assets/uploads//Wildlife_Mngd_Elk.pdf)
  • Wildlife in Managed Forests: Spotted Owl
    (http://www.oregonforests.org/assets/uploads//Wildlife_Mngd_Owl.pdf)
  • Wildlife in Managed Forests: Stream-associated Amphibians
    (http://www.oregonforests.org/assets/uploads//Wildlife_Mngd_Amphibians.pdf)
Voluntary conservation tools and programs

The Biodiversity Partnership website offers extensive resources to explore voluntary conservation tools and programs: http://www.defenders.org/programs_and_policy/biodiversity_partners/oregon_biodiversity_project/index.php

Information on at-risk species:

- Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals of Oregon Guide: http://orbic.pdx.edu/rte-species.html
- USFWS Species Information: http://www.fws.gov/endangered/
- Center for Plant Conservation Species Accounts: www.centerforplantconservation.org

More information on bird species:

Cornell Online Bird Guide: http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/

More information on amphibians and reptiles:

http://www.amphibiaweb.org/aw/search/index.html

More information on the Oregon giant earthworm:

http://www.xerces.org/oregon-giant-earthworm/
Ecoregions of Oregon

Note: Priority forest-associated plants generally are not found in the Basin and Range, Blue Mountains and Columbia Plateau ecoregions. The range maps shown with the animal descriptions primarily show breeding ranges and may not include winter and migration ranges.
Basin and Range Ecoregion
Bat, California myotis ......................29
Bat, fringed myotis ...........................29
Bat, hoary ........................................56
Bat, long-eared myotis ....................30
Bat, long-legged myotis ..................69
Bat, pallid ........................................81
Bat, silver-haired.............................70
Bat, spotted ..................................30
Bat, Townsend’s western big-eared.......56
Bat, Yuma myotis ..............................70
Bear, American black ........................31
Bluebird, western .............................42
Bobcat ..............................................31
Chat, yellow-breasted.........................42
Coyote .............................................32
Crane, greater sandhill ......................80
Cuckoo, yellow-billed ........................50
Eagle, bald .......................................26
Falcon, American peregrine ...............26
Flycatcher, willow .............................43
Frog, Columbia spotted .....................82
Frog, northern leopard .....................36
Frog, Pacific tree ................................37
Goshawk, northern ..........................64
Hawk, red-tailed ..............................51
Hawk, sharp-shinned..........................51
Jackrabbit, white-tailed ....................35
Jay, Steller’s ......................................52
Lion, mountain ..................................34
Lizard, sagebrush .............................60
Mouse, deer ......................................45
Nighthawk, common .........................28
Quail, mountain ................................43
Rabbit, pygmy ..................................35
Shrew, Preble’s .................................72
Shrike, loggerhead .............................28
Skunk, striped ..................................46
Snake, western rattlesnake ...............39
Squirrel, Douglas’ .............................58
Toad, western .................................37
Towhee, spotted ...............................44
Wolverine ..........................................73
Woodpecker, black-backed ...............68
Woodpecker, hairy ............................55
Blue Mountains Ecoregion
### Blue Mountains Ecoregion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal/Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bat, California myotis</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, fringed myotis</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, hoary</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, long-eared myotis</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, long-legged myotis</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, pallid</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, silver-haired</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, spotted</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, Townsend’s western big-eared</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, Yuma myotis</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, American black</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebird, western</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Johnson’s hairstreak</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chat, yellow-breasted</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickadee, chestnut-backed</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, greater sandhill</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuckoo, yellow-billed</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle, bald</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falcon, American peregrine</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flycatcher, olive-sided</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flycatcher, willow</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog, Columbia spotted</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog, northern leopard</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog, Pacific tree</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog, Rocky Mountain tailed</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goshawk, northern</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse, spruce</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawk, red-tailed</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawk, sharp-shinned</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackrabbit, black-tailed</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackrabbit, white-tailed</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay, Steller’s</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion, mountain</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard, sagebrush</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten, American</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, deer</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nighthawk, common</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuthatch, white-breasted</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl, flammulated</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl, great gray</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quail, mountain</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit, pygmy</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrew, Preble’s</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrike, loggerhead</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skunk, striped</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake, common garter</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake, western rattlesnake</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparrow, fox</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel, Douglas’</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel, northern flying</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swift, Vaux’s</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toad, western</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towhee, spotted</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtle, western painted</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf, gray</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, American three-toed</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, black-backed</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, hairy</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, Lewis’</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, pileated</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, white-headed</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coast Range Ecoregion
Coast Range Ecoregion

Bat, California myotis .......................29
Bat, fringed myotis ..........................29
Bat, hoary .......................................56
Bat, long-eared myotis .....................30
Bat, long-legged myotis ....................69
Bat, silver-haired ............................70
Bat, Townsend’s western big-eared ......56
Bat, Yuma myotis .............................70
Bear, American black ........................31
Beaver, mountain ..............................45
Bluebird, western .............................42
Bobcat ............................................31
Butterfly, Johnson’s hairstreak ..........76
Butterfly, Oregon silverspot .............86
Chat, yellow-breasted ........................42
Chickadee, chestnut-backed ..............50
Coyote .............................................32
Deer, black-tailed ............................32
Deer, Columbian white-tailed ...........33
Duck, harlequin ...............................64
Eagle, bald ......................................26
Elk, Roosevelt ..................................33
Falcon, American peregrine ...............26
Fisher ..............................................71
Flycatcher, little willow .....................27
Flycatcher, olive-sided .......................27
Flycatcher, willow .............................43
Frog, coastal tailed ...........................82
Frog, foothill yellow-legged ...............83
Frog, northern red-legged .................59
Frog, Pacific tree ..............................37
Goshawk, northern ..........................64
Hawk, red-tailed ..............................51
Hawk, sharp-shinned .........................51
Jay, Steller’s .....................................52
Lark, streaked horned .......................80
Lion, mountain ..................................34
Lizard, northern alligator ..................47
Marten, American ..............................71
Martin, purple ...............................54
Mouse, deer .....................................45
Murrelet, marbled .............................65
Nighthawk, common .........................28
Nuthatch, white-breasted .................52
Owl, northern spotted ......................66
Pigeon, band-tailed ...........................53
Quail, mountain ..............................43
Ringtail ...........................................58
Salamander, clouded .........................38
Salamander, Columbia torrent ..........84
Salamander, Del Norte .......................74
Salamander, southern torrent ..........75
Skunk, striped ................................46
Snake, common garter .....................38
Squirrel, Douglas’ .........................58
Squirrel, northern flying .................72
Squirrel, western gray .....................73
Swift, Vaux’s .................................67
Toad, western ................................37
Towhee, spotted ..............................44
Turtle, western painted .....................85
Turtle, western pond .........................85
Vole, red tree ................................59
Vole, white-footed ..........................46
Woodpecker, acorn .........................54
Woodpecker, hairy .........................55
Woodpecker, Lewis’ .........................55
Woodpecker, pileated .......................68

Plant, bog anemone .........................90
Plant, bristly-stemmed sidalcea .......100
Plant, Chambers’ paintbrush ..........99
Plant, Coast Range fawn lily ..........93
Plant, frigid shootingstar ...............101
Plant, Nelson’s checker-mallow .......93
Plant, queen-of-the-forest ..........99
Plant, Saddle Mountain bittercress ...91
Plant, Saddle Mountain saxifrage ...100
Columbia Plateau Ecoregion
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bat, California myotis</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, fringed myotis</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, hoary</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, long-eared myotis</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, long-legged myotis</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, pallid</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, spotted</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, Yuma myotis</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, American black</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebird, western</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chat, yellow-breasted</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, greater sandhill</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle, bald</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falcon, American peregrine</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flycatcher, olive-sided</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flycatcher, willow</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog, northern leopard</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog, Pacific tree</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goshawk, northern</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawk, red-tailed</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawk, sharp-shinned</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackrabbit, black-tailed</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackrabbit, white-tailed</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay, Steller’s</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion, mountain</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard, sagebrush</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, deer</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nighthawk, common</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuthatch, white-breasted</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl, flammulated</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl, great gray</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quail, mountain</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrike, loggerhead</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skunk, striped</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake, common garter</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake, western rattlesnake</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparrow, fox</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel, western gray</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swift, Vaux’s</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towhee, spotted</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtle, western painted</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtle, western pond</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, acorn</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, black-backed</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, hairy</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, Lewis’</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, pileated</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
East Cascades Ecoregion
East Cascades Ecoregion

Bat, California myotis .......................29
Bat, hoary ..........................................56
Bat, long-eared myotis .....................30
Bat, long-legged myotis ..................69
Bat, pallid ...........................................81
Bat, silver-haired ...............................70
Bat, Townsend's western big-eared........56
Bat, Yuma myotis..............................70
Bear, American black ......................31
Bluebird, western .............................42
Bobcat ................................................31
Butterfly, Johnson's hairstreak .........76
Chat, yellow-breasted ........................42
Coyote ................................................32
Crane, greater sandhill ....................80
Cuckoo, yellow-billed .......................50
Eagle, bald ...........................................26
Falcon, American peregrine ............26
Fisher ..................................................71
Flycatcher, olive-sided .....................27
Flycatcher, willow .............................43
Frog, coastal tailed ...........................82
Frog, northern leopard .....................36
Frog, Oregon spotted .......................83
Frog, Pacific tree ...............................37
Goshawk, northern .........................64
Hawk, red-tailed ...............................51
Hawk, sharp-shinned .........................51
Jackrabbit, black-tailed ...................34
Jackrabbit, white-tailed ...................35
Jay, Steller’s .......................................52
Lion, mountain ...................................34
Lizard, northern alligator .................47
Lizard, sagebrush ..............................60
Marten, American ..............................71
Mouse, deer ........................................45
Nighthawk, common .........................28
Nuthatch, white-breasted .................52
Owl, flammulated .............................53
Owl, great gray ................................66
Owl, northern spotted .......................66
Rabbit, pygmy ...................................35
Shrew, Preble's .................................72
Shrike, loggerhead ...............................28
Skunk, striped ....................................46
Snake, common garter ......................38
Snake, western rattlesnake ...............39
Sparrow, fox .......................................44
Squirrel, Douglas' .............................58
Squirrel, northern flying .................72
Squirrel, western gray .....................73
Swift, Vaux’s .....................................67
Toad, western ....................................37
Towhee, spotted ..................................44
Turtle, western painted .....................85
Turtle, western pond .........................85
Wolverine ...........................................73
Woodpecker, black-backed ..............68
Woodpecker, hairy .............................55
Woodpecker, Lewis’ ..........................55
Woodpecker, pileated .......................68
Woodpecker, white-headed ..............69
Plant, Dalles Mountain buttercup ...........91
Plant, pumice grape-fern ..................94
Klamath Mountains Ecoregion
Klamath Mountains Ecoregion

Bat, California myotis .......................29
Bat, fringed myotis ...........................29
Bat, hoary ..........................................56
Bat, long-eared myotis ...................30
Bat, long-legged myotis ..................69
Bat, pallid ...........................................81
Bat, silver-haired ..............................70
Bat, Townsend’s
   western big-eared..........................56
Bat, Yuma myotis .............................70
Bear, American black  ......................31
Beaver, mountain ..............................45
Bluebird, western .............................42
Bobcat ................................................31
Butterfly, Johnson’s hairstreak ..........76
Chat, yellow-breasted  .....................42
Chickadee, chestnut-backed .........50
Coyote ................................................32
Crane, greater sandhill ...................80
Deer, black-tailed ................................32
Deer, Columbian white-tailed ..........33
Eagle, bald ...........................................26
Elk, Roosevelt ....................................33
Falcon, American peregrine .........26
Fisher ..................................................32
Flycatcher, little willow ...............27
Flycatcher, olive-sided ....................27
Flycatcher, willow .............................43
Frog, coastal tailed .........................82
Frog, foothill yellow-legged ...........83
Frog, northern leopard ....................36
Frog, northern red-legged ...............59
Frog, Pacific tree ..............................37
Gopher, Gold Beach
   western big-eared..........................56
Gopher, Piston River pocket ..........57
Goshawk, northern .........................64
Hawk, red-tailed ..............................51
Hawk, sharp-shinned .........................51
Jackrabbit, black-tailed .................34
Jay, Steller’s .................................52
Lion, mountain ..................................34
Lizard, northern alligator ...............47
Lizard, sagebrush .............................60
Martin, purple ................................54
Mouse, deer .......................................45
Murrelet, marbled ............................65
Nighthawk, common ........................28
Nuthatch, white-breasted .................52
Owl, flammulated ..............................53
Owl, great gray ....................................66
Owl, northern spotted ......................66
Pigeon, band-tailed .............................53
Quail, mountain ..................................43
Ringtail .............................................58
Salamander, clouded ..........................38
Salamander, Del Norte .........................74
Salamander,
   Siskiyou Mountains .......................75
Salamander, southern torrent ..........75
Skunk, striped ....................................46
Snake, common garter ......................38
Snake, common kingsnake ...................39
Snake, western rattlesnake ..............39
Sparrow, fox .......................................44
Squirrel, Douglas’ .............................58
Squirrel, northern flying .................72
Squirrel, western gray ......................73
Swift, Vaux’s .....................................67
Toad, western ....................................37
Towhee, spotted ................................44
Turtle, western pond .........................85
Vole, red tree .....................................59
Vole, white-footed .............................46
Wolverine ..........................................73
Woodpecker, acorn ..........................54
Woodpecker,
   American three-toed .......................67
Woodpecker, black-backed ................68
Woodpecker, hairy ............................55
Woodpecker, Lewis’ ............................55
Woodpecker, pileated .........................68
Woodpecker, white-headed ...............69

Plant, Agate Desert lomatium .............96
Plant, Cox’s mariposa-lily .................97
Plant, Gentner’s fritillaria ...............94
Plant, Greene’s mariposa-lily ............97
Plant, Howell’s camas .....................92
Plant, Kincaid’s lupine .....................96
Plant, Siskiyou mariposa-lily ............98
Plant, Southern
   Oregon buttercup .........................92
Plant, Umpqua mariposa-lily ...............98
Plant, wayside aster ..........................90
West Cascades Ecoregion
West Cascades Ecoregion

Bat, California myotis .......................29
Bat, hoary .......................................56
Bat, long-eared myotis .....................30
Bat, long-legged myotis ....................69
Bat, pallid .....................................81
Bat, silver-haired ............................70
Bat, Townsend's western big-eared .... 56
Bat, Yuma myotis ............................70
Bear, American black .................31
Beaver, mountain .........................45
Bluebird, western ..........................42
Bobcat ...........................................31
Butterfly, Johnson's hairstreak ....... 76
Chat, yellow-breasted .....................42
Chickadee, chestnut-backed .............50
Coyote .........................................32
Crane, greater sandhill ....................80
Deer, black-tailed .........................32
Duck, harlequin ............................64
Eagle, bald .....................................26
Elk, Roosevelt ...............................33
Falcon, American peregrine .......... 26
Fisher ..........................................71
Flycatcher, little willow .................27
Flycatcher, olive-sided ...................27
Flycatcher, willow .........................43
Frog, coastal-tailed .......................82
Frog, northern leopard ...................36
Frog, northern red-legged ...............59
Frog, Oregon spotted .....................83
Frog, Pacific tree ..........................37
Goshawk, northern .......................64
Hawk, red-tailed ............................51
Hawk, sharp-shinned ......................51
Jay, Steller's ..................................52
Lion, mountain ................................34
Lizard, northern alligator .............. 47
Lizard, sagebrush .........................60
Marten, American .........................71
Martin, purple ................................54
Mouse, deer ..................................45
Nighthawk, common ......................28
Nuthatch, white-breasted .............. 52
Owl, flammulated ..........................53
Owl, great gray ..............................66
Owl, northern spotted ....................66
Pigeon, band-tailed .......................53
Quail, mountain ............................43
Salamander, clouded ......................38
Salamander, Larch Mountain .......... 74
Salamander, Oregon slender ...........60
Skunk, striped ...............................46
Snake, common garter .....................38
Snake, western rattlesnake ............. 39
Sparrow, fox ..................................44
Squirrel, Douglas' .........................58
Squirrel, northern flying .......... 72
Squirrel, western gray ................. 73
Swift, Vaux's ..................................67
Toad, western ................................37
Towhee, spotted ............................44
Turtle, western painted ..................85
Turtle, western pond ......................85
Vole, red tree ................................59
Vole, white-footed .........................46
Wolverine ......................................73
Woodpecker, American three-toed ... 67
Woodpecker, black-backed .............68
Woodpecker, hairy .........................55
Woodpecker, Lewis' .......................55
Woodpecker, pileated ....................68
Woodpecker, white-headed ............69
Plant, bog anemone .......................90
Plant, Gentner's fritillaria ...............94
Plant, pumice grape-fern .......... 94
Plant, Southern Oregon buttercup .... 92
Plant, Umpqua mariposa-lily ...........98
Plant, wayside aster ......................90
Willamette Valley Ecoregion
Willamette Valley Ecoregion

Bat, California myotis ....................... 29
Bat, fringed myotis .......................... 29
Bat, hoary ........................................ 56
Bat, long-eared myotis .................... 30
Bat, long-legged myotis .................. 69
Bat, pallid ....................................... 81
Bat, silver-haired ............................... 70
Bat, Townsend’s western big-eared  ... 56
Bat, Yuma myotis .............................. 70
Bear, American black ........................ 31
Beaver, mountain ................................ 45
Bluebird, western .............................. 42
Bobcat ............................................... 31
Butterfly, Fender’s blue ..................... 86
Butterfly, Johnson’s hairstreak ........... 76
Chat, yellow-breasted ........................ 42
Chickadee, chestnut-backed ............... 50
Coyote ............................................... 32
Deer, black-tailed .............................. 32
Deer, Columbian white-tailed ............ 33
Eagle, bald .......................................... 26
Earthworm, Oregon giant .................. 61
Elk, Roosevelt .................................... 33
Falcon, American peregrine ............... 26
Fisher .................................................. 71
Flycatcher, little willow ..................... 27
Flycatcher, olive-sided ...................... 27
Flycatcher, willow .............................. 43
Frog, foothill yellow-legged ............. 83
Frog, Pacific tree ............................... 37
Gopher, Camas pocket ...................... 81
Goshawk, northern ............................ 64
Hawk, red-tailed ............................... 51
Hawk, sharp-shinned .......................... 51
Jackrabbit, black-tailed ................... 34
Jay, Steller’s ...................................... 52
Lark, streaked horned ....................... 80
Lion, mountain ................................... 34
Lizard, northern alligator .................. 47
Martin, purple ................................... 54
Mouse, deer ....................................... 45
Nighthawk, common .......................... 28
Nuthatch, white-breasted ................... 52
Owl, northern spotted ...................... 66
Pigeon, band-tailed ............................ 53
Quail, mountain .................................. 43
Salamander, clouded ......................... 38
Salamander, Larch Mountain .............. 74
Salamander, Oregon slender .............. 60
Skunk, striped ................................... 46
Snake, common garter ....................... 38
Snake, western rattlesnake ................ 39
Sparrow, fox ....................................... 44
Squirrel, Douglas’ ............................. 58
Squirrel, northern flying .................... 72
Squirrel, western gray ....................... 73
Swift, Vaux’s ...................................... 67
Towhee, spotted ................................ 44
Turtle, western painted ..................... 85
Turtle, western pond ......................... 85
Vole, white-footed ............................. 46
Woodpecker, acorn ............................ 54
Woodpecker, hairy ............................ 55
Woodpecker, pileated ....................... 68

Plant, bristly-stemmed sidalcea .......... 100
Plant, Gorman’s iris .......................... 95
Plant, Kincaid’s lupine ...................... 96
Plant, Nelson’s checker-mallow .......... 93
Plant, wayside aster ......................... 90
Plant, white rock larkspur .................. 95
Some animals are found in stands of all ages, moving from one type to another depending on their needs for foraging, breeding, rearing young, sleeping or escaping predators. In this section you’ll find species such as the Roosevelt elk, western toad and common nighthawk.
Eagle, bald (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** Delisted/T/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adults average between 28 and 38 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 80 inches. They weigh about 6 to 13 pounds.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Though the bald eagle is an opportunistic feeder, it prefers fish. Other prey includes large birds, mammals and carrion. It prefers forested areas near large bodies of water for breeding, and requires large trees for nesting.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Young are preyed upon by gulls, ravens, crows, black bears, raccoons, hawks, owls and bobcat.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in January and produces a clutch size of one to three eggs. Both parents incubate the clutch for 35 to 46 days, and the chicks usually fledge at three months old. The adult breeding pair will reuse the large platform nest for many years.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Large inland lakes, marshes and other areas that provide tall trees or cliffs suitable for nesting, along the coast and the Columbia River.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Commonly found throughout the state during non-breeding seasons. Frequent sightings of breeding pairs occur in Upper Klamath Lake, along the Columbia River and at the Crane Prairie and Wickiup reservoirs.

Falcon, American peregrine (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adults average between 14 and 19 inches in length, with a wingspan of 39 to 43 inches. They weigh about 1 to 3.5 pounds.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Hunts medium-sized birds during flight, including shorebirds, ducks, grebes, gulls, songbirds and pigeons. It requires high perches to aid in hunting and prefers high, inaccessible ledges on cliffs for nesting sites.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by great horned owls, eagles and other peregrines.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in March and may produce a clutch size of two to five eggs. Clutches are incubated for about 29 to 33 days, and chicks fledge by the end of August. During incubation and chick-rearing, the male will likely bring food to the female.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Suitable nesting sites are its most critical habitat resources. Therefore, this falcon may be found nesting in areas close to high cliffs and water. Such places include high-elevation montane habitats, riparian corridors, marshes, lakes and coastal areas.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found in habitats of eastern Oregon, marine areas of western Oregon and high-elevation montane habitats. It has been seen more recently in the lower Willamette and Columbia rivers near urban areas.
Flycatcher, little willow (Empidonax traillii brewsteri)

**ECOREGION:** Coast Range, Willamette Valley, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 5 to 7 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 7.5 to 9.5 inches, and weighs less than 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds mostly on insects throughout the year and will consume some berries in the fall. It requires moist, shrubby areas with water for breeding. It uses weed stems, pine needles, bark, grasses, feathers, fur and other fine materials to build a cup-shaped nest low in a bush or a small tree near water.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by snakes, Cooper’s hawks, great horned owls, red squirrels and skunks. Availability of riparian habitat is a limiting factor for this species.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces a clutch size of three to five eggs in June that are incubated by the female for 12 to 15 days. At two weeks old, the chicks are ready to fledge.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Shrubby thickets composed primarily of willows. It may also be seen in riparian areas with high shrub densities and young conifer-dominated forests in low-elevation valleys.  

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found west of the Cascade Mountains at various elevations.

Flycatcher, olive-sided (Contopus cooperi)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades, Columbia Plateau and Blue Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 7 to 8 inches in length and weighs around 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on a variety of flying insects, but prefers bees. Requires high perches for hunting prey and viewing its territory. Prefers nesting on tree limbs, where it builds a nest cup of various plant materials.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by jays, peregrine falcons, Douglas and northern flying squirrels, and ravens.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in May and produces a clutch size of two to five eggs that are incubated for about 17 days by the female. At two to three weeks old, the young are fully independent.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Coniferous forests that provide uneven canopies useful for high perches. Also associated with burned forests that have many snags, which improve hunting success.  

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found in conifer-forested habitats from sea level to the timberline of the Coast Range and Cascade and Blue mountains. During migration, it may occupy a wide variety of habitats throughout the state.
**Nighthawk, common** (*Chordeiles minor*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SC/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 8.5 to 9.5 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 21 to 22.5 inches, and weigh about 2.5 to 3.5 ounces.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on flying insects such as ants, mosquitoes, grasshoppers, flies and moths. Requires bare ground for nesting.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by domestic cats, crows, gulls, owls, skunks, coyotes, foxes and snakes.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in June and produces a clutch size of one to two eggs. While the female spends 19 days incubating the clutch, the male will bring food for the chicks. The chicks fledge after they are 23 days old.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Can be found in a variety of habitats including open areas with little groundcover, such as riparian, open water, forested and high desert country.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout the state during breeding and migration. It is more commonly seen in and east of the Cascade Mountains.

**Shrike, loggerhead** (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

**ECOREGIONS:** East Cascades, Columbia Plateau, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 7 to 9 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 11 to 12.5 inches. Weighs around 1 to 2 ounces.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on insects, amphibians, small reptiles, small mammals and birds. It requires perches for hunting prey and builds nest cups in dense bushes using of a variety of plant materials.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by hawks and owls, snakes, jays and domestic cats.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in early May and produces a clutch size of three to six eggs. The chicks fledge after about three weeks and are fully self-sufficient by seven weeks.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Open habitats that provide suitable perches or nesting sites, including grasslands, juniper woodlands, open pine and oak woodlands, and mountain shrub communities.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Often found during the breeding season east of the Cascade Mountains in open habitats. It is less commonly found in the western side of the state, but several sightings are reported each year during non-breeding seasons in open coastal habitats and in the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue valleys.
Bat, California myotis (*Myotis californicus*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATUERESERVE):** None/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages between 3 and 3.5 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** In western Oregon, it forages on mostly butterflies, small flies and occasionally beetles and moths, but in eastern Oregon it feeds mostly on moths. It prefers forest edges and open water for foraging, and cliff faces, tree crevices, caves, mines and buildings for roosting sites during the winter.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by many bird species. It is primarily threatened by habitat loss (e.g., human disturbance of caves).  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces one young in the summer after joining a maternity colony in early summer.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Uses a variety of habitats including shrub-steppe, shrub desert, ponderosa pine forest, juniper-sagebrush, Douglas-fir and humid coastal forests.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Occurs statewide, though only in localized areas within the Columbia Plateau ecoregion.

Bat, fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, Columbia Plateau, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATUERESERVE):** SOC/SV/ G4 - G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages between 3.5 and 4 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on beetles, moths and occasionally spiders and crickets. As it is considered a “hovering gleaner,” it uniquely acquires its prey by picking it from various surfaces. It utilizes a variety of habitats that are commonly located within flying distance of forested areas. Roosting sites include caves, mines, bridges, buildings, hollow trees, loose bark and rock faces.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by many bird species. Human disturbance in caves, such as mining and recreational mine exploration, is also a threat to this bat, especially for maternity colonies.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in the fall, with fertilization delayed until spring; it produces one young per litter in the summer.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Well adapted to forested and riparian areas of diverse vegetation communities.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Occurs throughout the state, but is most commonly found in the northeast and west portions of Oregon.
Bat, long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/None/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages about 3.5 to 4 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** This bat is considered a “hovering gleaner” because it acquires its prey, such as moths, flies and wasps, by picking it from various surfaces including foliage, trees, rocks and the ground. It requires open spaces in dense forests and near creeks for foraging. Roosting sites include caves, mines, bridges, hollow trees, loose bark and rock faces. It may enter buildings to forage on moths and for day-roosting sites. It hibernates during winter.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by many bird species, this bat is also threatened by disturbances to caves during breeding and hibernation that may cause young to fall. Additionally, loss of habitat threatens this species.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in late summer into early fall, with fertilization delayed until spring; adult females produce one young in summer.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Variety of forested areas. Depending on the availability of suitable roosting sites, it may also be found in arid shrublands. Studies suggest coniferous forests are the preferred forest habitat, though the species has been seen in regions of shrub-steppe.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Occurs throughout the state, though it is not abundant.

Bat, spotted (*Euderma maculatum*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Basin and Range, Blue Mountains and Columbia Plateau  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 4.5 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds mostly on moths. It utilizes high cliff crevices for roosting, which may be the most limiting factor for the species’ distribution.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by many bird species. It is threatened by habitat disturbances, especially to roosting sites.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in the spring and produces one young by mid-summer.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** A wide range of dry habitat types.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Two primary pockets in Oregon east of the Cascade Mountains.
**Bobcat (Lynx rufus)**

ECOREGION: Statewide  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): None/None/G5  
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: 17 to 23 inches tall and 25 to 41 inches long, weighing 16 to 28 pounds (male).  
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Hunts rabbits and hares, but also hunts birds and small mammals. Bobcats are found throughout Oregon in riparian, mixed conifer, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, aspen, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types.  
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Humans pose the greatest threat to bobcat through habitat conversion.  
REPRODUCTION: Mating season is usually in late winter, with the kittens born in early spring (gestation is 50 to 70 days). Kittens leave their mother’s territory between 8 and 11 months old.  
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Will use all forest ages, but are more abundant in young forest stands where prey such as mice, rabbits and mountain beaver are more prevalent.

---

**Bear, American black (Ursus americanus)**

ECOREGION: Statewide  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): None/None/G5  
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: 2 to 3 feet tall at the shoulders and 4 to 7 feet from nose to tip of tail. The black bear weighs about 150 to 300 pounds (females are smaller than males). Typically uniform in color except for a brown muzzle. Color variations do occur.  
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Omnivorous (plants, fruits, nuts, insects, honey, salmon, small mammals and carrion). The black bear occurs mostly within forested areas in Oregon. Lives in riparian, mixed conifer, lodgepole pine, aspen, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types.  
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Adult male black bears are a threat to young black bear cubs.  
REPRODUCTION: Mates during the summer; gestation is 63 to 70 days. Usually has two cubs, but one to six are possible. Cubs remain with the mother for at least 1.5 years. Typically only reproduces every second year.  
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: All forest ages, but feeds mostly in young stands. Dens in large stumps or hollow logs.
Coyote (Canis latrans)

ECOREGION: Statewide
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): N/A
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Adults are about 50 pounds, 2 feet tall and 41 to 53 inches long. Generally very similar-looking to a medium-size dog.
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on small mammals, birds, insects, fruit and carrion. Occurs in riparian, mixed conifer, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, aspen, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types and in subalpine parklands, alpine grasslands and shrublands, shrub-steppe, and agricultural and urban areas.
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: People pose the greatest risk to coyotes. However, hawks and eagles may take pups.
REPRODUCTION: Usually one litter a year and around seven pups per litter. Born in an underground den, where they remain for several weeks.
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: All forest ages and many other habitats. Most frequently occur in young forest stands where prey densities are high.

Deer, black-tailed (Odocoileus hemionus)

ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, Willamette Valley, Klamath Mountains and West Cascades
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): N/A
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Has a wide, triangular tail with a dark brown or black top and a white underside. Typically about 66 inches in length and weighs about 100 to 200 pounds (females are smaller than males).
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Consumes many plant species including trailing blackberry, thimbleberry, red huckleberry, red alder, Douglas-fir, western red cedar, hazel, vine maple and lichens. Occurs in western Oregon and inhabits riparian, mixed conifer, mixed conifer-hardwood, ponderosa pine and white oak forest types, and in subalpine parklands, grasslands, and agricultural and urban areas.
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Threatened by mountain lions, bobcats, bears, coyotes, dogs and people.
REPRODUCTION: Produces one to two fawns per year, and young are able to travel with the mother shortly after birth.
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Young to old forest ages, but young forest stands are most important for feeding and fawning; older ages are used for hiding and thermal cover.
Deer, Columbian white-tailed (Odocoileus virginianus leucurus)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains and Willamette Valley

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** E/(Lower Columbia population)/SV/G2

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 62 to 76 inches in length, with an average weight of 100 pounds for females and 150 pounds for males.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds mostly on grasses and forbs, and occasionally browses woody vegetation. Requires vegetative cover for bedding and overwintering sites.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed on by wolves, coyotes and cougars. Black bears may prey on fawns. Threats include habitat degradation, hybridization with black-tailed deer and mule deer, extreme weather, disease, poaching and vehicle collisions.

**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in November and produces one or two fawns in mid-June.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** White-oak woodlands, and historically occurs in wet meadows, grasslands, and riparian and oak woodlands along the Willamette Valley.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** There are two populations of white-tailed deer within Oregon, located on a few Columbia River islands and around Roseburg.

Elk, Roosevelt (Cervus canadensis roosevelti)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Willamette Valley, Klamath Mountains and West Cascades

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/None/G5

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Bulls average between 700 and 1,100 pounds; cows are between 575 and 625 pounds.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Consumes vegetation including trailing blackberry, huckleberry, salal, vine maple, salmonberry, Douglas-fir, western hemlock, western red cedar and grasses. Found throughout western Oregon in riparian, mixed conifer, mixed conifer-hardwood and white oak forest types, and in subalpine parklands, grasslands and agriculture areas.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Threatened by mountain lions, bears, wolves and people.

**REPRODUCTION:** Produces one calf per year. Twins are uncommon.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** All forest ages, but most heavily associated with young stands where food is most abundant. Forested areas are used for shelter and as hiding and escape cover from predators.
Lion, mountain (Puma concolor)

ECOREGION: Statewide
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): None/None/G5
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Approximately 2 feet high and 3.5 to 5.5 feet long. Typically weighs about 110 to 180 pounds.
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on mammals and birds. Associated with timbered areas and occurs in riparian, mixed conifer forests, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, aspen, white oak and mixed conifer hardwood forest types, as well as subalpine parklands.
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Young preyed upon by other mountain lions.
REPRODUCTION: Usually one litter per year, and typically three young per litter.
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: All forest ages, but feeding is focused in younger forest ages where prey species are most abundant.

Jackrabbit, black-tailed (Lepus californicus)

ECOREGIONS: Willamette Valley, Klamath Mountains, East Cascades, Columbia Plateau and Blue Mountains
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): None/SV/G5
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages 22 inches in length and weighs between 5 and 7 pounds.
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Forages on grasses and forbs during the summer, and buds, bark, woody plant leaves and sometimes crops and hay in the winter. Prefers open areas such as coastal valleys, pastures, fields and deserts with shrubs including sagebrush and greasewood, and can be found in pastures with light to moderate grazing and around forest edges. Requires sparse small shrubs for shade that do not obscure visibility. Constructs shelter in holes or burrows.
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by coyotes, foxes, cougars, eagles, hawks and owls. Humans, forest fires and extreme weather pose threats to the population.
REPRODUCTION: Breeds from late winter to late summer, and annually produces one to four litters with two to four kits.
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Forest stands of all ages.
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Occurs throughout semi-arid and arid areas of eastern Oregon, and portions of western Oregon such as the Willamette Valley.
Rabbit, pygmy (*Brachylagus idahoensis*)

**ECOREGIONS:** East Cascades, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** About 11 inches in length, and weighs about 1 pound.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Consumes sagebrush leaves, with grass contributing almost half the diet in summer. Commonly found in tall, dense areas of sagebrush, and occasionally visits areas mostly comprised of greasewood.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by weasels, coyotes and owls. Habitat loss to agriculture, over-grazing and sagebrush habitat conversion to exotic grassland species pose threats to the pygmy rabbit. Its dispersal is easily disrupted by roads and cleared areas.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Local habitat quality determines initiation of the breeding season, which can range from February to March. Pygmy rabbits annually produce about three litters, with an average of six young per litter.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Forest stands of all ages.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Occurs in eastern Oregon and throughout the Great Basin.

Jackrabbit, white-tailed (*Lepus townsendii*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Columbia Plateau, East Cascades, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 24 inches in length and weighs between 6 and 10 pounds.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Consumes mostly grasses and forbs during the spring and summer, and leaves and woody plant stems in winter. Diet may also include cultivated plants. Requires open areas that vary from sagebrush deserts and grasslands to coniferous forests and alpine meadows.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by coyotes, red foxes, martens, bobcats, eagles and hawks. Loss of native grassland habitats threatens this species.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in spring, though breeding can vary according to climate. Produces litters of four or five young, and the number of litters per year is climate-dependent.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Forest stands of all ages.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Occurs in eastern Oregon, and the Cascade Mountains are believed to serve as a barrier to expanding its population west.
Wolf, gray (*Canis lupus*)

**ECOREGION:** Blue Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** E (western Oregon)/E/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Males range in weight from about 45 to 175 pounds. Females weigh slightly less than males.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Preys on large mammals including deer and elk, and occasionally smaller mammals such as beaver. Associated with forest habitats that also support its prey species.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Wolves in packs have no natural predators. Wolves were originally exterminated from Oregon, but have recently begun dispersing back to Oregon from Idaho.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeding season is latitude-dependent and is generally between January and April. Breeding pairs annually produce a litter of about six pups.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Occurs in a variety of habitats, especially forested. Currently known packs utilize forested and open areas, but it is unknown at this time where wolves will persist in Oregon.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** There are three documented packs located in the northeastern portion of the state.  
**NOTE:** Wolf range data in Oregon is being updated. Please see www.dfw.state.or.us/wolves.

Frog, northern leopard (*Lithobates pipiens*)

**ECOREGIONS:** West Cascades, East Cascades, Columbia Plateau, Blue Mountains, Klamath Mountains, and Basin and Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SC/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 4 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Larvae consume algae, plant tissue and other organic debris, and adults feed on a wide variety of invertebrates and vertebrates, including spiders, insects, snails, birds, tadpoles, fish, and small frogs and snakes. Requires water for hibernation during cold weather.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Predation by introduced bullfrogs places an extreme stressor on northern leopard frog populations. Other predators include garter snakes, birds and small carnivores. Oregon populations are declining due to disease, environmental stressors (e.g., changes in microclimates) and introduced fish and bullfrogs.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces clutch sizes of several thousand eggs that hatch in one month. After two months, tadpoles transform and reach sexual maturity at 2 to 3 years.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Avoids areas without sufficient cover. Usually found in a variety of habitats that provide access to slow-running waters, including marshes, wet meadows, ponds and reservoirs.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Generally found in northeastern Oregon along the Columbia and Snake rivers.
Frog, Pacific tree (*Pseudacris regilla*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/None/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Approximately 1.5 inches in length, with a dark mask extending from the nostrils to the shoulders. Skin may appear green, brown, reddish, bronze or pale gray. May often be heard croaking, especially after it rains.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Consumes a highly varied diet including algae, insects (e.g., ants, flies, centipedes and beetles), spiders, slugs and snails.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by lizards, snakes, bullfrogs and herons.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeding occurs in shallow, vegetated wetlands including forested swamps. Commonly reproduces in seasonal wetlands that dry up before mid-summer. Breeding is typically from February to June at low elevations, and not until June or July at higher elevations.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Found in all forested habitats. Known to occur from near sea level to at least 5,200 feet.

Toad, western (*Anaxyrus boreas*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, East Cascades, Columbia Plateau, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 4.5 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Tadpoles feed on algae and detritus, and adults feed on small invertebrates, including ants, beetles, spiders, earthworms and crayfish. Adult female toads require shallow water for laying eggs.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by garter snakes, coyotes, raccoons and birds such as ravens, gray jays, spotted sandpipers and mallard ducks. Primary threats include loss of wetlands.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Occurs from February through July (dependent on elevation), with females producing a wide range of clutch sizes (30 to 16,000 eggs) that hatch in three to 10 days. Tadpoles only take a couple months to reach adulthood.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Found within a wide diversity of habitats, including grasslands, woodlands, forests, mountain meadows and desert flats, that provide suitable water sources.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout Oregon, except within the Willamette Valley.
Salamander, clouded (*Aneides ferreus*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Willamette Valley, Klamath Mountains and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G3  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 5 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on small invertebrates, such as ants, beetles, mites, spiders and springtails. Requires down logs and other debris as cover, and may utilize cleared areas provided down logs are available.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by smaller carnivorous mammals, woodland birds and snakes. Threatened by loss of habitat. Note that providing down logs in forests creates habitat for this species.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds every other year and lays clutches of about 14 eggs. The eggs hatch after two months of incubation.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Found in moist forested areas.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Occurs throughout the Coast and Cascades mountain ranges.

Snake, common garter (*Thamnophis sirtalis*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades, Columbia Plateau and Blue Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/None/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Highly variable, but typically 48 inches long.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on small mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish, insects, mollusks and other invertebrates. Widespread in Oregon, found in riparian, mixed conifer, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, aspen, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types, as well as subalpine parklands.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Hawks, owls, cats, raccoons, minks and people.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces 10 to 18 young per litter (live birth).  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Found in all forest ages.
Snake, common kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getula*)

**ECOREGION**: Klamath Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE)**: SOC/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**: Averages 39 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**: Consumes other snakes, but records show it will also eat small turtles, birds, bird eggs, frogs, lizards, reptile eggs and small mammals. Requires loose, well-aerated soil for laying clutches, and various debris including rocks, down logs and vegetation for cover.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS**: Preyed upon by raccoons, hawks and other snakes. Locally threatened by human development that causes habitat fragmentation and degradation.  
**REPRODUCTION**: Produces clutches (averaging nine eggs) that are laid in July and require two months of incubation.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT**: Densely vegetated mixed coniferous woodlands with close access to watercourses.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION)**: Found throughout southwestern Oregon, along the Rogue and Umpqua river valleys.

Snake, western rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus*)

**ECOREGIONS**: Willamette Valley, Klamath Mountains, East Cascades, West Cascades, Columbia Plateau, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE)**: None/SC/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**: Averages 31 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**: Consumes mice, gophers, squirrels, rabbits, birds, lizards and amphibians. Requires rocks, cliffs and down logs for cover, and south-facing rocky dens for hibernation.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS**: Preyed upon by other snakes, carnivorous mammals and raptors. Local populations are threatened by habitat loss and degradation due to various forms of human development.  
**REPRODUCTION**: Breeds every other fall (after emerging from hibernation); females produce three to 12 live young.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT**: Uses a variety of habitats that provide access to over-wintering sites.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION)**: Found throughout Oregon with the exception of the Coastal and Cascade mountain ranges.
Young Open Forest Stands

Young open forest stands generally occur following a disturbance such as wind, fire or a timber harvest that has removed most of the larger trees. This condition typically lasts 15 years. This early stage of the regenerative process is characterized by tree seedlings or saplings, along with a variety of herbs and shrubs. This age of forest attracts wildlife species that prefer open habitats and their associated vegetation.
Young Open Forest Stands
Bluebird, western (*Sialia mexicana*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 6 to 7.5 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 13.5 inches. Weighs about 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on insects, including beetles, ants, moth larvae and grasshoppers during the summer. For hunting summer prey, it requires perches. Feeds on fruits and seeds during the winter. Requires either natural tree cavities or vacant woodpecker holes for nesting, and uses a variety of materials to build nests, such as grass, straw, conifer needles, fur and bark. May also use nest boxes.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by cats and raccoons. Introduced European starlings and house sparrows compete with this bluebird for nest sites in western Oregon.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in May and can produce up to two broods per year, with clutch sizes of two to eight eggs. The female incubates the clutch for about two weeks, and the chicks are able to leave the nest at about 17 days old. At this time, the male continues feeding the young while the female prepares for the second brood of the season.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Young and open forest stands that include wooded riparian and burned areas and forest edges for feeding and nesting. Cavities in riparian, mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types for nesting and brooding the young.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Widespread throughout the state, but more commonly found in the foothills of western Oregon during the breeding season.

Chat, yellow-breasted (*Icteria virens*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 7 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 10 inches. Weighs about 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on small invertebrates and fruit. Requires dense shrubs for nesting, and builds nest cups using a variety of materials including grasses, leaves, bark, weed stems, pine needles, roots and fur.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by snakes, blue jays and chipmunks. In portions of the yellow-breasted chat’s population range, it has declined as a result of riparian habitat loss.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in May and produces clutch sizes of one to six eggs that are incubated for about two weeks. The chicks are ready to leave the nest at 8 to 11 days old.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Dense young forests with riparian thickets and dense brush. Can also be found in the understory of deciduous or mixed deciduous-coniferous forests that contain brush.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found in valleys west of the Cascade Mountains and in valley riparian areas in the southeast and northeast portions of the state.
Flycatcher, willow (*Empidonax traillii*)

**ECOREGION**: Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE)**: SOC/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**: Adult averages 5 to 7 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 7.5 to 9.5 inches. Weighs less than 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**: Feeds mostly on insects throughout the year, supplemented with some berries in the fall. Requires moist, shrubby areas with water for breeding. Uses weed stems, pine needles, bark, grasses, feathers, fur and other fine materials to build a cup nest low in a bush or a small tree near water.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS**: Preyed upon by snakes, Cooper’s hawks, great horned owls, red squirrels and skunks. Channelization, overgrazing, dam construction and urbanization threaten this flycatcher’s riparian habitat.  
**REPRODUCTION**: Produces clutch sizes of three to five eggs in June that are incubated by the female for 12 to 15 days. At two weeks old, the chicks are ready to fledge.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT**: Wet, brushy areas with standing or running water for breeding grounds. Winters in brushy clearings of early successional growth.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION)**: Found at elevations higher than 1,000 feet in Lake and Union counties and from Ft. Klamath to Burns.

Quail, mountain (*Oreortyx pictus*)

**ECOREGIONS**: Coast Range, Willamette Valley, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, Columbia Plateau, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE)**: SOC/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**: Averages 10 to 12 inches in length and weighs around 7 to 9 ounces.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**: Feeds on leaves, buds, flowers and bulbs during the spring and summer. Also consumes fruits and insects. However, switches to seeds and nuts in the winter. Requires bare ground for constructing nests, where it makes a shallow depression in the ground and uses grasses, leaves and other material for thick cover.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS**: Coyotes are a natural predator of mountain quail, which are declining in the eastern mountains of Oregon due to habitat loss, fragmentation and alteration.  
**REPRODUCTION**: Produces clutch sizes of about seven and 10 eggs that are incubated on the ground, primarily by the female, for about 25 days. The male stays near the nest and may share incubation and brooding responsibilities with the female.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT**: Shrub-dominated communities in higher-elevation montane areas such as open forests with sufficient vegetative undergrowth.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION)**: Found throughout the various mountain ranges of the state, though less frequently east of the Cascade Mountains. During the winter, it may move to lower valley elevations west of the Cascades.
Sparrow, fox (*Passerella iliaca*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, East Cascades, West Cascades, Columbia Plateau and Blue Mountains

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/None/G5

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** About 7 inches long, with a 10.5-inch wingspan.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on insects such as beetles, flies, millipedes and spiders, as well as seeds, nuts and fruit. Widespread in Oregon, inhabiting riparian, mixed conifer, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types, as well as subalpine parklands.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by shrikes, small hawks and small falcons such as merlins, plus owls, weasels, foxes and cats.

**REPRODUCTION:** Three to five eggs, incubated for 12 to 14 days.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Young forest stands for nesting and feeding; prefers thick, shrubby vegetation.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout portions of southern, central and eastern Oregon.

Towhee, spotted (*Pipilo maculatus*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** N/A

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** A length of 8.5 inches, with an 11.5-inch wingspan.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on plant material including grasses, shrub seeds, fruits and berries. Eats primarily animal material (sow bugs, millipedes, spiders, snails and worms) in the spring. Prefers thick brush near open areas in young forests.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by hawks, coyotes, bobcats, foxes and snakes.

**REPRODUCTION:** Produces two to six offspring per brood. Often has two broods per year.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Recently harvested areas and young forest stands dominated by shrubby vegetation.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout Oregon.
Beaver, mountain (*Aplodontia rufa*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Willamette Valley, Klamath Mountains and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** N/A  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** About 14 inches long.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Consumes vascular plants, primarily swordferns in the Coast Range, red alder, vine maple, salal, salmonberry, Douglas-fir and western red cedar. Found in western Oregon in riparian, conifer and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by bobcats, coyotes, long-tailed weasels, minks, hawks and owls.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Mates in February; a litter of one to three is born in the burrow about a month later.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Young forest stands, where it excavates and occupies an extensive burrow system and feeds on herbaceous vegetation such as ferns and shrubs, as well as tree seedlings.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout the Coast Range and the west and east Cascades.

Mouse, deer (*Peromyscus maniculatus*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** N/A  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** About 7 inches long.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Consumes insects and insect eggs, seeds, nuts, fungi and fruit. Occurs throughout Oregon, inhabiting riparian, mixed conifer, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, aspen, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types as well as subalpine parklands.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Serves as a main food item for all predators that eat mice, including snakes, coyotes, hawks and owls.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds throughout the spring and summer, with litter sizes that vary from four to seven young. The young may begin breeding at two months of age.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** All forest ages, but most abundant in young forest stands.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout Oregon.
Skunk, striped (*Mephitis mephitis*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** N/A  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 24 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Consumes insects and other invertebrates, small mammals, birds and their eggs. Occurs throughout Oregon, inhabiting riparian, mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types, as well as agricultural and urban areas.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by great horned owls, barred owls, red-tailed hawks, coyotes and red foxes.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces two to 10 young per litter, and one litter per year.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Young to middle-aged forest stands; more commonly associated with agricultural lands, meadows and brushy areas where they find food.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout Oregon.

Vole, white-footed (*Arborimus albipes*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/None/G3-G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 6 to 7 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on a variety of green plants, most commonly shrub and forb leaves. Associated with riparian areas because it forages on riparian and forest vegetation.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by owls, weasels, minks, spotted skunks and domestic cats.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds anytime throughout the year and produces three young per litter.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Deciduous forests as well as a variety of coniferous forests.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Occurs in western Oregon, commonly along the Coast Range, with a pocket reaching into the Cascade Mountains.
Lizard, northern alligator (*Elgaria coerulea*)

**ECOREGIONS**: Coast Range, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades and Klamath Mountains

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE)**: N/A

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**: Up to 10 inches in length.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**: Feeds on insects including grasshoppers, termites, bugs, beetles, moths and spiders, as well as mollusks and other lizards. Occurs mostly in western Oregon and the foothills of the east slope of the Cascades in riparian, mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS**: Preyed upon by snakes including racers, rattlesnakes and garter snakes, as well as loggerhead shrikes, red-tailed hawks, coyotes and domestic cats.

**REPRODUCTION**: Produces three to eight fully developed young per litter.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT**: Young open stands. Utilizes clearings for foraging and basking.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION)**: Found throughout western Oregon.
Middle-aged Forest Stands – 15 to 70 Years

Middle-aged forest stands occur after young stands have grown to a point where natural crowding or thinning results in the elimination of smaller and less dominant trees and the forest canopy has opened up enough to allow the re-establishment of ground vegetation and the beginning of an understory. Many species use this type of forest habitat.
**Chickadee, chestnut-backed (Poecile rufescens)**

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Willamette Valley, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades and Blue Mountains

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** N/A

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** About 5 inches, with a 7.5-inch wingspan.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Consumes insects such as beetles, caterpillars, wasps, moths, ants, tree hoppers and spiders, plus other invertebrates, seeds and berries such as poison oak, nuts and fruit. Found in western or northeastern Oregon, associated with riparian, mixed conifer and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types and in groups of trees within urban areas.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by hawks, weasels, chipmunks and squirrels.

**REPRODUCTION:** Produces five to seven eggs annually.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Dense middle-aged and older forest stands for nesting, where it excavates a cavity in well-decayed wood or uses an abandoned woodpecker hole.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout western Oregon.

---

**Cuckoo, yellow-billed (Coccyzus americanus)**

**ECOREGIONS:** East Cascades, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** C/SC/G5

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult averages 10 to 12 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 15 to 17 inches. Weighs about 1 to 2 ounces.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds mainly on hairy caterpillars and will occasionally consume other insects, fruit, small lizards and frogs. Nests in willows, using twigs, vines, grass and various other plant materials for building its nest.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by falcons, hawks and other raptors; eggs and chicks are preyed on by chipmunks and snakes. Adults are nest hosts for the brown-headed cowbird.

**REPRODUCTION:** Produces clutches of one to five eggs that are incubated for about two weeks by both parents. Even though the chicks are still flightless, they leave the nest when a week old.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Recent reports suggest it is found in riparian areas dominated by willows and cottonwoods. However, historically it has mostly been found in habitats of large, riparian forests.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Though no verified breeding population exists in the state, individual cuckoos are sighted every year along riparian areas east of the Cascade Mountains.
Hawk, red-tailed (Buteo jamaicensis)

ECOREGION: Statewide
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): N/A
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: About 22 inches, with a 52-inch wingspan.
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Consumes small mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles and carrion. Found throughout Oregon in open areas associated with riparian, mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, white oak, aspen and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types, and in grasslands and agricultural areas.
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by raccoons and great horned owls (eggs and young).
REPRODUCTION: Produces two to three offspring per season. The nest is usually in a tall tree bordering an open area. The male brings food to the female incubating the eggs.
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Middle-aged forest stands for nesting; uses both conifer and hardwood trees. Feeds in young forest stands, but most commonly in grasslands and agricultural areas.
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found throughout Oregon.

Hawk, sharp-shinned (Accipiter striatus)

ECOREGION: Statewide
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): N/A
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: About 11 inches, with a 17-22 inch wingspan.
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Consumes small birds such as warblers, sandpipers, doves and finches, plus small mammals, lizards, frogs and insects. Widespread in Oregon. Lives in riparian, mixed conifer, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, white oak, aspen and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types, and in subalpine parklands.
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by other hawks, falcons and owls.
REPRODUCTION: Produces three to five young per season, in a twig nest on a branch or fork in a tree.
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Middle-aged forest stands for nesting. Feeds in forests of all ages. The short, broad wings allow this hawk to maneuver through thick foliage in pursuit of prey.
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found throughout portions of western and eastern Oregon.
Jay, Steller’s (Cyanocitta stelleri)

ECOREGION: Statewide
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): N/A
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: About 13 inches, with a 19-inch wingspan.
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Consumes other birds and their eggs, insects, other invertebrates, carrion, seeds, nuts and fruit. Inhabits timbered areas throughout Oregon in riparian, mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types.
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by owls and hawks.
REPRODUCTION: Produces two to six eggs that are incubated for 16 days in a nest built in a conifer tree up to 100 feet above ground.
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Middle-aged to older forest stands for nesting; feeds in trees and on the ground in forests of all ages.

Nuthatch, white-breasted (Sitta carolinensis)

ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains and Columbia Plateau
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): None/SV/G5
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Adult averages 5 to 5.5 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 8 to 10.5 inches. Weighs about 1 ounce.
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on insects such as beetles, ants and caterpillars, and large seeds and nuts including acorns and sunflower seeds. Forages in multiple positions along tree trunks and large branches. Requires a variety of materials for building nests, including grass, feathers, fur, bark and dirt, and will reuse nests in subsequent years. Uses natural tree cavities or abandoned woodpecker holes for nests.
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by small hawks, owls and woodpeckers. A common predator of nuthatch eggs is the house wren. Sensitive to heavy pruning or felling of dead wood, which reduces nesting sites. Leaving down logs and snags creates habitat for this species.
REPRODUCTION: Initiates breeding in April and produces clutch sizes of five to nine eggs that are incubated for 13 to 14 days by the female. During this time the male brings the female food. At 26 days old, the chicks fledge, but are likely to remain with their parents for another two weeks.
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Mature open woodlands that include oak, ponderosa pine and juniper stands, and deciduous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forests.
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found throughout the state, but most commonly seen in the southwestern interior valleys and the Willamette Valley. It may also be found breeding in the Blue Mountains.
Owl, flammulated (*Otus flammeolus*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains and Columbia Plateau  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult averages 6 to 7 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 16 inches. Weighs about 1.5 to 2 ounces.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on nocturnal insects, including crickets, moths and beetles. Prefers ponderosa pine forests for breeding; requires natural tree cavities or vacant woodpecker holes for nesting, and open grasslands and meadows for foraging.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by raptors and great horned owls. The northern flying squirrel is a documented nest predator. The flammulated owl competes with squirrels and other avian species for tree cavities for nesting. May also compete with bats for insect prey. This species is limited by the availability of mature ponderosa pine forests.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in May and produces a clutch size of two to four eggs. The female incubates the nest for about 21 days while the male brings her food. The chicks fledge three weeks after hatching.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Montane ponderosa pine forests that provide large trees for roosting near open meadows.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found during the breeding season on eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains and in the Blue and Wallowa mountains. Less commonly found breeding in southwest Oregon mountains.

Pigeon, band-tailed (*Patagioenas fasciata*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** C/None/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult averages 13 to 16 inches in length and weighs about 12 to 13 ounces.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on seeds, fruit, acorns, pine nuts and flowers. Known to forage on red and blue elderberry. Nests in forested montane areas, but ventures into valleys to forage. Requires sturdy branches high in trees near water for nesting. Known to utilize mineral springs (natural and man-made).  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by hawks, owls and squirrels.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces clutch sizes of one to two eggs in flat nests, usually near water, between May and June. Both parents spend time incubating the clutch for 18 to 20 days.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Humid coniferous forests along the coast and mixed evergreen forests for breeding, avoiding higher-elevation forests of the Cascade Mountains. Also found in dry montane coniferous forests and urban and suburban areas.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Commonly found in forested areas of western Oregon throughout the summer.
ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley and West Cascades

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): SOC/SC/G5

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages 7.5 to 8 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 15.5 to 16 inches. Weighs around 1.5 to 2 ounces.

DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on insects, including beetles, flies, dragonflies, grasshoppers, butterflies, moths, bees and spiders. Requires holes in trees, such as those created by woodpeckers, for nesting, and open areas in woodlands, such as lake or river shores, for foraging. Will also use nest boxes.

PRIMARY PREDATORS AND THREATS: Preyed upon by owls, snakes, house cats, raccoons and squirrels. This species is limited by availability of nesting cavities due to competition with introduced species including European starlings and house sparrows. Providing nesting structures or snags creates habitat for these species.

REPRODUCTION: Initiates breeding in early spring, and females produce a clutch of about four to five eggs. The female incubates the clutch for about 15 to 18 days, with the male filling in while she is away from the nest. Chicks usually fledge after 28 to 29 days.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Forests or woodlands that are open and provide appropriate nesting areas, such as holes in trees.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Occurs in the state during the summer and is found primarily in the Coast Range and the Willamette Valley.

Woodpecker, acorn (Melanerpes formicivorus)

ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley and Columbia Plateau

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): SOC/SV/G5

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Adult averages between 7.5 and 9 inches in length and has an average wingspan of 14 to 17 inches. Weighs about 2 to 3 ounces.

DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on insects, including grasshoppers, ants, beetles and flies during the summer. Also feeds on tree sap and fruit. Feeds on acorns and other nuts in the winter. Stores its winter food supply in holes drilled in trees. Digs and nests in tree cavities and may roost communally year round. Nests may contain wood chips in the bottom of the cavity.

PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon most commonly by the Cooper’s hawk. Other predators include other hawks, falcons, owls, bobcats and foxes. Nesting adults and their eggs and young are susceptible to predation by snakes. Competes for food with the Lewis' woodpecker. The acorn woodpecker is limited by the availability of oak forests.

REPRODUCTION: Raises chicks in a group of two to 16 related individuals where only one female will lay eggs. Produces two to three broods per year, with a clutch size of four to eight eggs. The eggs are incubated for 14 days by different members of the group. The chicks fledge after about one month, and usually stay with their natal group throughout their life.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: White oak forests and semi-open habitats including farmlands and pasturelands.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Common in the Rogue Valley and nearby hills, and portions of the Klamath Mountains and the Willamette Valley.
Woodpecker, hairy (*Picoides villosus*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** N/A  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** About 9.5 inches, with a 15-inch wingspan.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Consumes insects and their eggs, other invertebrates, seeds, nuts and fruit. Found throughout Oregon. Associated with trees in urban, agriculture and riparian, mixed conifer, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, aspen, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types, and in subalpine parklands.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by hawks, weasels and martens.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces four eggs, incubated by the male and female alternately for about 12 days.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Middle-aged to older forest stands for nesting, where it excavates a nesting cavity in a dead or diseased tree; feeds in middle-aged and older forest stands and on the ground.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout portions of western and eastern Oregon.

Woodpecker, Lewis’ (*Melanerpes lewis*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains and Columbia Plateau  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SC/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult averages 10 to 11 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 19 to 20.5 inches. Weighs around 3 to 5 ounces.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on insects and spiders in the spring and summer, but consumes acorns and berries in the fall. Stores acorns for winter food supply and requires dead trees or pole tops for sighting prey. Though capable of excavating its own nest cavity in dead or diseased trees, prefers nesting in vacant holes excavated by other woodpecker species.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by red-tailed hawks and American kestrels. May compete for food with the acorn woodpecker. This species is limited by the availability of suitable habitat.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Initiates breeding in April and produces a clutch size of five to nine eggs that are incubated by both parents for about two weeks. The chicks fledge at about one month old.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** White oak-ponderosa pine forests for breeding and oak savannah for wintering. Also uses recently burned areas around the forests of the Cascade Mountains.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Commonly found east of Mt. Hood in the white oak-ponderosa pine forest. During the breeding season, can be found in open areas along river and stream valleys in eastern Oregon.
**Bat, hoary (Lasiurus cinereus)**

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages between 4.5 and 6 inches in length and weighs about 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on flying insects such as flies, moths, mosquitoes, beetles and dragonflies. Utilizes tree branches for roosting and nesting sites, and forages near outdoor lights. Foraging activities usually occur over water and brushy areas along forest edges. Migrates north to Oregon in the spring and returns south for the winter.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by hawks, owls, weasels and snakes. Threatened by habitat loss and degradation, especially of roosting and nursery sites.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Mates in the fall with delayed fertilization until spring, when it usually produces two young per litter.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Middle-aged to older stands where nesting and roosting sites are available. Can be found foraging in riparian, mixed conifer, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, aspen, white oak or mixed conifer-hardwood forests.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Widespread throughout Oregon.

---

**Bat, Townsend’s western big-eared (Corynorhinus townsendii)**

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages between 3 and 4.5 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds mostly on moths and occasionally beetles, true bugs and flies. Usually active in full darkness, and requires caves, buildings, mines and bridges for roosting sites.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by many bird species. This species is sensitive to human disturbance and habitat loss.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in late fall and winter, with fertilization delayed until spring. Produces one young in June.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** While found in forested areas, roosting-site availability plays a crucial role in its distribution.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Occurs in forested regions west of the Cascades and in arid eastern Oregon.
**Gopher, Gold Beach western pocket** (*Thomomys mazama helleri*)

ECOREGION: Klamath Mountains  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): SOC/None/G4  
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages 7 to 9 inches in length and weighs between 1 and 3 ounces.  
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on grasses, plant roots, tree bark, bulbs such as wild onion and garlic, and forbs including false dandelion, clover and lupine. Requires open, grassy meadows and wet pastures in mountain forests. Establishes extensive burrows.  
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by raptorial birds and carnivorous mammals.  
REPRODUCTION: Produces a litter of four to six young between March and June.  
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Mountain forests.  
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found in a localized area around Gold Beach, Oregon (shown in orange on the map). The Gold Beach western pocket gopher is a subspecies of the western pocket gopher, which occurs more widely along the Oregon Coast Range and in the Cascade Mountains (shown in yellow on the map).

**Gopher, Pistol River pocket** (*Thomomys bottae detumidus*)

ECOREGION: Klamath Mountains  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): SOC/None/G2  
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages 9 inches in length, with males weighing 3.5 to 9 ounces and females weighing about 3 to 6 ounces.  
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds entirely on vegetable matter such as roots, tubers, bulbs, grasses, forbs, seeds and acorns. Due to its burrowing behavior, requires deep soils.  
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by owls, coyotes, snakes, foxes and hawks. The population distribution may be most limited by suitable soils, competition with other gophers and vegetative structure.  
REPRODUCTION: Breeds throughout the year, producing one to three litters per year with three to 12 young per litter.  
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Wet meadows, pastures, grasslands and riparian habitats, but may also be found in agricultural and suburban areas.  
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found only in a localized area along the Pistol River in Curry County, Oregon (shown in orange on the map). The Pistol River pocket gopher is a subspecies of the Botta’s pocket gopher, which can be found throughout southwest Oregon (shown in yellow on the map).
**Ringtail (Bassariscus astutus)**

ECOREGIONS: Coast Range and Klamath Mountains  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): None/SV/G5  
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages 24 to 32 inches in length and weighs between 2 and 2.5 pounds.  
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on small mammals in winter and reptiles, insects, birds, bird eggs, fruits and berries throughout the year. Requires denning sites such as rock crevices, boulder piles, burrows, hollow trees and brush piles.  
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by great horned owls, coyotes, raccoons and bobcats. Ringtails are threatened with habitat loss and habitat degradation.  
REPRODUCTION: Breeds in spring and annually produces one litter with three to four young in May or June.  
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Tanoak woodlands located near rivers and rocky areas. May be found along riparian areas and in coniferous forests.  
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found throughout southwestern Oregon.

---

**Squirrel, Douglas’ (Tamiasciurus douglasii)**

ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, Willamette Valley, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): None/None/G5  
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: About 14 inches in length.  
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Consumes nuts, fruit, sap, birds and their eggs, insects, tree seeds and fungi. Widespread in western Oregon, and inhabits mixed conifer, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types.  
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by the American marten, bobcats, house cats, hawks and owls.  
REPRODUCTION: Produces one to eight young per year (averages four).  
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Middle-aged and older forest stands, where it builds a leaf nest or utilizes a cavity for breeding and resting.  
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON: Found commonly in western Oregon and portions of eastern Oregon.
Vole, red tree (*Arborimus longicaudus*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G3-G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 6 to 8 inches in length and weighs about 1 to 1.5 ounces.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds almost exclusively on Douglas-fir needles, but also eats needles of other conifer species and the bark off twigs. Requires conifers to construct nests. Water limitations on the east side of the Cascades play a large role in the species’ eastern distribution.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by owls, hawks and snakes. Red tree voles are threatened by activities that pose dispersal barriers, and are sensitive to habitat fragmentation.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds throughout the year and has two to three young per litter.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Middle-aged to old conifer forest stands.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** The red tree vole is endemic to Oregon and found in the state’s moist western coniferous forests, in middle-aged and older stands.

Frog, northern red-legged (*Rana aurora*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 3.5 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on organic debris (larvae); adults consume invertebrates, including beetles, insect larvae and other aquatic insects. Requires areas with sufficient water sources, such as ponds, marshes and streams, which provide dense ground cover. Also requires aquatic vegetation in slower waters for laying eggs.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by fish, salamanders, garter snakes, herons and raccoons. Populations are declining due to habitat loss and predation from bullfrogs.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in late December in higher-elevation habitats, with females producing an average of 2,000 eggs per clutch that hatch after one month. At 4 months, the tadpoles transform, and young become sexually mature at 3 to 4 years old.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Cooler humid forests and wetlands.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Occurs along the Coast Range and the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains.
Lizard, sagebrush (*Sceloporus graciosus*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains, Columbia Plateau, and Basin and Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 5.5 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on small invertebrates such as crickets, beetles, flies, ants, wasps, bees, mites, ticks and spiders. Requires loose, well-aerated soils for laying clutches. This ground dweller needs well-lit and open ground with some debris, including rocks and down logs, for cover and perching sites.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by snakes and various birds. This lizard is locally threatened by habitat degradation from human development.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces up to two clutches per year with an average of four eggs per clutch that hatch in mid-August. Young reach sexual maturity in two years.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Sagebrush, but is also found in chaparral, juniper woodlands and coniferous forests.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found primarily throughout southeastern Oregon.

Salamander, Oregon slender (*Batrachoseps wrighti*)

**ECOREGIONS:** West Cascades and Willamette Valley  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G3  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 3.5 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on insects and insect eggs, mollusks and other invertebrates including spiders, snails and earthworms. For cover, this salamander uses bark, moss, rocks or logs. In higher-elevation areas of the Cascades, may be found under talus and lava fields.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by snakes, woodland birds and small carnivorous mammals. Threatened by competition with other animals that use the same habitat.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces and guards three to 11 eggs per nest in the springtime, which hatch after three to four months.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Middle-aged and older mixed conifer-hardwood forest stands.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Endemic to Oregon and inhabits the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains.
Earthworm, Oregon giant (*Driloleirus macelfreshi*)

ECOREGION: Willamette Valley  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): SOC/None/G1  
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages 6 inches in length, but can grow to up to 3 feet or more.  
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds primarily on mosses, decaying conifer needles and grass seeds and stems. Requires adequate moisture in deep soils for permanent burrows, and sufficient ground vegetation for reproduction.  
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by songbirds, snakes and turtles. Habitat disturbances from human development and the introduction of European earthworms threaten Oregon giant earthworm populations.  
REPRODUCTION: Cocoon production is most prevalent during late winter and into early spring.  
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Douglas-fir forests with undisturbed, moist soils.  
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Endemic to the Willamette Valley, with a few sightings in the Coast Range.
Older Forest Stands – 70 to 100+ Years

Larger trees, a more varied and complex canopy and a more highly developed understory distinguish older forest stands. Larger amounts of down wood and snags found in older forests also attract certain species of wildlife (such as cavity-nesting birds).
Older Forest Stands
**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult ranges from 13 to 21.3 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 22 to 26 inches. Weighs about 1 to 1.5 pounds.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on insects, fish and marine invertebrates. Requires fast-flowing streams for breeding, and rocky coastlines for wintering. Will use leaves, lichen and feathers for building nests, preferably under shrubs near streams.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by bald eagles, minks, martens, hawks and great horned owls (adults); minks and squirrels prey on eggs. Easily disrupted by natural and human disturbances, especially when nesting. Remote riparian areas are especially important for this species.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in April and produces a clutch size of three to nine eggs. The female incubates the clutch for about 30 days and the chicks fledge by August.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Slower-flowing streams in remote montane forests during the breeding season. Fast-flowing waters and rapids in forested mountain habitats through the rest of the year.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** During the breeding season, the harlequin duck is more commonly seen along various tributaries west of the Cascades and in the Hood River Basin. Commonly found wintering along the Oregon coast, though nonbreeding individuals can be found along the coast year-round.

---

**Goshawk, northern (Accipiter gentilis)**

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/ G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult ranges from 21 to 25 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 40 to 46 inches. Weighs about 1 to 3 pounds.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Preys on large birds, squirrels, rabbits and hares. Requires large trees for nesting, and uses sticks to build its nest.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by hawks and owls (eggs and chicks).  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces clutch sizes of one to five eggs that are incubated by the female for about 33 days. The male supplies food during incubation and brooding.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Found in a variety of forest habitats, mostly in mature dense coniferous forests for foraging.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Commonly found in higher-elevation forested habitats of the Cascade, Blue and Klamath mountains. Occasionally found nesting in the Coast Range. During the winter, can be seen statewide in a variety of habitats.
**Grouse, spruce (Falcipennis canadensis)**

**ECOREGION:** Blue Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult averages about 15 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 22 inches. Weighs around 14 to 23 ounces.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on conifer needles, primarily spruce and pine needles, and on small invertebrates during the summer. Requires conifer needles, vegetable material, leaves and feathers for ground nests, and trees for nesting cover.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by squirrels, coyotes, red foxes, hawks and owls. This species is threatened by habitat loss.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in May and produces a clutch size of five to 10 eggs that are incubated by the female for about 24 days.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Mixed coniferous forests that are dominated with dense Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine or subalpine fir stands.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Uncommon. Found in northeastern Oregon in the Wallowa Mountains.

**Murrelet, marbled (Brachyramphus marmoratus)**

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range and Klamath Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** T/T/G3-G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult averages 9.5 to 10 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 16 inches. Weighs around 9 to 12.5 ounces.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on fish including Pacific sand lance, northern anchovy, Pacific herring and surf smelt, and invertebrates such as mollusks. Feeds in near-shore areas of the ocean and prefers older trees for nesting as it builds nests on large, sturdy branches. Winters at sea.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by falcons and owls (adults); jays and squirrels consume eggs. Growing trees with nesting platforms (large limbs) provides habitat for this species.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces a clutch of one egg by June in a nest lined with moss or conifer needles. The egg is incubated for a period of about 28 days, and the chick fledges by early fall.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Older forests, including Douglas-fir, western red cedar, western hemlock and Sitka spruce, that provide large moss-covered tree limbs for nests.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Occupies forested areas in the Coast Range during the breeding season. During nonbreeding seasons, stays in close proximity to the ocean.
Owl, great gray (*Strix nebulosa*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains and Columbia Plateau  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 24 to 33 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 54 to 60 inches. Weighs about 1.5 to 4 pounds.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Preys on small rodents such as voles and pocket gophers. Requires natural tree cavities, snags or existing nests built by other species, such as raptors or squirrels, for nesting.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by northern goshawks, great horned owls and lynx.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces one clutch per year of three to five eggs with an incubation time of about 30 days. At four to five months of age, chicks are fully independent.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Mature montane coniferous, ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine forests that contain open areas for foraging.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Rare. Found in high-elevation mountains including the Cascade, Blue and Wallowa mountains. A population was recently sighted in the Siskiyou Mountains.

---

Owl, northern spotted (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)

**ECOREGION:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades and East Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** T/T/G3  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult averages 18.5 to 19 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 40 inches. Weighs about 1 to 1.5 pounds.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Preys on flying squirrels and woodrats, and will occasionally take bats and other owls. Requires tree cavities, broken-topped trees or nests built by raptors or squirrels as high as 200 feet above the ground for nesting. Prefer nesting within close proximity to small streams.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by great horned owls, barred owls and northern goshawks. Squirrels, other rodents and jays feed on eggs. The barred owl and loss of habitat (e.g., large-scale wildfires) pose the greatest risk to this species.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in March and produces a clutch size of one to three eggs that are incubated by the female. The male remains close by to supply the female with food. Chicks fledge at about six weeks of age.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Older coniferous forests that are usually dominated by Douglas-fir.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found year-round in forested habitats of western Oregon except for low-elevation valleys.
**Swift, Vaux’s (Chaetura vauxi)**

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Willamette Valley, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains and Columbia Plateau

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/None/G5

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** About 4.5 inches, with a 12-inch wingspan.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on flying insects including mosquitoes, flies, ants, bees, plant-hoppers, aphids, moths and mayflies. Widespread in Oregon; feeds over open water and nests in cavities in riparian, mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types, as well as in urban areas.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by weasels, raccoons, opossums and hawks.

**REPRODUCTION:** Produces three to seven eggs that are incubated by both parents for 18 to 20 days, and the young fledge about a month after hatching.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Older forest stands, using large hollow snags where it often nests in a colony; feeds over water, the forest canopy and openings in the forest.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout western Oregon and portions of eastern Oregon.

---

**Woodpecker, American three-toed (Picoides dorsalis)**

**ECOREGIONS:** Klamath Mountains, West Cascades and Blue Mountains

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G5

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult averages 8 inches in length. Weighs around 2 to 3 ounces, with males about 10 percent larger than females.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on bark beetle and wood-boring beetle larvae. Prefers older lodgepole pine trees for foraging, and dead or diseased lodgepole pines for nesting.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by northern goshawks and black bears. Most severe threats include habitat fragmentation and loss of mature lodgepole pine forests.

**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in early spring, and females produce a clutch of about three to six eggs. Both parents share responsibilities for about two weeks of incubation.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Grand fir-lodgepole pine or lodgepole pine forests at elevations higher than 4,500 feet.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout the western Cascade, Blue and Wallowa mountain ranges.
Woodpecker, black-backed (*Picoides arcticus*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains, Columbia Plateau, and Basin and Range

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G5

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult averages 9 inches in length and weighs about 2 to 3 ounces.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Forages on bark beetles and wood-boring beetle larvae. Requires trunks and down logs for foraging. Nests in excavated holes in dead or diseased lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine or western larch tree trunks, usually located by clearing edges and water.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by Cooper's hawks and squirrels. Primary threat is habitat conversion.

**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in April and produces a clutch size of three to six eggs. Both parents contribute to incubation of the clutch for about 14 days.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Recently burned lower-elevation montane coniferous forests dominated by lodgepole pine or ponderosa pine.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Rare. Generally found on the east slope of the Cascades and into the northeast portion of the state. Can also be found in lodgepole pines forest between Bend and Klamath Falls, east of the Cascades.

Woodpecker, pileated (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains and Columbia Plateau

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G5

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult averages 16 to 19 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 26 to 29.5 inches. Weighs around 9 to 12 ounces.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on insects such as carpenter ants, beetles, termites and other invertebrates, plus seeds, nuts, fruit and berries. Prefers nesting in large trees of 2 to 3 feet in diameter, where it excavates large holes.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by squirrels, tree-climbing snakes and hawks.

**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in April and produces a clutch size of one to six eggs that are incubated by both parents for about 12 days. For some time after the chicks fledge, the family group, including the parents and the young birds, remains together.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Older forest stands with large trees that may occur in old-growth Douglas-fir stands in the western side of the state, and old-growth ponderosa pine-mixed conifer stands in eastern Oregon.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout Oregon. A year-round resident of the Cascade, Blue and Klamath mountains, the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue valleys, and the Coast Range.
Woodpecker, white-headed (*Picoides albolarvatus*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, East Cascades and Blue Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SC/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Adult averages 8 to 9 inches in length and weighs around 2 to 2.5 ounces.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on insects in the spring and summer. In winter, switches to consuming ponderosa pine seeds. Prefers making holes for nests in snags, stumps or leaning and down logs.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by chipmunks, Cooper’s hawks and great horned owls. With mature ponderosa pine forests declining in Oregon’s Blue Mountains, the white-headed woodpecker population has also declined.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding between April and May and produces clutch sizes of two to nine eggs. Eggs are incubated by both parents for about two weeks. The chicks fledge by August.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Mature ponderosa pine and ponderosa pine-mixed conifer forests located in montane areas.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Uncommon. Found in the Ochoco, Blue and Wallowa mountains and the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains. Also found just west of the Cascades in the Umpqua River basin and the Siskiyou Mountains.

Bat, long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages between 3.5 and 4 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Forages mostly on moths and occasionally termites, spiders, beetles and leafhoppers. When located in arid areas, may frequent riparian forests. Crevices in cliff faces, caves, mines, and deserted human structures provide a variety of roosting sites. This bat hibernates during winter.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by many bird species. Primarily threatened by human disturbance of caves, especially for dependent young and hibernating adults.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in the fall with fertilization delayed until spring, when it produces one young per litter in the summer.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Montane coniferous forests such as old-growth Douglas-fir and western hemlock stands.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Commonly found throughout the state.
Bat, silver-haired (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages between 3.5 and 4.5 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on soft-bodied prey including moths, termites, flies, ants and beetles. Forages over ponds, streams, meadows and roads, and prefers loose tree bark for roosting.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by many bird species. Loss of older Douglas-fir forests poses a major threat to this bat through habitat loss and degradation.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in fall with fertilization delayed until spring, when the females gather in maternity roosts in trees. Usually produces two young per litter in summer.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Older Douglas-fir and western hemlock forests; occasionally found in ponderosa pine forests.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** The silver-haired bat is widespread throughout the state except in the Columbia Plateau and the southeastern portion of Oregon.

Bat, Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)

**ECOREGION:** Statewide  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/None/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages between 3 and 4 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds mainly on moths, midges, flies and termites. Will also eat bees, wasps, beetles, leafhoppers and lacewings. Forages over streams and ponds for insects, and migrates in the fall.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by many species of birds. Sensitive to human disturbances in caves and buildings where maternity colonies are found, and practices that cause loss of roosting sites in riparian areas.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Joins a maternity colony in the spring and produces one young per litter in the summer.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Commonly found in older Douglas-fir, Sitka spruce, oak and ponderosa pine forests in Oregon.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout the state; more common west of the Cascade Mountains.
Fisher (*Martes pennanti*)

**Ecoregions:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades and Blue Mountains

**Status (Federal/State/NatureServe):** C/SC/G5

**Physical Description:** Averages 28 to 46 inches in length and weighs between 4.5 and 15 pounds.

**Diet and Habitat Requirements:** Forages on small rodents, rabbits, squirrels, mountain beavers, porcupines, amphibians, reptiles, birds and bird eggs, and occasionally carrion, fruits and berries. Habitat requirements for fishers include extensive and continuous canopies, and available sleeping sites such as hollow trees, logs and stumps, brush piles, ground burrows, abandoned beaver lodges and snow dens.

**Primary Predators/Threats:** There are no common predators, but fishers face competition from coyotes, foxes, bobcats and large raptors. Threats include habitat fragmentation and loss, as well as direct mortality caused by vehicle collisions and disease.

**Reproduction:** Breeds from February to April; about a year after breeding with delayed implantation, produces a litter of about three young.

**Preferred Forest Habitat:** Mature, closed-canopy coniferous forests; also frequently found along riparian corridors.

**Species Range in Oregon (General Description):** Occur in northeast and southwest Oregon.

Marten, American (*Martes americana*)

**Ecoregions:** Coast Range, West Cascades, East Cascades and Blue Mountains

**Status (Federal/State/NatureServe):** None/SV/G5

**Physical Description:** Averages between 20 and 29 inches in length, with males weighing about 1 to 3 pounds (65 percent larger than females, which weigh between 0.5 and 2 pounds).

**Diet and Habitat Requirements:** Preys upon small mammals including shrews, voles, woodrats, rabbits, squirrels and mountain beavers, plus some birds, insects, fruit and berries, and carrion. Requires an understory that is well established for cover and provides lush shrubs and forbs for prey species. Snags, leaning trees, hollow tree stumps and logs provide hunting and denning sites.

**Primary Predators/Threats:** Preyed upon by great horned owls, eagles, coyotes, red foxes, lynx, cougars and fishers.

**Reproduction:** Breeds in the summer; females produce a litter of two to four young the following spring.

** Preferred Forest Habitat:** Mature forests, such as old-growth spruce-fir, that provide cover through the canopy, down logs and stumps. This species is also found in lodgepole pine forests.

**Species Range in Oregon (General Description):** Occur primarily in higher-elevation forested habitats in Oregon, but may also be present in relatively low abundance in low-elevation coastal forests.
**Shrew, Preble’s (Sorex preblei)**

ECOREGIONS: East Cascades, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): SOC/None/G4  
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages 3.5 inches in length. The smallest shrew in Oregon; weighs about 0.1 ounce – less than a dime.  
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on small invertebrates and soft-bodied prey such as worms, mollusks and centipedes. Shrews in Oregon utilize a variety of habitats including dry bunchgrass, sagebrush-dominated habitats and marsh habitats.  
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: There are no documented predators of the Preble’s shrew. The primary threat to Preble’s shrew populations is conversion of habitat from forestry to other land uses (agriculture).  
REPRODUCTION: As this shrew is challenging to trap, little is known about its reproductive biology, but it likely breeds throughout the year, producing about four young per litter.  
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Mainly found near streams in arid and semi-arid shrub and grassland areas, and high-elevation, dense coniferous forests.  
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Occurs in eastern Oregon.

**Squirrel, northern flying (Glaucomys sabrinus)**

ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades and Blue Mountains  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): None/None/G5  
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: About 11 inches in length.  
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on fungi, lichens, insects, seeds, nuts, fruit, sap and birds and their eggs. Occurs in many forested areas of Oregon, including riparian, mixed conifer, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, white oak and mixed conifer-hardwood forest types.  
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by owls, weasels and martens.  
REPRODUCTION: Produces a single litter of two to four young each year.  
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Middle-aged and older forest stands, where it typically utilizes a tree cavity for nesting and roosting.  
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Occurs throughout western Oregon and portions of eastern Oregon.
**Squirrel, western gray (Sciurus griseus)**

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades and Columbia Plateau

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G5

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 18 to 23 inches in length and weighs about 1 to 2 pounds.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Forages on fungi, acorns, conifer seeds including Douglas-fir, Sitka spruce, sugar pine and true fir species, and occasionally fruit, berries, green vegetation and insects. Prefers tree cavities, usually constructed by woodpeckers, for nesting, or will construct nests from sticks.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by house cats, hawks, eagles, owls, martens, fishers and coyotes. Threats contributing to the species’ decline may include competition with the introduced eastern fox and gray squirrels, loss of older trees and decreases in oak woodlands.

**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds early in the year and produces one litter with two to three young between February and May.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Deciduous and broadleaf evergreen woodlands mainly comprised of oak and occasionally mixed pines, and associated with transition zone forests along the Cascade Mountains. May frequent riparian areas and mixed forests. Occasionally found in urban parks and orchards located near natural habitat.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Occurs in western Oregon, and is easily confused with the introduced eastern gray squirrel.

---

**Wolverine (Gulo gulo)**

**ECOREGIONS:** Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains, and Basin and Range

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** C/T/G4

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 32 to 44 inches in length and weighs between 24 and 40 pounds, with males weighing about 30 percent more than females.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Preys on small to medium-size rodents, marmots, hares, carrion, birds, bird eggs, insects, fish, roots and berries. Wolverines move over very large areas in search of prey or mates. Females will construct dens in the snow or ground to raise young. Prefers lodgepole pine for scent-marking.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by wolves, bears, cougars and eagles. The greatest threat to wolverines is habitat loss and degradation caused by various human development and activities.

**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in early summer with delayed implantation, and produces a litter of two young in early spring.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Mature open forests at high elevations.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Wolverines are found in the northeast portion of the state and may be present in portions of the Cascades and Siskiyou mountains and Steens Mountain. In 2011 there was photographic confirmation of two wolverines in Wallowa County.
Salamander, Del Norte (*Plethodon elongatus*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range and Klamath Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 6 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Adults feed on small invertebrates including adult and larval beetles, butterfly and moth larvae, leafhoppers and millipedes. Able to tolerate dry conditions, this salamander may occasionally be found on the forest floor in decaying logs and under litter. Requires moist crevices in rocks or cavities in logs for laying clutches.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by shrews, other small carnivorous mammals and garter snakes. This species is threatened by habitat fragmentation and loss of older forest stands.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Produces an average clutch size of eight eggs in the spring, and tends to the nest throughout the summer until the eggs hatch in the fall.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Moist, rocky areas in old-growth forested habitats, including Douglas-fir forests.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found in the far southwestern portion of the state.

---

Salamander, Larch Mountain (*Plethodon larselli*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Willamette Valley and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G3  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 4 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on smaller invertebrates, such as mites and springtails, and occasionally snails and earthworms. Moss-covered talus slopes provide adequate moist cover and nesting sites for this salamander.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by Pacific giant salamanders and garter snakes. The Larch Mountain salamander may be threatened by disturbances, specifically of rocky slopes, that change vital microclimates along talus slopes.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds on land in spring and fall, laying clutches of about seven eggs.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Douglas-fir forests that contain talus slopes.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found only in the Columbia River Gorge.
**Salamander, Siskiyou Mountains (Plethodon stormi)**

ECOREGION: Klamath Mountains  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): SOC/SV/G2-G3  
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages 5 inches in length.  
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on small invertebrates, including mites, spiders, ants and beetles. Uses bark and logs on the forest floor and talus as cover. Requires crevices along talus slopes for laying clutches.  
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by shrews, other small carnivorous mammals and garter snakes. Like other salamander species dependent on the microhabitats found along talus slopes, the Siskiyou Mountains salamander is highly sensitive to disturbances of these rocky slopes.  
REPRODUCTION: Produces an average clutch size of nine eggs in the spring, and tends to the nest throughout the summer until the eggs hatch in the fall.  
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Areas with loose rubble or talus near dense forests.  
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Endemic to the Siskiyou Mountains of southwestern Oregon.

**Salamander, southern torrent (Rhyacotriton variegatus)**

ECOREGIONS: Coast Range and Klamath Mountains  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): SOC/SV/G3  
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages 4 inches in length.  
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on aquatic and semi-aquatic invertebrates including amphipods, beetles, flies, millipedes, snails, spiders, wasps and worms. Adults require shallow, fast-running water and deep rock crevices for laying eggs. Larvae may be found in cobble or gravel areas in shallow water.  
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by the Pacific giant salamander, garter snakes and salmonid fishes. This species is threatened by habitat loss and habitat degradation.  
REPRODUCTION: Breeding may occur throughout the entire year, but most eggs are laid from April through June. Females will lay an average of four to 16 eggs that hatch after five to six months.  
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Damp, old-growth coniferous forests with shallow, cold streams.  
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found along the Coastal Range, with an isolated population along the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains in Douglas County.
Butterfly, Johnson’s hairstreak (*Callophrys johnsoni*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades and Blue Mountains

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/None/G3-G4

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages a wingspan of 1 inch.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on dwarf mistletoe (caterpillars), and adults consume nectar from low plants including pussy toes and whitethorn. Requires mistletoe-infested conifers for breeding and laying eggs.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by birds, ants, mites and wasps. Populations are primarily threatened by habitat loss.

**REPRODUCTION:** Lays eggs in mid-summer, with mature adults emerging into flight between May and July.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Mostly found in old-growth coniferous forests with western hemlock.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found in the southern Coast Range and in the Cascade and Blue mountains.
Non-forested Habitats

Some species prefer non-forested habitats that are within or border forestlands such as grasslands, flowing streams, wetlands and ponds. These habitats are often associated with forested stands of all ages.
Non-forested Habitats
**ECOREGIONS:** Klamath Mountains, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains, Columbia Plateau, and Basin and Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 47 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 79 inches. Weighs about 7.5 to 11 pounds.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on grains, seeds, insects and small vertebrates. Uses marshes, wet grasslands and wet meadows for breeding, and marshes and grain fields for foraging. Will construct nests in the soil using grass and feathers, or in shallow water using general vegetation.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by foxes, raccoons, coyotes, bobcats, eagles and owls. While the population that nests in Oregon is relatively stable, early mowing causes a threat as it may kill eggs and chicks.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in March and produces clutches of one to three eggs. Both parents incubate the clutch for 28 to 30 days and, while the chicks fledge by August, they remain with their parents through the following year.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Large wetlands and wet meadows. May also be found in irrigated hay meadows.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found in large emergent wetlands throughout the southeast, northeast and central areas of the state.

---

**ECOREGIONS:** Willamette Valley and Coast Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** C/SV/G2  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 6 to 8 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 12 to 13.5 inches. Weighs around 1 to 2 ounces.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on insects, mollusks and spiders during the spring and summer, and switches to seeds in the winter. Feeds insects to chicks. Utilizes open areas with either bare ground or short grasses for breeding and foraging, and requires fine grass and other plant material for ground nests that it may line with pebbles.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS AND THREATS:** Preyed upon by peregrine falcons, loggerhead shrikes, weasels, skunks, ground squirrels, raccoons and domestic cats.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in March and produces two or more broods per year with average clutch sizes of two to seven eggs. The female incubates the clutch for about 10 to 14 days, and the chicks fledge at three weeks old.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Open habitats with little to no ground cover for nesting.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found in small pockets within the Willamette Valley during the breeding season. Can also be seen along the far northern coast of Oregon.
Bat, pallid (*Antrozous pallidus*)

**ECOREGIONS**: Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains, Columbia Plateau, and Basin and Range

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE)**: SOC/SV/G5

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**: Averages between 4 and 5.5 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**: Feeds on ground insects, such as large beetles and crickets; has mastered the ability to walk on the ground. Immunity to scorpion stings also allows it to consume scorpions. Utilizes cliff-faces, caves, mines and buildings for roosting sites.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS**: Preyed upon by many bird species. Threatened with habitat loss and degradation of roosting sites, especially through mine closure projects.

**REPRODUCTION**: Breeds in late fall and winter with fertilization delayed until spring, when it produces one to two young per litter in late spring and summer.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT**: Arid regions in canyons with desert vegetation communities of sagebrush, juniper and salt-desert shrub.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION)**: Uncommon. Found in southwestern and eastern Oregon.

Gopher, Camas pocket (*Thomomys bulbivorus*)

**ECOREGION**: Willamette Valley

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE)**: SOC/None/G3-G4

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**: Averages 11.5 inches in length, with an average weight of about 1 pound.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**: Feeds on the roots of false dandelion, vetch, grasses and wild onion. Diets in agricultural areas include vegetables such as carrots, parsnips and potatoes, and fruit and nut tree roots. Requires grassy areas located in both lowlands and hills, including pastures, roadsides and agricultural areas.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS**: Preyed upon by raptorial birds and carnivorous mammals. Well adapted to agricultural lands.

**REPRODUCTION**: Breeds from late April to early June, annually producing one litter with three to five young.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT**: None.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION)**: Found only in the Willamette Valley tributary drainages of the Willamette River.
Frog, coastal tailed (Ascaphus truei)

ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades and East Cascades
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): SOC/SV/G4
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages 2 inches in length.
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Larvae feed on diatoms, algae and pollen; adults feed on a wide range of small invertebrates. Requires fast-running headwater streams, preferably colder streams. Requires rocks for cover in cold streams.
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by the Pacific giant salamander. Loss of riparian vegetation and sedimentation are a threat to this species.
REPRODUCTION: Breeds in the fall, while eggs are laid in the following spring. Clutch sizes average 40 eggs that hatch in about six weeks. Dependent on water temperatures, tadpoles will transform after one to four years.
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Riparian areas within various forest types.
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found in streams from near sea level to higher-mountain elevations.

Frog, Columbia spotted (Rana luteiventris)

ECOREGIONS: Blue Mountains and Basin and Range
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE): C/SC-SV/G4
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages 4 inches in length.
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on algae, bacteria and plant material (larvae); adults feed on invertebrates such as ants, beetles, mosquitoes, spiders and snails. Requires lakes, ponds, marshes and slow streams.
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by garter snakes, numerous birds (e.g., ravens, herons and American kestrels) and mammals. The Columbia spotted frog is threatened by loss and degradation of habitat, specifically wetlands, and bullfrog predation.
REPRODUCTION: Begins breeding in February, with females producing clutches of 200 to 800 eggs every other year. It takes less than three months for larvae to transform, with males reaching sexual maturity in four years and females in six years.
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Ponds, marshes and streams within coniferous or mixed forests.
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found in calm water bodies throughout eastern Oregon.
**Frog, foothill yellow-legged (Rana boylii)**

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains and Willamette Valley

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SC-SV/G3

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 3 inches in length.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on algae, plant tissue and organic debris (tadpoles); adults consume a variety of invertebrates such as grasshoppers, hornets, ants, flies, beetles and mosquitoes. Requires streams and rivers with rocky bottoms and riparian vegetation for cover.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by the garter snake. Introduced aquatic species, grazing and impoundments may contribute to the decline of this species.

**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in April, with females producing clutch sizes of 1,000 eggs that hatch in five days. Tadpoles transform in three to four months.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Slow-running streams and rivers within coniferous forests and woodlands.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):**

Found in the Cascade Mountains and the southern portion of the Coast Range.

---

**Frog, Oregon spotted (Rana pretiosa)**

**ECOREGIONS:** West Cascades and East Cascades.

**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** C/SC/G2

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 4 inches in length.

**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on beetles, flies, spiders and other insects; tadpoles feed on plant material, detritus and algae. Requires various water bodies that contain abundant aquatic vegetation. For laying eggs, adult frogs require shallow water.

**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by garter snakes, diving beetles, sandhill cranes, salamanders, giant water bugs, raccoons, great blue herons, kingfishers, bullfrogs, foxes and skunks. Habitat loss and alteration, as well as fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide pollution in non-forested settings threaten this species.

**REPRODUCTION:** Begins breeding in February and produces about 600 to 1,000 eggs. The eggs hatch after two to four weeks depending on temperature, with tadpoles transforming in three to four months. While females become sexually mature at 3 years old, males are sexually mature at 2 years.

**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Wetlands located near ponds, lakes and slow-running streams.

**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):**

Found in south-central Oregon and in a few wetland pockets along the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains.
Frog, Rocky Mountain tailed (*Ascaphus montanus*)

**ECOREGION:** Blue Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SV/G4  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 2 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on diatoms, algae and pollen (larvae); adults feed on a wide range of small invertebrates. Requires fast-running headwater streams, preferably colder streams. Requires rocks for cover in cold streams.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by western terrestrial garter snakes, common garter snakes and trout. Populations are threatened by loss of habitat (e.g., riparian vegetation loss and increased stream sedimentation).  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds in the fall, while eggs are laid the following spring. Clutch sizes average 40 eggs that hatch in about six weeks. Dependent on water temperatures, tadpoles will transform after one to four years.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Fast-running cold streams in forests.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found in the Blue Mountains.

Salamander, Columbia torrent (*Rhyacotriton kezeri*)

**ECOREGION:** Coast Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G3  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 4 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds on a variety of aquatic invertebrates. Both adults and larvae require moss-covered rocks in shallow, well-shaded, cool streams for cover and laying eggs.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by the Pacific giant salamander larvae.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Lays about two to 16 eggs in the late summer in slow-flowing headwater streams. Young spend three to four years in the larval phase.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Colder, permanent streams in coniferous forests.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found in the northern areas of the Coast Range.
Turtle, western painted (*Chrysemys picta*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades, Blue Mountains and Columbia Plateau  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** None/SV/G5  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 8 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Consumes a variety of plant and animal matter, including algae, bulrush, spiders, beetles, earthworms, fish, frogs and tadpoles. Requires mud substrates in slow and shallow water bodies for hibernation, soft and vegetated ground for nesting, and adequate sites such as logs for basking.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS AND THREATS:** Preyed upon by the raccoon. Populations are threatened by disease, introduced bullfrog predation, habitat loss and degradation, and competition with non-native turtles.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds from May to July with average clutch sizes of five to eight eggs. Climate-dependent, hatchlings sexually mature by 4 to 6 years old.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Water bodies surrounded by various vegetation types.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout the Willamette Valley into the Coast Range, and in small pockets in the northeastern portion of the state.

Turtle, western pond (*Actinemys marmorata*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley, West Cascades, East Cascades and Columbia Plateau  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** SOC/SC/G3  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages 7 inches in length.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Consumes a variety of plant and animal matter, including algae, insects, earthworms, mollusks, crayfish, tadpoles and frogs. Requires slow water bodies that provide muddy substrates for hibernation, adequate basking sites including logs, rocks and cattail mats, and sparse vegetation for nesting.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS AND THREATS:** Preyed upon by the raccoon. Populations are threatened by disease, introduced bullfrog and bass predation, habitat loss and degradation, and competition with non-native turtles.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Breeds from May through August, laying clutches of about five to 13 eggs that hatch after 12 weeks. This long-lived turtle, reaching up to 40 years or more, becomes sexually mature around 10 years old.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Quiet water bodies with a variety of surrounding vegetation.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found throughout the Willamette Valley and into the Coast Range, in the eastern and western Cascade Mountains and the Klamath Mountains.
Butterfly, Fender’s blue (*Plebejus icarioides fenderi*)

**ECOREGION:** Willamette Valley  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** E/E/G1  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages a wingspan of 1 inch.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Feeds primarily on various lupine species (larvae). Native wildflowers, including wild onion, flax and pink checker-mallow, are the main source of nectar for adults. The main habitat requirement is the presence of the host plant, Kincaid’s lupine (reference page 96 for complete lupine description).  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by songbirds and various herptiles such as lizards and frogs. Populations are threatened with habitat loss and degradation from human development, livestock and agricultural uses, tree planting and invasive weeds.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Lays eggs that hatch and remain active as larvae from May through June. In fall and winter larvae hibernate, and by the following May they emerge as mature adult butterflies.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Native grasslands and upland prairies.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found in the Willamette Valley. Baskett Slough National Wildlife Refuge and Willow Creek Main Preserve are home to the largest remaining populations.

Butterfly, Oregon silverspot (*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*)

**ECOREGION:** Coast Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE):** T/None/G1  
**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** Averages a wingspan of 1 inch.  
**DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS:** Requires the early blue violet for larval food plant and nectar from various native wildflowers, including California aster, yarrow and Indian thistle, for adults. Prefers well-lit areas for laying eggs, with populations most dependent on the food plant presence and abundance. Other habitat requirements include a moderate grass cover for shelter, with adults occasionally moving to forests for cover from coastal winds.  
**PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS:** Preyed upon by parasitic wasp larvae, spiders and ants. Spiders and some birds likely consume adult silverspots. Populations are threatened with habitat loss and degradation from invasive plants such as Scotch broom, as well as various human activities.  
**REPRODUCTION:** Lays up to 200 eggs in early fall that hatch about 15 days later. During the following mid- to late-summer, individuals emerge as mature adults that begin breeding in later summer through early fall.  
**PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT:** Coastal grasslands of various elevations.  
**SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):** Found along the coastal region of the state.
Species Descriptions: Plants

The following pages detail the priority plant species found throughout Oregon. They are found within the Coast Range, East Cascades, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades and Willamette Valley ecoregions. Plant species are listed within the ecoregion index and are described within this section.
Plant Descriptions
**Anemone, bog (Anemone oregana var. felix)**

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** SOC/None/G2  
**RANGE:** Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook, Linn and Yamhill counties  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect herb, about 4 to 12 inches tall. Flowers mainly white within, rose-purple markings on the margins and the back, five to seven petals (sepals), many stamens (60 to 75). Stem slender, slightly hairy. Leaves in three parts; leaflet margins scalloped with segments rounded or ending in a small point.  
**LOOKALIKES:** Blue or Oregon windflower (Anemone oregana var. oregano) has white to bluish flower petals and a lesser amount of stamens, and tends to grow in drier forest habitat.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** White flowers with many stamens and leaves in three parts.  
**HABITAT:** In and around boggy areas and wet meadows within or adjacent to conifer forests.  
**ELEVATION:** 50 feet along the coastline to 2,800 feet in the Coast Range and 3,500 feet in the Cascade Range.  
**BEST SURVEY TIME:** While in flower, April through June.

**Aster, wayside (Eucephalus vialis)**

**ECOREGIONS:** Klamath Mountains, Willamette Valley and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** SOC/T/G3  
**RANGE:** Lane, Douglas, Linn, Jackson and Josephine counties, and adjacent California  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect herb, about 2 to 5 feet tall. Flowers yellow, small and tube-like, packed in a dense head, several heads per plant, heads about 3/8 to 5/8 inch wide. Stems several, but many arising from underground creeping stem. Leaves sessile (without stalks), all on flower stem, small and scale-like on the lower portion. Mid-stem leaves 1-3/8 to 3½ inches long, 5/8 to 1¼ inches wide, sparsely hairy or smooth on top, glandular below. Upper stem leaves reduced in size.  
**LOOKALIKES:** Bricklebush aster (Aster brickellioides), in the southern part of the state, tends to be smaller in stature (1 to 3¼ feet tall) with pale purple flowers (if present) and smaller head size, <3/8 inch in width.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Tall, not very showy yellow-flowered plant.  
**HABITAT:** Along edges and openings in woodlands and in open woods of mixed oak-Douglas-fir-madrone, Douglas-fir and mixed conifer forests.  
**ELEVATION:** In Linn, Lane and Douglas counties, predominantly 500 to 2,000 feet. In Jackson and Josephine counties, 1,850 to 6,680 feet.  
**BEST SURVEY TIME:** While in flower, July through August.  
**NOTES:** Can be a difficult plant to identify. Previous name for the species is Aster vialis.
**Bittercress, Saddle Mountain (Cardamine pattersonii)**

**ECOREGION:** Coast Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** SOC/C/G2  
**RANGE:** Clatsop and Tillamook counties  
**DESCRIPTION:** Annual herb, with taproot (may possibly become a perennial under certain conditions), about 3 to 8 inches tall. Flowers rose or pink color, 1/5 to 1/3 inch long, borne at the top of stems. Stems several, growing laxly from a basal rosette of leaves (encircles the base). Leaves at base, pinnate (paired leaflets arranged across a midrib), leaflets three to five, with terminal leaflet oval-shaped and three-lobed. Stem leaves similar but becoming smaller in size near the top of the plant. Fruit slender pointed, peapod-shaped, about 1 inch long, very thin and with tiny seeds.  
**LOOKALIKES:** Little western bittercress (Cardamine oligosperma); other bittercress species (Cardamine spp.) generally have white flowers. Basal leaves of little western bittercress generally have more leaflets.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Flowers that are pink with four petals; leaves in a basal rosette with paired leaflets.  
**HABITAT:** Grassy balds, moist cliffs, rock crevices and gravelly stream banks.  
**ELEVATION:** 800 to 3,300 feet.  
**BEST SURVEY TIME:** While in flower, April to June.

**Buttercup, Dalles Mountain (Ranunculus triternatus)**

**ECOREGION:** East Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** SOC/E/G2  
**RANGE:** Northern Wasco County; historic in Hood River County  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect, mostly unhairy, low-growing herb, 2 to 8 inches tall. Flowers bright yellow, generally with five petals, on nearly naked stalks. Stems several. Leaves finely divided into three parts, final segments linear, outline of leaves rounded triangular, 1 to 1 1/2 inches long, 1 to 3 inches wide. Stem leaves similar to the basal leaves. Fruit small and numerous.  
**LOOKALIKES:** Other buttercup species (Ranunculus sp.) will differ in flower color (pink or white), stature (usually taller), leaf division (not divided), leaf type (all basal) and habitat (wet areas).  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Yellow buttercup in drier habitats with finely divided leaves.  
**HABITAT:** Oak woodlands, crevices on rocky outcrops in mixed woodlands of oak, Douglas-fir and pine.  
**ELEVATION:** 2,200 to 2,800 feet.  
**BEST SURVEY TIME:** While in flower in March.  
**NOTES:** Previous name for this species is Ranunculus reconditus.
**Buttercup, Southern Oregon (Ranunculus austrooreganus)**

**ECOREGIONS**: Klamath Mountains and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE)**: None/C/G2  
**RANGE**: Central and southern Jackson County  
**DESCRIPTION**: Perennial, erect herb, 7½ to 16 inches tall. Flowers light yellow on the front-facing side of the petal and purplish red, distinctly to faintly so, on the underside or backside. Petals, mostly five to six in number, oblong in shape, 5/16 to 6/16 inches long. Stem single or few, hairy. Leaves arise from base, hairs on upper part of leaf lying on the surface; hairs under are long and soft. Fruit cluster of achenes (one-seeded and flattened).  
**LOOKALIKES**: Western buttercup (Ranunculus occidentalis) has entirely yellow petals (no purple on the outside). California buttercup (Ranunculus californicus) has mostly seven to 10 petals.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR**: Two-tone petal yellow buttercup.  
**HABITAT**: Oak savannas, or meadows near oak woodlands.  
**ELEVATION**: 1,240 to 3,400 feet.  
**BEST SURVEY TIME**: While in flower, mid-April to late May.

**Camas, Howell’s (Camassia howellii)**

**ECOREGION**: Klamath Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE)**: SOC/C/G2  
**RANGE**: Josephine County, with one occurrence just over the county border in Jackson County  
**DESCRIPTION**: Perennial, erect herb, 1 to 2 feet tall. Flowers deep blue violet, with six petal-like segments, ½ to a little over ¾ inches long, which twist or bend together after flowering and then fall off. Flowers are many and densely clustered toward the top. Flower stem single, without leaves except for a few modified leaf-like structures above the middle. Leaves arise from the base, linear. Fruit round, smooth, shiny green, 3/8 inches or less in diameter, two to three per chamber.  
**LOOKALIKES**: Small camas (Camassia quamash) flowers look slightly irregular (the lower petal segment droops slightly, making it appear longer), floral segments not twisted or bent together after flowering, and have four to six fruits per chamber. Howell’s camas looks most like large camas (Camassia leichtlinii) although usually much smaller in height (12 to 24 inches) versus large camas’ 16 to 32 inches. Its floral segments are twisted or bent together, but longer in length, 1 to 1-1/2 inches, and fruits are oval-shaped, dull green. Howell’s camas flowers one to two weeks later than large camas.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR**: Plant with deep blue flowers arranged in spike.  
**HABITAT**: Open areas of seasonally wet, shallow, rocky soil near edges of Douglas-fir or oak woodlands.  
**ELEVATION**: Mainly 1,200 to 3,200 feet. Low of 800 to a high of 4,400 feet.  
**BEST SURVEY TIME**: While in flower, May and June.
Checker-mallow, Nelson’s (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*)

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range and Willamette Valley  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** T/T/G2 (ODFW Strategy Species)  
**RANGE:** Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill counties  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect, tall herb, 16 to 40 inches tall. Flowers rose-colored, five petals 3/16 to 5/8 inch long, many clustered at the end of a tall spike. The calyx (green structure at the base of the flower petals that encloses the floral bud) is purple-tinged, nearly smooth sometimes with stellate hairs (star-like, with radiating branches). Stems several in number, short straight hairs at base (may be absent). Leaves at base, roundish with lobed margins. Leaves on stem with deeply divided segments.  
**LOOKALIKES:** Dwarf sidalcea (*Sidalcea virginata*) has larger flowers (petals 1 to 1-3/16 inches long) and stellate or forked hairs at the base of the stem. Meadow sidalcea (*S. campestris*) has white to pale pink flowers (petals about 1 inch long).  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Showy, rose-colored flowers on elongated spike.  
**HABITAT:** Grassy areas from valley bottomlands to mid-elevation, open meadows within Douglas-fir, and hemlock-type forested communities.  
**ELEVATION:** 145 to 480 feet (Willamette Valley), 1,600 to 1,960 feet (Coast Range).  
**BEST SURVEY TIME:** When in flower, May to July.

Fawn lily, Coast Range (*Erythronium elegans*)

**ECOREGION:** Coast Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** SOC/T/G2 (ODFW Strategy Species)  
**RANGE:** Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook and Yamhill counties  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, slender erect herb, about 6 to 12 inches tall. Flowers pinkish-white, nodding, one to two (sometimes four) in number, petals reflexed (bent backward) in bright sunshine to only spreading in shadier lighting. Petals with narrow bright-yellow stripe around base, often reddish on the back of the petal. Leaves of flowering plants two in number, lying prone on the ground, 3 to 5 inches (sometimes 6 inches) long, ¼ to 2 inches (sometimes 3) inches wide, usually uniformly deep green or mottled with a few pale lines.  
**LOOKALIKES:** White avalanche lily (*Erythronium montanum*) is very similar but is found in the Cascade Mountains. Giant white fawn lily (*E. oregonum*) has white-cream colored flowers and pronounced brown spots on the leaves and is normally found at lower elevations. Mahogany fawn lily (*E. revolutum*) also has brown leaf spotting and is usually at low elevations and has deep pink-colored flowers. Yellow avalanche lily (*E. grandiflorum*) can grow with Coast Range fawn lily but has blue-green leaves.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Plant with white flowers, uniform green leaves at high elevations in the Coast Range.  
**HABITAT:** Meadows, rocky cliffs, brushlands and open coniferous forests.  
**ELEVATION:** 2,700 to 3,400 feet. **BEST SURVEY TIME:** While in flower, May to June.  
**NOTES:** Plants within individual populations can vary in flower color and leaf-mottling characteristics.
**ECOREGIONS:** Klamath Mountains and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** E/E/G1 (ODFW Strategy Species)  
**RANGE:** Jackson and Josephine counties  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect herb, 20 to 38 inches tall. Flowers mostly purple red with some light yellow mottling, one to five in number, nodding, 1-3/8 to 2 inches long. Individual flower petals spreading at the tip but not generally curled backward. Stem single, green to purple, red below ground. Leaves whorled (attached from the same site on the stem), three to five per whorl, linear to lance-like, 2-3/4 to 6 inches long. Fruit capsule, broadly winged, 3/4 to 1 inch long, 1 to 1-3/8 inches wide.  
**LOOKALIKES:** Scarlet fritillaria (*Fritillaria recurva*) flowers are scarlet red with yellow spots, smaller in length, 1 to 1-3/8 inches, have deeply recurved petal tips (bent backward) and leaves usually in whorls of two. Checker lily (*F. affinis*) has brown-purple to yellow-green flowers.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Flower color and shape, and its tall structure.  
**HABITAT:** Openings in oak woodlands, mixed conifer-deciduous or conifer forests.  
**ELEVATION:** 600 to 4,880 feet.  
**BEST SURVEY TIME:** While in flower, April to June.  

**NOTES:** Where found plant numbers are usually low, often less than 10. Recovery plan for this species has been developed (2003).

---

**Grape-fern, pumice (Botrychium pumicola)**

**ECOREGIONS:** East Cascades and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** T/T/G3 (ODFW Strategy Species)  
**RANGE:** Deschutes, Klamath and Lake counties  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect herb, about 3 to 4 inches tall, comprised of two distinct parts, a leafy non-reproductive blade and a spore-bearing segment with small, ball-like spore cases (sporangia). Leafy blade leathery with a whitish-grayish appearance, without a stalk or nearly so, usually one but sometimes two, ¾ to 2 inches long, 3/8 to 1-1/4 inches wide. The blade is deeply divided into threes, the central one being the largest, making the plant appear to have more than one leaf blade. Spore-bearing segment much branched with spore cases, about the size of mustard seeds, arranged on two sides and appearing clustered. The entire segment is the same length or barely topping the leafy blade.  
**LOOKALIKES:** Little grapefern (*Botrychium simplex*) has a blade stalk, usually longer than 3/8 inch, lacks the whitish-gray cast, and the stalk of the spore-bearing segment of a mature plant is longer than the leafy blade.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Small, whitish-gray leafy blade.  
**HABITAT:** Pumice-derived soils in lodgepole pine-bitterbrush communities. Also on open ridgetops in raw pumice.  
**ELEVATION:** 4,200 to 6,300 feet. Open ridgetop habitat, 6,800 to 8,100 feet.  
**BEST SURVEY TIME:** Anytime when stalks are visible, mid-May to mid-October.  
**NOTES:** Can be difficult to spot because its whitish cast can blend in with the pumice substrate.
Iris, Gorman’s (*Iris tenax var. gormanii*)

ECOREGION: Willamette Valley  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE): None/None/G1  
RANGE: Washington County  
DESCRIPTION: Perennial, erect herb, from 6 to 24 inches tall. Flowers showy, butter yellow to cream or pale yellow, often fading in color as it ages, one to two flowers. Leaves basal, linear, grass-like, longer than the stems and the floral unit, often lax.  
LOOKALIKES: Oregon or toughleaf iris (*Iris tenax var. tenax*) typically has purple flowers, but pale individuals can be found.  
WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Showy, butter-yellow to pale-yellow iris. Flower buds will also be yellow.  
HABITAT: Along edges and openings in conifer forests.  
ELEVATION: Known populations between 400 to 700 feet. Could possibly occur at higher elevations.  
BEST SURVEY TIME: While in bud or flower, late May to June.  
NOTES: Most iris population in Oregon bloom early and have pale-colored flowers. The Gorman's iris blooms late and has yellow flowers.

Larkspur, white rock (*Delphinium leucophaeum*)

ECOREGION: Willamette Valley  
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE): SOC/E/G2 (ODFW Strategy Species)  
RANGE: Clackamas, Marion, Multnomah, Washington and Yamhill counties  
DESCRIPTION: Perennial, slender erect herb, 8 to 24 inches (sometimes up to 40 inches) tall. Flowers mainly white to cream with a blue upper petal, many flowers per plant. Prominent spur extending from the upper back. Lower petals hairy throughout. Stems single, usually with fine, crisp hairs. Leaves numerous, distributed evenly on the stem. Lower leaves, palm-shaped (from a central point), with deeply divided, linear segments. Fruit segments spreading at maturity, 5/16 to ½ inch long.  
LOOKALIKES: Peacock larkspur (*Delphinium pavonaceum*), another rare species, is found mainly in grasslands of the central and southern Willamette Valley. Peacock larkspur has hairs on the lower petals limited to the base, and flowers arranged wider at the base, forming more of a pyramid shape. White rock larkspur flowers are arranged narrowly closer to the stem.  
WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Showy, white flower, which can be hidden among grasses and shrubs.  
HABITAT: Openings in or edges of oak woodlands; also on cliffs and rocky areas.  
ELEVATION: 100 to 1,100 feet. BEST SURVEY TIME: May to June.
Lomatium, Agate Desert (*Lomatium cookii*)

- **ECOREGION:** Klamath Mountains
- **STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** E/E/G1 (ODFW Strategy Species)
- **RANGE:** Jackson and Josephine counties.
- **DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, slender erect, non-hairy herb, about 6 to 20 inches tall. Flowers pale yellow, clustered in two to five groupings, on stems extending above the leaves. Leaves arising from the base, 5 to 16 inches long, highly dissected with linear segments, green in color. Fruits oblong, 3/8 to ½ inch long, flattened with corky wings, which are almost as wide as the body.
- **LOOKALIKE:** Bigseed biscuitroot (*L. macrocarpum*) has sparse to dense hairs and grayish-bluish leaves that encircle the base. Common lomatium (*L. utriculatum*) has bright yellow flowers and a distinct stem with leaves and flowers branching from it. The bracts (small leaf-like structures just below the flowering heads) of common lomatium are roundish with one ragged side. The Agate Desert lomatium has narrow bracts. Barestem biscuitroot (*L. nudicaule*) and nineleaf biscuitroot (*L. internatum*) leaves are not dissected.
- **WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Plants with pale yellow flowers.
- **HABITAT:** Wet meadows at edges of dry serpentine pine forest in Josephine County, and margins and bottoms of vernal ponds in Jackson County.
- **ELEVATION:** 1,200 to 1,400 feet in Jackson County and 1,300 to 1,600 feet in Josephine County.
- **BEST SURVEY TIME:** When in flower, March to May, occasionally June. Can be difficult to spot even while in bloom.
- **NOTES:** This species is one of the first *Lomatiums* to flower in the season.

Lupine, Kincaid’s (*Lupinus sulphureus ssp. kincaidii*)

- **ECOREGIONS:** Willamette Valley and Klamath Mountains
- **STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** T/T/G2 (ODFW Strategy Species)
- **RANGE:** Benton, Douglas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Washington and Yamhill counties
- **DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect herb, 12 to 40 inches tall. Flowers mainly purple or blue, often yellowish-cream on some parts, arranged on a spike, 4 to 7 inches long, extending above the leaves. The upper petal (banner) ruffled. Stems one or more not branched. Leaves palmate (radiating from the same point), seven to 12 leaflets, with upper surface smooth, long hairs on the underside. Stalks of the basal leaves three to five times longer than the blade, and much longer than those of upper leaves. Basal leaves present at flowering. Fruit pods, about 1 inch long.
- **LOOKALIKES:** Longspur lupine (*L. arbustus (=L. laxiflorus*)) has a bump (spur) at the upper part of the outer base of the flower (best seen when viewing the flower from the side).
- **WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Blue, pea-flowered plant with palmate-shaped leaves.
- **HABITAT:** Open grassy prairies and meadow edges, often near oak. May also be found in disturbed areas such as roadsides and recently burned areas. In Douglas and Benton counties, this lupine also grows in Douglas-fir and madrone woodlands.
- **ELEVATION:** 200 to 2,750 feet.
- **BEST SURVEY TIME:** When in flower, May and June.
- **NOTES:** Primary larval host for the rare Fender’s blue butterfly (see page 86).
Mariposa-lily, Cox’s (*Calochortus coxii*)

**ECOREGION:** Klamath Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** SOC/E/G1 (ODFW Strategy Species)  
**RANGE:** Douglas County  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect herb, 6 to 9 inches tall. Flowers deeply cup-shaped, white to cream color, typically with a tinge of pink at the inner base, one to four per plant, 1-½ to 3 inches in diameter. Band of white hairs immediately above the pink tinge, followed by another band of pink with yellow hairs that grade to white at the petals’ edges. Leaf dark green and smooth on one side, fine hairs in a row on the other, about 1 foot long and ¼ inch wide, arising from the base. Fruit capsule, hanging, 1 to 2 inches long.  
**LOOKALIKES:** In southwestern Oregon, only this species and Howell’s mariposa lily (*C. howellii*) and Umpqua mariposa lily (*C. umpquaensis*) have leaves that are hairy on one side and smooth on the other. All are rare and restricted to serpentine soils. Howell’s mariposa lily is only known from Josephine County. The flowers of Umpqua mariposa lily are not as deeply cupped or densely hairy and lack the yellow hairs.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Plant with showy, densely hairy, whitish-colored flower that looks yellow due to the dense yellow hairs.  
**HABITAT:** Restricted to serpentine soils, grasslands, openings in and edges of mixed woodlands, often comprised of Jeffrey pine, Douglas-fir, incense cedar or madrone.  
**ELEVATION:** 1,000 to 2,100 feet. **BEST SURVEY TIME:** When in flower, June to July.  
**NOTES:** The leaf hairs are on the adaxial surface (upper, or the side closest to the main axis of the plant), but in the wild the leaf twists so that the upper surface becomes the lower surface. Same for Umpqua mariposa-lily (*Calochortus umpquaensis*).  

Mariposa-lily, Greene’s (*Calochortus greenei*)

**ECOREGION:** Klamath Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** SOC/C/G3  
**RANGE:** Jackson County and nearby areas in East Cascades of Klamath County  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect herb, about 5 to 13 inches tall. Flowers bell-shaped, held erect, one to five in number, lavender with yellow at base, hairy inside, petals about 1-¼ - 1-½ inches long. Band of purple, chevron-shaped on outer, lower part of petals. Stem generally branched, stoutish, 4 to 12 inches long. Leaves on stem, one to two in number, small. Solitary leaf arising from the base, about 8 inches long, ½ inch wide. Fruit erect, winged, ¾ to 1 inch long.  
**LOOKALIKES:** Other mariposa lily species (*Calochortus spp.*). Another rare mariposa lily, Siskiyou mariposa lily (*C. persistens*) is shorter (about 4 inches tall) with a single stem and nodding fruit. Longbeard mariposa lily (*C. longebarbatus*) has bulblets at the base of the stem and a purple crescent-chevron seen inside the flower near the base. Naked mariposa lily (*C. nudus*) does not have a purple band and is found in moist to wet grassy areas.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Showy, lavender colored flower with yellow base and purple chevron.  
**HABITAT:** Openings in and edges of oak woodlands.  
**ELEVATION:** 3,200 to 5,200 feet. **BEST SURVEY TIME:** When in flower, June to July.
Mariposa lily, Siskiyou (*Calochortus persistens*)

**ECOREGION:** Klamath Mountains  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** C/None/G2  
**RANGE:** Jackson County  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect herb, about 4 inches tall. Flowers bell-shaped, held erect, two in number, pink to purple, three petals, 1-3/8 to 1-5/8 inches long. Yellow fringe of hair on lower third of petals. Hairs also on petal margins. Stem single, not branched, 2 to 3 inches long. Leaf single from base, not quite 8 inches long. Fruit nodding, about 3/8 inch, winged.  
**LOOKALIKES:** Other mariposa-lily species (*Calochortus spp.*) may appear similar but differ in hairiness (some are hairy throughout the petals, some hairless), petal color (yellow instead of pinkish-purple), or coloration within the floral bell (purple appearance instead of yellow).  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Showy, pinkish-purple bell-shaped flower with yellow at base, small stature, and one long base leaf (longer than the flowering stem).  
**HABITAT:** Open areas near mixed conifer-deciduous forests.  
**ELEVATION:** 5,600 feet.  
**BEST SURVEY TIME:** While in flower, June to July.  
**NOTES:** In Oregon, known only from one location.

Mariposa-lily, Umpqua (*Calochortus umpquaensis*)

**ECOREGION:** Klamath Mountains and West Cascades  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** SOC/E/G3 (ODFW Strategy Species)  
**RANGE:** Douglas, northern Josephine and Jackson counties  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect herb, 8 to 12 inches tall. Flowers shallow cup-shaped, white to cream color with a noticeable dark purple-black spot at the inner bases of the petals, one to several per plant, about 1-½ inches long. Inner petal surface hairy, dense and purple-colored near base, sparser and white on upper portion. Leaf solitary, thin, smooth on one side, fine hairs in a row on the other, arising from the base. Fruit capsule, hanging, about 1 to 2 inches long.  
**LOOKALIKES:** Cox’s mariposa-lily (*C. coxii*), other mariposa-lily species (*Calochortus spp.*). In southwestern Oregon, only this species, Howell’s mariposa-lily (*C. howellii*) and Cox’s mariposa-lily have leaves that are hairy on one side and smooth on the other. All are rare and restricted to serpentine soils. Howell’s mariposa-lily is only known from southern Josephine County. Cox’s mariposa-lily flowers are deeply cupped with a band of yellow hairs and no dark spot at the base.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Showy, whitish-colored flower with dark spot and purple and white hairs on the inner surface and stripes of hairs along the back of the single leaf.  
**HABITAT:** Restricted to serpentine soils, in grasslands, under open canopy and edges of mixed woodlands, often comprised of Jeffrey pine, Douglas-fir, incense cedar or madrone.  
**ELEVATION:** 1,000 to 2,700 feet. **BEST SURVEY TIME:** When in flower, June to July.  
**NOTES:** The leaf hairs are on the adaxial surface (upper or the side closest to the main axis of the plant), but in the wild the leaf twists so that the upper surface becomes the lower surface of the leaf. Same for Cox’s mariposa-lily (*Calochortus coxii*).
Paintbrush, Chambers’ (*Castilleja chambersii*)

**ECOREGION:** Coast Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** SOC/None/G1  
**RANGE:** Clatsop County  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect herb from a woody base, 6 to 14 inches tall. Flowers (includes colored segments) bright scarlet red to pale reddish orange, often fading to pale yellowish-orange with age, in dense spike. Part of flower (beak) extending well beyond other floral segments. Stems few to many, erect but sometimes horizontal before ascending, usually branched from near the base. Sparse silky hairs among the flowers, none below the flower spike. Leaves deeply lobed and mostly smooth, without hairs.  

**LOOKALIKES:** Other paintbrush species (*Castilleja* spp.). Giant red Indian paintbrush (*C. miniata*) leaves are not lobed. Mountain Indian paintbrush (*C. parviflora*) flower colors are whitish to salmon-colored. Harsh Indian paintbrush (*C. hispida*) lobes on the colored floral segments are rounded and the floral beak does not extend above the rest. Cliff Indian paintbrush (*C. rupicola*) has short fine hairs on stems and leaves.  

**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Showy, red paintbrush-like flower.  

**HABITAT:** Grassy areas in open rock outcrops in conifer forests.  
**ELEVATION:** 2,200 to 3,200 feet.  
**BEST SURVEY TIME:** While in flower, mid-June to early August.  
**NOTES:** Newly described species only known from isolated peaks of the Coast Range.

Queen-of-the-forest (*Filipendula occidentalis*)

**ECOREGION:** Coast Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** SOC/C/G2G3  
**RANGE:** Northwestern Oregon, Clatsop, Lincoln, Polk and Tillamook counties  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect herb, up to 6 feet tall. Flowers white with five petals, numerous, grouped in such a manner to form a flat-topped shape. Stems one or more, not usually branched. Terminal leaflet most apparent, 3 to 8 inches wide and nearly as long, palmate shaped (segments arising from the same point), with five to seven (sometimes three) lobes. One to four paired small leaflets below the terminal leaflet. Fruit strongly hairy with a slender tip, flattened, a little over 1/8 inch long.  

**LOOKALIKES:** Some currants (*Ribes* sp.) and blackberries (*Rubus* sp.) have similar size and leaf shape, but do not have the paired, small leaflets or the flat-top floral arrangement.  

**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** White flowers in a flat-top arrangement and palmate leaves.  
**HABITAT:** Riparian zones, shady areas above high-water level; seepy areas; steep ravines.  
**ELEVATION:** 100 to 3,800 feet.  
**BEST SURVEY TIME:** When in flower, June to August.
**Saxifrage, Saddle Mountain (Saxifraga hitchcockiana)**

**ECOREGION:** Coast Range  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** SOC/C/G1  
**RANGE:** Clatsop and Tillamook counties  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial herb, erect, 4 to 8-1/2 inches tall. Flowers white and tiny, 75 to 100 or even 200 clustered on flower stems, flowers face up. Flower stems covered with whitish, sticky hairs, 4 to 6 inches long, branched and without large stem leaves. Leaves 2 inches long, fleshy, with pronounced tooth-like outer margins, wider at the top than at the bottom, arranged in a basal rosette, and covered on both surfaces with dense white hairs. Leaf stalks are short and thick.  
**LOOKALIKES:** Oregon saxifrage (Saxifraga oregana) grows in a different habitat, in deeper soils along streams, bogs or wet meadows. Its leaf edges are generally not so prominently toothed, and leaves are sometimes not so hairy. Rustyhair saxifrage (S. rufidula) has leaves that contract abruptly to a narrow leaf stalk, giving the whole leaf the shape of a shovel.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Many white flowers clustered on a long flower stalk, very hairy leaves with sharply toothed margins arranged in a basal rosette.  
**HABITAT:** Grassy balds, thin rocky soils, rock crevices and ledges on mountain tops and ridges.  
**ELEVATION:** 2,800 to 3,500 feet. **BEST SURVEY TIME:** While in flower, May to July.  
**NOTES:** The old name for the species is Saxifraga occidentalis var. latipetiolata, under which it is found in some floras.

**Sidalcea, bristly-stemmed (Sidalcea hirtipes)**

**ECOREGIONS:** Coast Range and Willamette Valley  
**STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE):** SOC/C/G2  
**RANGE:** Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln and Tillamook counties  
**DESCRIPTION:** Perennial, erect, tall herb, 2 to 4 feet tall. Flowers pink to purple-lavender, petals large (>5/18 inch), densely clustered at the end of a tall spike. Stems several from an underground, creeping stem (rhizome), with long stiff hairs. Leaves palmate (segments arising from the same point), five to seven deeply divided segments that are again further divided into shorter lobes, with long stiff hairs. Basal leaves more shallowly lobed than those leaves further up the stem.  
**LOOKALIKES:** In the Coast Range ecoregion, the only sidalcea that grows in the same range is Henderson's checker-mallow (Sidalcea hendersonii), although it grows in a different habitat, the upper ends of saltmarsh flats. In the Willamette Valley ecoregion, Nelson's checker-mallow (S. nelsoniana) is less hairy and has smaller petals (<5/18 inch). The stems hairs near the base on dwarf sidalcea (S. virgate) are stellate or forked.  
**WHAT TO LOOK FOR:** Showy, pink-flowered, hairy, palmate-leaved plant.  
**HABITAT:** In the Coast Range, in open meadows, on coastal bluffs, within conifer forests; areas receiving marine influence. In the interior Willamette Valley, found in open areas such as remnant prairie habitat, often along fencerows, streams and creeks.  
**ELEVATION:** 10 to 3,200 feet. **BEST SURVEY TIME:** When in flower, late April to early August.
ECOREGION: Coast Range

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/ORBIC-NATURESERVE): SOC/None/G2

RANGE: Clatsop and Tillamook counties

DESCRIPTION: Perennial, slender erect herb, about 6 to 10 inches tall. Flowers magenta, tubular, with petals so swept back that flowers appear inverted, yellow at the base. Stamens (pollen producers) opposite side of the petals and forming a short beak. Flowering stems without leaves. Leaves all arising from the base, often with toothed margins, not hairy, leaf stalks narrow to abruptly broadening and forming blade, stalk length almost as long as the blade.

LOOKALIKES: The mosquito bills (D. hendersonii) has round leaves, with smooth, untoothed margins and is generally found in the Willamette Valley and the Cascades ecoregions. Darkthroat shootingstar (D. pulchellum ssp. pulchellum) has yellow at the base of the stamens.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR: Very pretty, showy plant with magenta flowers.

HABITAT: Wet seepy areas, open or shaded, from high rocky peaks to edges of river banks.

ELEVATION: 350 to 3,100 feet.

BEST SURVEY TIME: May to June.

NOTES: Shooting stars are easy to spot, but identifying to species can be difficult.
The following pages provide information on how to identify some of the common trees, shrubs and plants found in many Oregon forests.
Identifying Oregon’s Common Trees

The two main types of trees in Oregon forests are conifers and hardwoods. Although there are actually more hardwood species (35) than conifer (30), conifers dominate Oregon forests. Conifers have needle- or scale-like leaves and bear seeds inside woody cones. Hardwoods are mostly broad-leaf, and their seeds come from their flowers. This chart helps identify common conifers.

- **Clustered needles**
  - Clusters of 2-5 needles
  - Clusters greater than 10 needles

- **Non-clustered needles**
  - Tiny pegs on twigs
  - Square pegs, sharp needles
  - Rounded pegs, blunt needles

### Ponderosa Pine
*Pinus ponderosa*
A very important eastern and southwestern Oregon conifer 125 to 180 feet tall. Common uses: molding, windows, doors and other millwork, furniture, piling and general construction lumber. Or, less commonly, lodgepole pine, western white pine, sugar pine.

### Western Larch
*Larix occidentalis*
A large conifer 100 to 180 feet tall found in the Blue Mountains and the eastern slopes of the Cascades. Common uses: lumber, posts, poles and mine timbers.

### Sitka Spruce
*Picea sitchensis*
Large spruce, a conifer measuring 125 to 180 feet tall and found in the “fog zone” generally very close to the ocean. Common uses: lumber, aircraft, boats, piano soundboards and paper. Or, less commonly, Englemann spruce, Brewer spruce.

### Western Hemlock
*Tsuga heterophylla*
Large conifer 125 to 200 feet tall, quite common in western Oregon forests. Common uses: pulp, general construction lumber, molding, veneer and plywood. Or, less commonly, mountain hemlock.
Identifying Conifers of Oregon

**Douglas-Fir**

_Pseudotsuga menziesii_

A large conifer 100 to 250 feet tall predominant in western Oregon and common east of the Cascades, especially at mid-to-high elevations. Common uses: structural products such as lumber, beams, trusses and flooring plus veneer, plywood, paper pulp and some chemicals.

**Noble Fir**

_Abies procera_

A large conifer 150 to 250 feet tall common at middle to high elevations in the Cascade and Siskiyou mountains. Common uses: lumber, plywood, pulp for paper products and Christmas trees. Or, less commonly, white fir, grand fir, subalpine fir, Pacific silver fir, others.

**Western Redcedar**

_Thuja plicata_

Large conifer 150 to 200 feet tall found in western Oregon along river bottoms, flats and mountain slopes. Common uses: lumber for siding, interior finish, boat building, fences, poles, posts, shakes and shingles. Or, less commonly, incense cedar, white cedar, Port Orford cedar, Alaska cedar, western juniper.

**No pegs on twigs**

**Leaves flattened and scale-like**

**Red Alder**

_Alnus rubra_

A hardwood 30 to 120 feet tall, the most common broad leaf tree in western Oregon. Common uses: furniture, pallets, wooden ware, plugs for paper rolls and toys.

**Bigleaf Maple**

_Acer macrophyllum_

A hardwood 40 to 100 feet tall found commonly in western Oregon forests. Common uses: furniture, flooring, paneling and paint brush handles.

**Black Cottonwood**

_Populus trichocarpa_

A large hardwood 100 to 200 feet tall found on moist sites along streams. Common uses: paper pulp, plywood cores, crates and toys.

**Oregon White Oak**

_Quercus garryana_

A hardwood 60 to 80 feet tall most commonly found in the interior valleys between the Cascades and the Coast Range. Common uses: furniture, flooring and millwork.

**Common Oregon Hardwood Trees**

**Leaves flattened and scale-like**

**Oregon White Oak**

_Quercus garryana_

A hardwood 60 to 80 feet tall most commonly found in the interior valleys between the Cascades and the Coast Range. Common uses: furniture, flooring and millwork.
Other Common Plants in Oregon’s Forests

**Sword fern**  
*Polystichum munitum*

Sword fern abounds in westside forests. Its fronds grow from a central point and can be up to 5 feet long. Separate a frond’s leaflets and, toward the stem, you’ll find a little “thumb” on each one. In the Mesozoic era these ferns grew as trees and covered much of the earth.

**Lupine**  
*Lupinus spp.*

Lupins grow in clumps and stand from 1 to 3 feet tall. Their many small flowers range from blue and purple to white with pink, and – on the eastside – bright yellow. Lupins are related to peas, and their flowers are similar to pea flowers.

**Old man’s beard**  
*Usnea spp.*

This gray-green lichen, commonly found growing on tree bark or hanging from branches, resembles a scraggly beard. When pulled gently, each strand reveals an elastic, white core. Lichen does not harm trees, and is eaten by deer and elk in the winter, which helps them absorb nutrients from other foods.

**Pearly everlasting**  
*Anaphalis margaritacea*

Several little white “pearls” cluster on each stem of this plant, and they eventually open to show yellow centers. Pearly everlasting does indeed last a long time, and it is common on roadsides, burns, clearcuts and other open areas.
Other Common Plants in Oregon’s Forests

Kinnickinnick
*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*

Kinnickinnick was a trading word used by eastern tribes and was applied to this plant by traders who came west. Its scientific name means “grape of bears,” and bears do enjoy the bright red berries. Kinnickinnick has become popular ground cover in Oregon cities and suburbs.

Poison oak
*Rhus diversiloba*

In Oregon, you are likely to find poison oak only at low elevations on the west side of the Cascades, especially in the Columbia Gorge. Poison oak can grow shrubby or vine-like. Watch out for three leaflets with wavy edges. The center leaflet is symmetrically lobed but the other two leaflets are often more lobed, on their outer edge than on their inner edge (the edge toward the center leaflet). The “oak” in this plant’s name comes from its resemblance to oak leaves; the “poison” comes from the allergic reaction most people develop by coming in contact with it. Stay away!

Cascade Oregon Grape
*Berberis nervosa*

Especially common west of the Cascades, Oregon grape is an evergreen with leaves that resemble holly. The nervosa of its scientific name refers to the veins in its leaves. Its “grapes” are really sour berries, which were used by early settlers to make jelly and wine.

Huckleberry
*Vaccinium spp.*

More than a dozen species of huckleberry can be found in Oregon, their berries ranging in color from blue-black through blue to red. Huckleberries were extremely important to certain tribes, who used fire to maintain acres of the plants. The tasty berries are still gathered by tribes and newer Oregonians.

Bitterbrush
*Purshia tridentata*

Also called greasewood, bitterbrush is found in open forests east of the Cascades and can be confused with sagebrush (but the edges of sagebrush leaves do not roll under). Its leaves are favored by elk and deer.
Glossary:

**Priority Species**: For the purpose of this guidebook, priority species are those for which care needs to be taken to ensure their viability.

**Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973**: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries share responsibility for protecting and recovering species of plants and animals native to the United States listed as “threatened” or “endangered” under the Federal Endangered Species Act. This guidebook includes federally threatened and endangered species found in Oregon forests.

**Integrated Habitat and Biodiversity Information System (IBIS)**: The Northwest Habitat Institute houses and maintains this regional data system. This data system has been used in all sub-basin plans throughout the Northwest and also houses information about Canada’s natural resources.

**Oregon Endangered Species Act of 1987**: The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is responsible for fish and wildlife that are protected under the state Endangered Species Act. The Oregon Department of Agriculture is responsible for protecting threatened and endangered plants listed by the state.

**Oregon Biodiversity Information Center**: ORBIC (formerly ORNHIC, Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center) is located at Portland State University and is a program of the Institute for Natural Resources. One of the primary tasks of ORBIC is to list and rank rare, threatened and endangered species in Oregon. [http://orbic.pdx.edu](http://orbic.pdx.edu).

**NatureServe (see also Oregon Biodiversity Information Center)**: NatureServe is an international consortium of the Natural Heritage Network programs and the Conservation Data Center that works with The Nature Conservancy to gather information on the conservation status of plants and animals around the world. NatureServe maps the population occurrences of those species at greatest risk of extinction. These “at risk” species, identified as G1 and G2 species, are addressed by the Sustainable Forestry Initiative and other forest management certification systems.

**Oregon Conservation Strategy**: In 2006, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife crafted a statewide strategy emphasizing voluntary, proactive conservation of declining species and habitats on all lands in Oregon. Successful implementation of the strategy should reduce the need for additional state and federal species listings. Many of these “strategy species” are found in Oregon’s privately owned forests.

**Forest Stands of All Ages**: Some animals are found in all age stands, moving from one type to another depending on their needs for foraging, breeding, giving birth, raising their young, sleeping or escaping predators.

**Young Open Forest Stands**: This condition occurs following a disturbance such as wind, fire or timber harvest that has removed most of the larger trees, and lasts up to 15 years. This early stage of the regenerative process is characterized by tree seedlings or saplings, along with a variety of herbs and...
shrubs. This age forest attracts wildlife species that prefer the openness and associated vegetation.

**Middle-aged Forest Stands (15 to 70 years):** Middle-aged forest stands occur after young stands have grown to a point where natural crowding or thinning results in the elimination of smaller and weaker trees and the forest canopy has opened up enough to allow the re-establishment of ground vegetation and the beginning of an understory.

**Older Forest Stands (70+ years):** Larger trees, a more varied and complex canopy, and a more highly developed understory distinguish older forest stands. Larger amounts of down wood and snags found in older forests also attract certain species of wildlife.

**Priority Species Terminology:**

Priority species in this guidebook may be classified at the federal level as Threatened (T), Endangered (E), Candidate (C) or Species of Concern (SOC). They also may be listed at the state level as Threatened (T), Endangered (E), Candidate (SC) or Vulnerable (SV). The NatureServe or ORBIC status is also given (G1, G2, G3, etc.). Finally, species may also be listed as “strategy species” by the Oregon Conservation Strategy. Species with no designated status are shown as N/A.

- **Endangered species** are those that are listed as in danger of becoming extinct within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

- **Threatened species** are those listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future unless conservation measures are enacted.

- **Candidate species** are those on which there is sufficient information to support a “threatened” or “endangered” listing proposal under state or federal law.

- **Species of Concern** are those being reviewed for consideration as “Candidate Species.”

- **G1 species** are those identified by NatureServe as being “Critically Imperiled” because they are extremely rare or because they are highly vulnerable to extinction.

- **G2 species** are those identified by NatureServe as “Imperiled” because of rarity or because of factors making them vulnerable to extinction.

- **G3 species** are those identified by NatureServe as “Rare, uncommon or threatened” but not immediately imperiled.

- **G4 species** are those identified by NatureServe as “Not rare” and apparently secure, but with cause for long-term concern.

- **G5 species** are those identified by NatureServe as “Demonstrably widespread,” abundant and secure.

- **Strategy species** are those identified in the Oregon Conservation Strategy as having small or declining populations or being otherwise at risk.
Photography Credits:

Animals:

Alan Wilson – spotted towhee.

Ashok Khosla – willow flycatcher.

Background Pictures (www.backgroundpictures.org) – great gray owl.


Bert Gildart – red tree vole.

Bureau of Land Management – yellow-breasted chat.

California State Park – mountain lion and western gray squirrel.

David Nunnallee – Johnson’s hairstreak butterfly.

Defenders of Wildlife – gray wolf.

Gary Nafis – clouded salamander, coastal tailed frog, Columbia spotted frog, Columbia torrent salamander, common king snake, Del Norte salamander, foothill yellow-legged frog, Larch Mountain Salamander, northern leopard frog, Pacific tree frog, northern alligator lizard, Rocky Mountain tailed frog, Siskiyou Mountain salamander, southern torrent salamander and western toad.

Glen Jones – bald eagle.


Jacob Spendelow – chestnut-backed chickadee, white-headed woodpecker and yellow-billed cuckoo.

Josh Johnson – Oregon slender salamander.

Laura Todd – Oregon spotted frog.

Northwest Habitat Institute – Vaux’s swift, northern pocket gopher.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife – western pond turtle.

Pbonenfant – American three-toed woodpecker.

Peter Knapp – mountain quail.

Rich and Buskirk – Oregon silverspot butterfly.

Richard Forbes – black-tailed deer, black-tailed jackrabbit, cougar, coyote, deer mouse, Douglas’ squirrel, fisher, northern flying squirrel, mountain beaver, shrew, white-tailed deer, white-tailed jackrabbit and wolverine.

Roy Lowe – American peregrine falcon, band-tailed pigeon, harlequin duck and marbled murrelet.

Scott Attenbach – Fringed myotis and long-legged myotis.

Smithsonian Institute – Camas pocket gopher.
United States Army Corps of Engineers – Fender’s blue butterfly.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service – acorn woodpecker, American marten, black bear, bobcat, common nighthawk, flammulated owl, greater sandhill crane, streaked horned lark, Lewis’ woodpecker, northern red-legged frog, northern spotted owl, Oregon silverspot butterfly, purple martin, spruce grouse, western rattlesnake and western painted turtle.

Wikimedia – common garter snake (Mark Wilson), fox sparrow, pileated woodpecker (D. Gordon and E. Robertson), sharp-shinned hawk (Magnus Manske), Steller’s jay, western bluebird (Kevin Cole), white-footed vole (Evan James).

Wikipedia – black-backed woodpecker (Cephas), northern goshawk (Norbert Kenntner), olive-sided flycatcher (Dominic Sherony), pocket gopher (Leonardo Weiss), ringtail (Robert Body), Roosevelt elk, sagebrush lizard, striped skunk, white-breasted nuthatch and hairy woodpecker (naturepics.com).

Plants:

Belinda Vos – Gentner’s fritillaria
David Wagner – Wayside aster
Don Eastman – Saddle Mountain saxifrage
Ginny Maffitt – Gorman’s iris
Jean Siddall – Bristly-stemmed sidalcea
Jimmy Kagan – Agate Desert lomatium
Mary Douglass Stovall – Umpqua mariposa-lily
Norman Jensen – Siskiyou mariposa-lily
Oregon Biodiversity Information Center – White rock larkspur, Nelson’s sidalcea
Phil Phillips – Greene’s mariposa-lily
Scot Loring – Southern Oregon buttercup, Ashland thistle, Howell’s camas
Stephen Anderson – Coast Range fawn-lily, bog anemone
Sue Vrilakas – Dalles Mountain buttercup, pumice grape-fern
Washington Natural Heritage Program – Queen-of-the-forest
The Oregon Flora Project
Ken Chambers – Saddle Mountain bittercress, frigid shootingstar
Mark Egger – Chambers’ paintbrush
Tom Kaye – Kincaid’s lupine
Mildred Thiele – Cox’s mariposa-lily
Sources:


### Amphibians/Reptiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clouded salamander</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal tailed frog</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia spotted frog</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia torrent salamander</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common garter snake</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common kingsnake</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Norte salamander</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foothill yellow-legged frog</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larch Mountain salamander</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern alligator lizard</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern leopard frog</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern red-legged frog</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon slender salamander</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon spotted frog</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific tree frog</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain tailed frog</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagebrush lizard</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siskiyou Mountain salamander</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern torrent salamander</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western painted turtle</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western pond turtle</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western rattlesnake</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western toad</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California myotis</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringed myotis</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoary bat</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-eared myotis</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-legged myotis</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallid bat</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver-haired bat</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted bat</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townsend’s western big-eared bat</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma myotis</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acorn woodpecker</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American peregrine falcon</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American three-toed woodpecker</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald eagle</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band-tailed pigeon</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-backed woodpecker</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-backed chickadee</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common nighthawk</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammulated owl</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox sparrow</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great gray owl</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater sandhill crane</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy woodpecker</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlequin duck</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis’ woodpecker</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little willow flycatcher</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loggerhead shrike</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marbled murrelet</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain quail</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern goshawk</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern spotted owl</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive-sided flycatcher</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pileated woodpecker</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple martin</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-tailed hawk</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp-shinned hawk</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted towhee</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce grouse</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steller’s jay</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streaked horned lark</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaux’s swift</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western bluebird</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-breasted nuthatch</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-headed woodpecker</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow flycatcher</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed cuckoo</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-breasted chat</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Insects and Earthworms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insect/Earthworm</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fender’s blue butterfly</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson’s hairstreak butterfly</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon giant earthworm</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon silverspot butterfly</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Mammals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mammal</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American black bear</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American marten</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-tailed deer</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-tailed jackrabbit</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camas pocket gopher</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbian white-tailed deer</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer mouse</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas’ squirrel</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Beach western pocket gopher</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray wolf</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain beaver</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain lion</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern flying squirrel</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistol River pocket gopher</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preble’s shrew</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pygmy rabbit</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red tree vole</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringtail</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt elk</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped skunk</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western gray squirrel</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-footed vole</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-tailed jackrabbit</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agate Desert lomatium</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bog anemone</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristly-stemmed sidalcea</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambers’ paintbrush</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Range fawn lily</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox’s mariposa-lily</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalles Mountain buttercup</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frigid shootingstar</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentner’s fritillaria</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorman’s iris</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene’s mariposa-lily</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howell’s camas</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kincaid’s lupine</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson’s checker-mallow</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumice grape-fern</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen-of-the-forest</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddle Mountain bittercress</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddle Mountain saxifrage</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siskiyou mariposa-lily</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Oregon buttercup</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umpqua mariposa-lily</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayside aster</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White rock larkspur</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Scientific Name Species Index

### Amphibians/Reptiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actinemys marmorata</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaxyrus boreas</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aneides ferreus</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascalaphus montanus</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascalaphus trueta</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batrachoseps wrighti</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chryssemys picta</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crotalus oreganus</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgaria coerulea</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lampropeltis getula</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithobates pipiens</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plethodon elongatus</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysemys picta</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascaphus truei</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis californicus</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis evotis</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis thysanodes</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis yumanensis</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis californicus</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis evotis</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis thysanodes</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis yumanensis</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antrozous pallidus</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corynorhinus townsendii</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euderma maculatum</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasionycteris noctivagans</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasiurus cinereus</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batrachoseps wrighti</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis californicus</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis evotis</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis thysanodes</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis yumanensis</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis californicus</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis evotis</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis thysanodes</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myotis yumanensis</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accipiter gentilis</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accipiter striatus</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachyramphus marmoratus</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buteo Jamaicensis</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaetura vauxi</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chordeiles minor</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccyzus americanus</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contopus cooperi</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanocitta stelleri</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryocopus pileatus</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empidonax traillii</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empidonax trailli brevstleri</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eremophila alpestris strigata</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falcipennis canadensis</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco peregrinus anatum</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grus canadensis tabida</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histrionicus histrionicus</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icteria virens</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanius ludovicianus</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanerpes formicivorus</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanerpes lewis</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oreortyx pictus</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otus flammelus</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passerella iliaca</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patagioenas fasciata</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picoides albolarvatus</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picoides arcticus</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picoides dorsalis</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picoides villosus</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipilo maculatus</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poecile rufescens</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progne subis</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sialia mexicana</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitta carolinensis</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strix nebulosa</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strix occidentalis caurina</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Insects and earthworms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Callophrys johnsoni</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driloleirus macelfreshi</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plebejus icarioides fenderi</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speyeria zerene hippocyla</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Mammals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aplodontia rufa</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arborimus albipes</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arborimus longicaudus</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassariscus astutus</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachylagus idahoensis</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canis latrans</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canis lupus</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervus canadensis roosevelti</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucomys sabrinus Roosevelt</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulo gulo</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepus californicus</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepus townsendii</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx rufus</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martes americana</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martes pennanti</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mephitis mephitis</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odocoileus hemionus</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odocoileus virginianus leucurus</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peromyscus maniculatus</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puma concolor</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sciurus griseus</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorex preblei</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamiasciurus douglasii</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomomys bottae detumidus</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomomys bulbivorus</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomomys mazama helleri</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursus americanus</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anemone oregana var. felix</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botrychium pumicola</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calochortus coxii</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calochortus greenei</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calochortus persistens</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calochortus umpquaensis</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camassia howellii</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardamine pattersonii</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castilleja chambersii</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium leucophaeum</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecatheon austrofrigidum</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythronium elegans</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eucephalus vialis</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipendula occidentalis</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fritillaria gentneri</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris tenax var. gormanii</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lomatium cookii</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupinus sulphureus ssp. kincaidii</td>
<td>.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus austrooreganus</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus triternatus</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxifraga hitchcockiana</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidalcea hirtipes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidalcea nelsoniana</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>