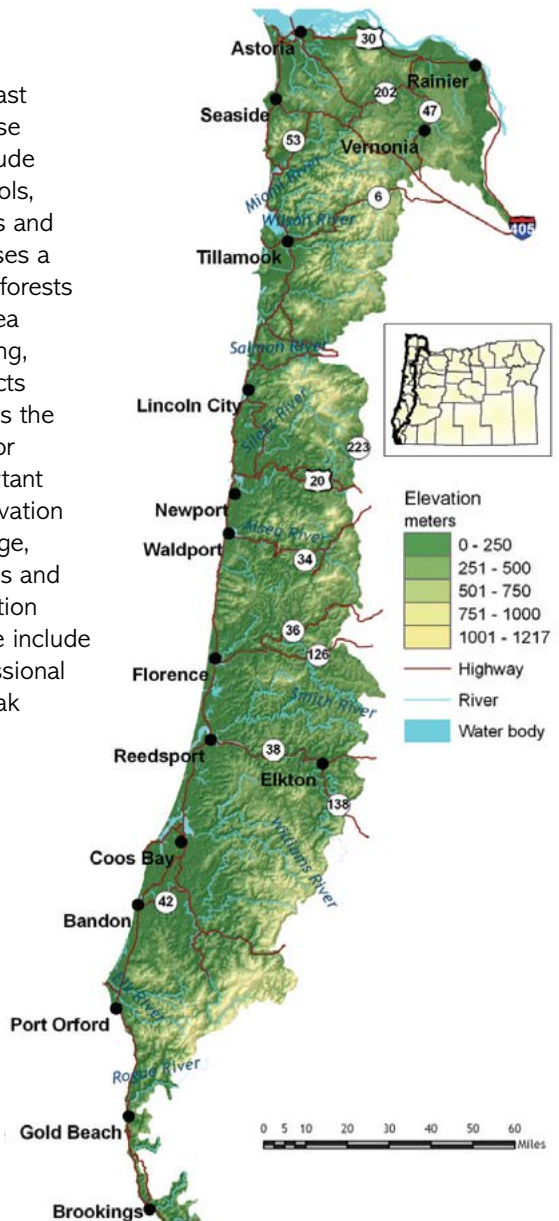


Coast Range Ecoregion

COAST RANGE: Oregon's Coast Range Ecoregion has a diverse range of habitats. These include sandy dunes, forests, tide pools, mountain streams, grasslands and oak woodlands. It encompasses a rich coastline, temperate rainforests and steep mountains. The area is a hub for fishing, shellfishing, fish processing, forest products and transportation. Forestry is the primary industry in the interior portion, and tourism is important to local communities. Conservation issues include land-use change, development, invasive species and water quality. High Conservation Value forest types found here include Riparian Forests, Late Successional Mixed Conifer Forests and Oak Woodlands.



AMERICAN MARTEN



Coast Range Ecoregion

ITEMS CROSSED OUT
NOT IN OUR AREA
TYPICALLY (per range
maps)

Bat, California myotis	72	Jackrabbit, black-tailed	81	
Bat, fringed myotis	72	Lark, streaked horned	48	
Bat, hoary	73	Lizard, northern sagebrush	30	S. COAST
Bat, little brown	73	Marten, American	82	
Bat, long-eared myotis	74	Martin, purple	48	
Bat, long-legged myotis	74	• Murrelet, marbled	49	
Bat, pallid	75	Nighthawk, common	49	
Bat, silver-haired	75	Nuthatch, slender-billed	50	
Bat, Townsend's western big-eared	76	Osprey	50	
Bat, Yuma myotis	77	• Owl, northern spotted	52	
Bee, western bumble	62, 64	Pigeon, band-tailed	52	
Beetle, Roth's blind ground	62, 64	• Quail, mountain	53	
Bluebird, western	42	Ringtail	84	
Butterfly, monarch	62, 65	Salamander, clouded	31	
Butterfly, Oregon silverspot	62, 66	Salamander, Columbia torrent	32	N. COAST
Chat, yellow-breasted	42	Salamander, Cope's giant	32	"
Checkermallow, Nelson's	90, 93	Salamander, Del Norte	33	S. COAST
• Deer, Columbian white-tailed	78	Salamander, southern torrent	35	
Duck, harlequin	43	Shrew, Pacific	84	
• Eagle, bald	44	Snake, western rattlesnake	36	S. COAST
• Falcon, American peregrine	44	Sparrow, chipping	54	
Fawn lily, Coast range	90, 94	Swift, black	54	
Fisher	78	Squirrel, western gray	85	
Flycatcher, little willow	45	Toad, western	37	
Flycatcher, olive-sided	45	Turtle, western painted	37	
Flycatcher, willow	46	Turtle, western pond	38	
Frog, coastal tailed	26	Vole, red tree	86	
Frog, foothill yellow-legged	27	Vole, white-footed	86	
Frog, northern red-legged	28	Wolf, gray	87	
Gopher, Gold Beach western pocket	80	Woodpecker, acorn	55	
Gopher, Pistol River pocket	80	Woodpecker, Lewis'	57	
Goshawk, northern	46	Woodpecker, pileated	57	
Heron, great blue	47			

SG/2/24

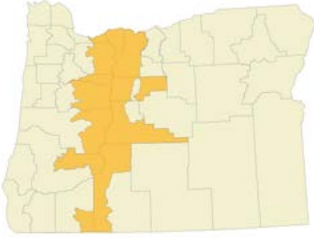
Amphibians/Reptiles

Many species of amphibians and reptiles depend on forested habitats for foraging, over-wintering and dispersal. There are many ways to provide habitat for amphibians and reptiles within working forests. Here are a few suggestions:

- Maintain stream buffers on all sizes of streams, where practicable.
- Retain vegetated buffers at headwaters, seeps and springs.
- Retain large-diameter logs within all forest age classes.
- Control invasive species like the bullfrog.
- Maintain a vegetative buffer around known locations of priority amphibians and reptiles.
- Avoid disturbance to talus slopes.
- Maintain a vegetative buffer around wetlands.
- Create and maintain slash piles to provide moist refugia.

OREGON SLENDER SALAMANDER

Frog, Cascades (*Rana cascadae*)



ECOREGIONS: West Cascades and East Cascades

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S/G3-G4/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Cascades frogs have golden-colored eyes that look to the side. Their backs are spotted with black, and their hind legs are long. The undersides of Cascades frogs are a yellow-tan that is nearly translucent.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds primarily on terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates, but will also prey on larvae of Pacific chorus frogs.

PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Threats to the species include habitat loss and degradation, and climatic events such as late freezes and long, cold winters. Predators include fish, garter snakes, birds, mammals (such as river otters) and other amphibians. Cascades frogs are also susceptible to disease.

REPRODUCTION: Breeding occurs in early spring, shortly after snowmelt, with egg masses deposited from April through July. Egg masses are found in still-water environments and are often laid in communal groups. Tadpoles generally hatch in June and July, and metamorphosis to adult frogs generally occurs in late August and September.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Inhabits aquatic environments such as lakes, wet meadows and streams. Breeding occurs in still-water environments only.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found in the Cascade mountain range, generally at elevations ranging from 2,500 feet to 6,000 feet above sea level, and occasionally down to 1,600 feet elevation.

Frog, coastal tailed (*Ascaphus truei*)



ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, Klamath Mountains, West Cascades and East Cascades

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S/G4/Yes

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 threats to this species.

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: Riparian areas within various forest types.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found in streams from near sea level to higher-mountain elevations.

Frog, northern leopard (*Lithobates pipiens*)



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.

ECOREGIONS: Blue Mountains, Northern Basin and Range, Columbia Plateau, and East Cascades

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/None/G5/No

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.

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



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S/G4/Yes

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 in western Oregon.

Salamander, Cascade torrent (*Rhyacotriton cascadae*)



ECOREGION: West Cascades

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G3/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Brown, tan or olive in color, and often heavily spotted with black marks. They have large, protruding eyes and can measure between 0.5 and 1.75 inches from snout to vent.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on aquatic and semi-aquatic insects, worms and snails.

PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Little is known about the threats to this species, but suspected threats include habitat alterations, especially those that may impact water temperatures and sedimentation.

REPRODUCTION: Courtship occurs from October to July, and the majority of eggs are laid during the spring and early summer months. Eggs are thought to be laid in narrow cracks in rock or under boulders and logs.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Found in or near steep, cold-water sources, including waterfalls, seeps, headwaters and the edges of larger streams. May also be found under leaf litter or small logs away from streams in periods of heavy rain.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found from the western slopes of the Cascades south to the Middle Fork Willamette River.



Salamander, clouded (*Aneides ferreus*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G3/Yes

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.

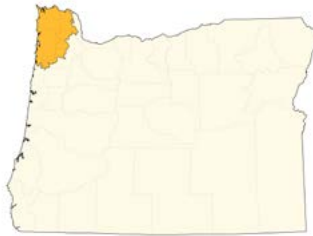
REPRODUCTION: Breeds every other year and lays clutches of about 14 eggs. The eggs hatch after two months of incubation.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Found in moist forested areas.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Occurs throughout the Coast and Cascades mountain ranges.



Salamander, Columbia torrent (*Rhyacotriton kezeri*)



ECOREGION: Coast Range

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G3/Yes

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: Sensitive to dessication due to limited dispersal capabilities. Larvae threatened by stream flow changes.

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.

Salamander, Cope's giant (*Dicamptodon copei*)



ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, West Cascades and East Cascades

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G3-G4/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Medium-size and mottled gold and brown. They have a rounded snout and can reach lengths of about 4.5 inches from snout to vents. Can be very difficult to distinguish from the similar but more common Pacific giant salamander.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Primarily feed on immature aquatic insects, but will also feed on fish eggs, small fish and tadpoles found within small to medium-size streams.

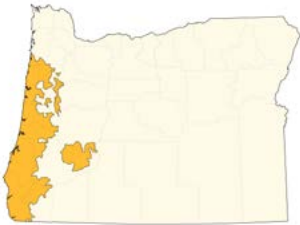
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Little is known about the threats to this species, but suspected threats include habitat alterations that may impact microhabitat and microclimate conditions, including decreased down wood recruitment, increased erosion and increases in soil or water temperatures.

REPRODUCTION: Females lay between 25 and 115 eggs in small hidden nest chambers found under stones, banks and down wood, and remain in the chamber to guard the eggs until they hatch. Eggs may be laid throughout the spring, summer and fall months, although little is known about the specific reproductive behaviors of this species.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Prefers small, steeply sloped, rocky streams located in conifer or mixed conifer-deciduous forests. Often found under rocks, woody debris or other cover within streams.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found in two distinct populations in Oregon – one in the Coast Range from the Oregon border with Washington south to the Nehalem River, and the other in the Cascades from the Oregon border with Washington south to Wasco County.

Salamander, southern torrent (*Rhyacotriton variegatus*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S/G3G4/Yes

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 Coast Range, with an isolated population along the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains in Douglas County.

Snake, California mountain kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata*)



ECOREGIONS: Klamath Mountains and West Cascades

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S/G4G5/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Easily identified by distinctive red, white and black banding. Snakes rarely exceed 4 feet in length. Heads are black and are only slightly wider than their bodies.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Preys on small mammals, birds and eggs, amphibians, lizards and other snakes (including young rattlesnakes, as California mountain kingsnakes are immune to rattlesnake venom).

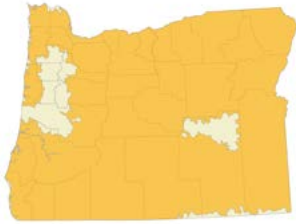
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Predators include hawks and owls, and eggs are often predated on by mammals. Threats include habitat destruction and illegal snake collecting for the pet trade.

REPRODUCTION: Breeding occurs between March and May, with young born between June and October. Clutch sizes average five young, but may be as large as 12.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Found in pine forests, oak woodlands and shrublands. This species utilizes rotting logs for cover and is often found near streams.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found in southwestern Oregon.

Toad, western (*Anaxyrus boreas*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G4/Yes

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 3 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 for portions of the Willamette Valley and eastern Oregon.

Turtle, western painted (*Chrysemys picta*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/SC/G5/Yes

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/OCS): SOC/SC/G3G4/Yes

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.

Birds

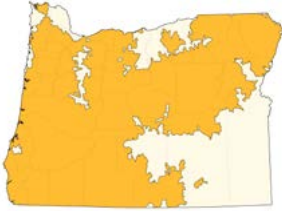
Birds are found in all forest types in Oregon, from young plantations (early seral) to mature forests. Maintaining a diversity of forest age classes across the landscape will go a long way toward providing habitat for many bird species. However, many species of birds have specific habitat requirements. Here are some general suggestions that can be implemented across many forest age classes to benefit birds:

- Maintain or plant a diversity of fruit-bearing shrubs and trees.
- Retain or create snags in all forest age classes.
- Retain legacy trees for future snag and down wood recruitment.
- Retain legacy structures such as stumps and logs.
- Protect and maintain unique sites such as oak woodlands, grasslands, riparian areas and wetlands.
- Maintain or create perches for raptors.
- Protect known nest sites and trees.



AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON

Bluebird, western (*Sialia mexicana*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G5/Yes

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, 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 2 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*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

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

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.

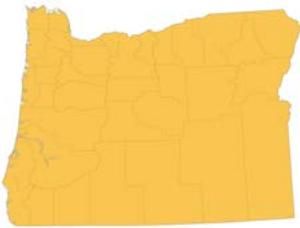
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by snakes, blue jays and chipmunks. In portions of population range, has declined as a result of riparian habitat loss.

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 understorey 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.

Eagle, bald (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/None/G5/No/FPA*

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Adults average between 28 and 38 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 80 inches. Weighs about 6 to 13 pounds.

DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Though an opportunistic feeder, it prefers fish. Other prey includes large birds, mammals and carrion. 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.

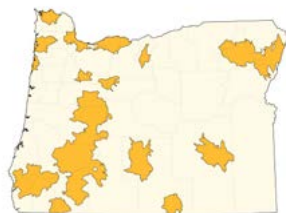
REPRODUCTION: Breeds in January and produces a clutch size of one to three eggs. Both parents incubate the clutch for 35 to 46 days, and chicks usually fledge at three months old. The adult breeding pair will reuse the large platform nest for many years.

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.

NOTE: *Receives federal protection under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Falcon, American peregrine (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G4/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Adults average between 14 and 19 inches in length, with a wingspan of 39 to 43 inches. Weighs about 1 to 3.5 pounds.

DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Hunts medium-size birds during flight, including shorebirds, ducks, grebes, gulls, songbirds and pigeons. 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.

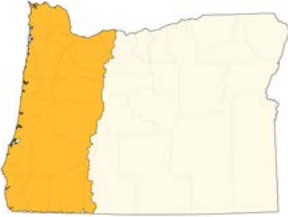
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Suitable nesting sites are its most critical habitat resources. Therefore, this falcon may be found nesting in areas close to high cliffs and water. Such places include high-elevation montane habitats, riparian corridors, marshes, lakes and coastal areas.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found in arid habitats of eastern Oregon, marine areas of western Oregon and high-elevation montane habitats. Has been seen more recently in the lower Willamette and Columbia rivers near urban areas.

Flycatcher, little willow (*Empidonax traillii brewsteri*)



Photo is of the willow flycatcher.
This species looks similar, but is smaller.



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S-SC/G5/No

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. 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-shaped nest low in a bush or a small tree near water.

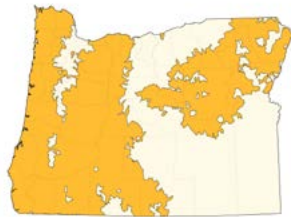
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by snakes, Cooper's hawks, great horned owls, red squirrels and skunks. Availability of riparian habitat is a limiting factor for this species.

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, chicks are ready to fledge.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Shrubby thickets composed primarily of willows. 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 and Blue Mountains

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S-SC/G4/Yes

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, 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, may occupy a wide variety of habitats throughout the state.

Flycatcher, willow (*Empidonax traillii*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S-SC/G5/Yes

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, 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 various elevations throughout the state.

Goshawk, northern (*Accipiter gentilis*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S/G5/Yes

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 (*Falcapennis canadensis*)



ECOREGION: Blue Mountains

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/
None/G5/No

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Adult averages about 15 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 22 inches. Weighs around 14 to 23 ounces.

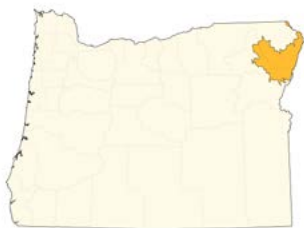
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on conifer needles, primarily spruce and pine needles, and on small invertebrates during the summer. Requires conifer needles, vegetable material, leaves and feathers for ground nests, and trees for nesting cover.

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 by dense Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine or subalpine fir stands.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Uncommon. Found in northeastern Oregon in the Willowa Mountains.



Heron, great blue (*Ardea herodias*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/
None/G5/No/FPA

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Stands approximately 4 feet tall, with a wingspan of 5.5 to 6.5 feet. Weighs about 5 or 6 pounds.

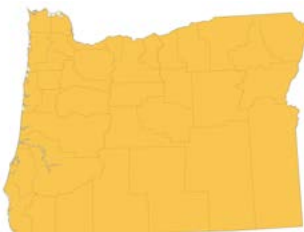
DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Will eat nearly any small animal within striking distance, including fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, insects and even other birds. Mostly feed in wetlands, ponds, streams and pastures.

PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Compete with increasing bald eagle populations. Especially sensitive to disturbances at their rookeries. Timber harvest, log hauling, road construction and low-flying aircraft are also threats.

REPRODUCTION: Are colonial nesters, which means they nest in a group of nests called a rookery. Typically nest in live trees. Rookeries can be as small as a single nest or upward of 500 individual nests. Nests are constructed mainly by the female, with materials brought by the males, and are typically used year after year.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Prefers mixed conifer forests near water that support suitable nesting.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Fairly common throughout the state along estuaries, streams, marshes and lakes. Most common in the Coast Range, the Willamette Valley and along the Columbia River.



Lark, streaked horned (*Eremophila alpestris strigata*)



ECOREGIONS: Willamette Valley and Coast Range

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): T/SC/G5/Yes

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.

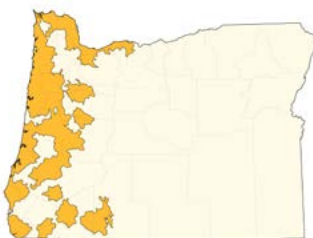
PRIMARY PREDATORS AND THREATS: Preyed upon by peregrine falcons, loggerhead shrikes, weasels, skunks, ground squirrels, raccoons and domestic cats.

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.

Martin, purple (*Progne subis*)



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

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

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.

Murrelet, marbled (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)



ECOREGIONS: Coast Range and Klamath Mountains
STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): T/T/G3/Yes/FPA

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) provide 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.



Nighthawk, common (*Chordeiles minor*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S-SC/G5/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages 8.5 to 9.5 inches in length, with an average wingspan of 21 to 22.5 inches. Weighs about 2.5 to 3.5 ounces.

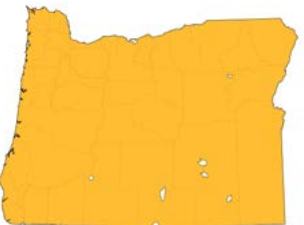
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on flying insects such as ants, mosquitoes, grasshoppers, flies and moths. Requires bare ground for nesting.

PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by domestic cats, crows, gulls, owls, skunks, coyotes, foxes and snakes.

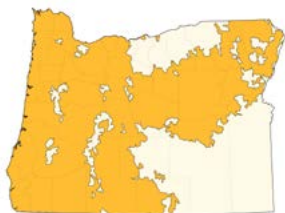
REPRODUCTION: Breeds in June and produces a clutch size of one to two eggs. While the female spends 19 days incubating the clutch, the male will bring food for the chicks. Chicks fledge at 23 days old.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Can be found in a variety of habitats including open areas with little ground cover, such as riparian, open water, forested and high desert country.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found throughout the state during breeding and migration. More commonly seen in and east of the Cascade Mountains.



Nuthatch, slender-billed (*Sitta carolinensis*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G5/Yes

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

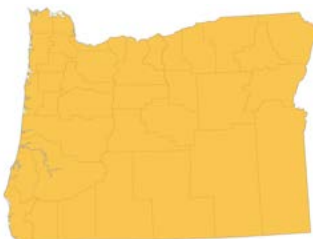
dead wood, which reduces nesting sites. Leaving down logs and snags creates habitat for this species.

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. May also be found breeding in the Blue Mountains.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/None/G5/No/FPA

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Large hawks with slender bodies and long, narrow wings and legs. When in flight, have a distinctive kink in their wings, which makes an "M" shape when seen from below. Have brown upperparts and white underparts. Heads are white with a brown stripe through the eye.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds almost exclusively on fish. Can be found along almost any expanse of water with fish, including rivers, lakes and marshes.

PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Human disturbance, habitat loss, chemical contamination and electrocution.

REPRODUCTION: Nest near water, in large prominent snags or trees with broken tops. Will also nest on artificial platforms, including power line poles. Nest trees are generally large snags, up to 60 inches in diameter and 100 to 150 feet in height. Nest trees are generally taller than the surrounding forest, and must be able to support a large nest (4 to 6 feet in diameter and 1 to 2 feet deep). Ospreys prefer nest sites with easy access to open water areas.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Mixed conifer forests within 2 miles of water that support nesting habitat.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found statewide except in arid, treeless regions of southeastern Oregon and Columbia Plateau grasslands.

Owl, northern spotted (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): T/T/G3/Yes/FPA

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. Prefers 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.

Pigeon, band-tailed (*Patagioenas fasciata*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/None/G4/No/FPA

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).

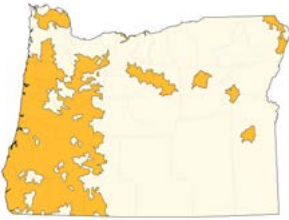
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by hawks, owls and squirrels.

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.

Quail, mountain (*Oreortyx pictus*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S/G5/Yes

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.

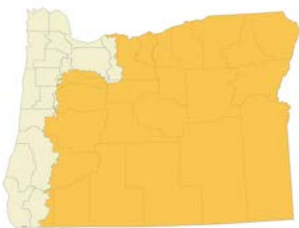
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Coyotes are a natural predator; this species is declining in the eastern mountains of Oregon due to habitat loss, fragmentation and alteration.

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, may move to lower valley elevations west of the Cascades.

Shrike, loggerhead (*Lanius ludovicianus*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G4/Yes

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. Requires perches for hunting prey and builds nest cups in dense bushes using a variety of plant materials.

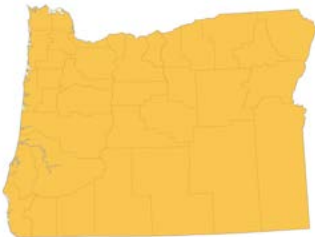
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by hawks and owls, snakes, jays and domestic cats.

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. Less commonly found on 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.

Sparrow, chipping (*Spizella passerina*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/
G5/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Slender, with a fairly long tail and a medium-size bill. After nesting season both the male and female lose their distinctive bright cap, replaced by a streaky, dull-brown head pattern.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Mainly eats seeds of grasses and herbs. During the breeding season also eats insects. Will also eat small fruits such as cherries.

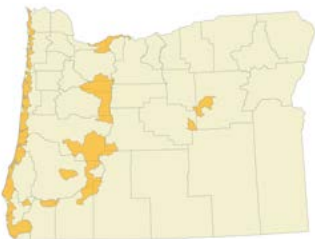
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Populations are declining in Oregon. The decline is thought to be due to habitat loss and competition with other species for food and space.

REPRODUCTION: Nesting usually occurs in late May and June. Females build the nests between 3 and 10 feet off the ground, typically in evergreen trees.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Prefers open coniferous forests or stands, interspersed with grassy spaces or areas with low shrubs for ground foraging.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found in open forests and drier woodland edges throughout the state.

Swift, black (*Cypseloides niger*)



ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, West Cascades, Klamath Mountains and Blue Mountains

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/
G4/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A large, dark swift with a slightly forked tail.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds while flying above both forested and open areas. Eats insects and spiders.

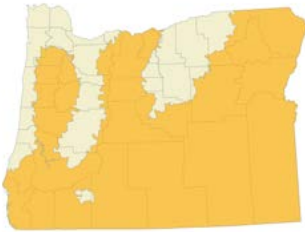
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: No known threats.

REPRODUCTION: Known to nest on steep cliffs and behind waterfalls. Nesting occurs in late May and June.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Prefers canyons and waterfalls within mature forests. Forest type is less important than temperature.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Rare. Known to occur only in isolated pockets across the state.

Woodpecker, Lewis' (*Melanerpes lewis*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/SC/
G4/Yes

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.

Woodpecker, pileated (*Dryocopus pileatus*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/
G5/Yes

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 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):

A year-round resident of the Cascade, Blue and Klamath mountains, the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue valleys, and the Coast Range.



Invertebrates

Priority insects in Oregon have specific requirements. One of the best ways to manage for these species is to protect known locations and habitats. For example, the Oregon silver-spot butterfly requires the early blue violet for survival. Providing host plants and nectar plants for insects is a great way to incorporate them into your management plan.

Bee, western bumble (*Bombus occidentalis*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/None/G2G3/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Difficult to identify. The Xerces Society has created a pocket guide to help with identification: http://www.xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/02/occidentalis_pocketid.pdf.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Not reliant on one host plant for food; instead are often found in areas with sweet clover (*Melilotus*), clover (*Trifolium*), thistle (*Cirsium*), knapweed (*Centaurea*), rabbit brush (*Chrysothamnus*) and wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum*) species.

PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Vulnerable to reduced genetic diversity and pathogens from commercial bumblebees and other sources. Conifer encroachment, habitat conversion and habitat loss due to development are also threats.

REPRODUCTION: Most nest underground, often in abandoned holes made by ground squirrels, mice and rats. Occasionally use abandoned bird nests.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Found in areas where ample food and nesting habitat are available. Note that conifer encroachment is a threat to this species. Found in areas adjacent and within mixed conifer forests.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Historically found statewide. Still found statewide, but rare. May be locally common in some areas.

Beetle, Roth's blind ground (*Pterostichus rothi*)



ECOREGION: Coast Range

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/None/G2/No

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: An eyeless and flightless soil-dwelling beetle, 8 to 9 mm in length. Shiny, pale brown-orange to reddish brown. Likely requires an expert to identify.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Lives just beneath the soil surface or in the plant litter. Can be found under rocks and logs that are deeply embedded in the soil. Will build a network of tunnels under these structures. Are known to feed on insects, and will also consume seeds and other plant parts.

PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Populations are relatively stable. The primary limiting factor appears to be the presence of down wood and closed canopy stands.

REPRODUCTION: Active from October through January, and May and June.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Found in cool, moist, closed-canopy coniferous forests with well-drained, deep, coarse-crumb-structure soils.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Known to occur in Benton and Lincoln counties.

Butterfly, Fender's blue (*Plebejus icarioides fenderi*)



ECOREGION: Willamette Valley

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): E/None/
G5/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Average 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 97 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, monarch (*Danaus plexippus*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/
None/G4/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Large orange and black butterfly.

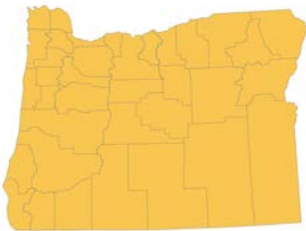
DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Caterpillars feed almost exclusively on milkweed (*Asclepias sp.*). Adults require nectar from flowering plants blooming in the spring and fall to fuel migration.

PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Availability of milkweed and nectar plants is a major threat. Mowing milkweed before caterpillars have developed, and the use of pesticides, can be harmful to monarchs.

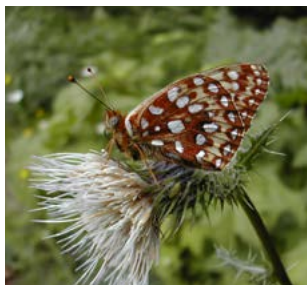
REPRODUCTION: Undergoes complete metamorphosis, comprising four stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult. Cycle is completed in approximately 30 days. Migrating monarchs survive all winter, and live for approximately six to nine months.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Riparian areas, meadows, open forests, woodlands and roadsides, where it searches for milkweed, its host plant.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found in suitable habitat statewide.



Butterfly, Oregon silverspot (*Speyeria zerene hippolyta*)



ECOREGION: Coast Range

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): T/None/
G5/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Average wingspan of 1 inch.

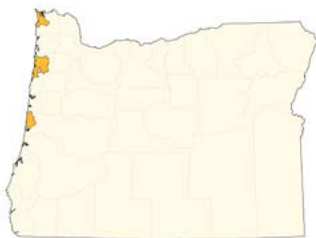
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Requires the early blue violet for larval food plant and nectar from various native wildflowers, including California aster, yarrow and Indian thistle, for adults. Prefers well-lit areas for laying eggs, with populations most dependent on the food plant presence and abundance. 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.



Earthworm, Oregon giant (*Driloleirus macelfreshi*)



Looks similar to earthworm shown above.

ECOREGION: Willamette Valley

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS):
SOC/None/G1/No

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 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.



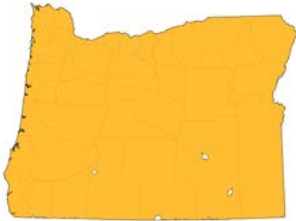
A close-up photograph of an American marten, a small mammal with reddish-brown fur and dark eyes, perched on a tree branch. The background is a blurred forest scene with green foliage and tree trunks.

Mammals

Managed forests provide great habitat for many mammal species. The following general management recommendations will improve habitat within working forests for many species:

- Maintain large-diameter down logs in harvest units and throughout all forest age classes.
- Maintain travel corridors between habitat types.
- Maintain special sites such as talus slopes, rocky outcroppings, seeps, springs and wetlands.
- Protect known den sites for priority species.
- Leave or create snags both in uplands and in riparian areas and in all forest age classes.
- Retain some snags in patches, in locations that receive lots of afternoon sun.
- Retain hardwood tree and shrub species.
- Leave legacy stumps.
- Maintain or create water sources such as ponds for fire protection, especially in areas lacking other water sources.

Bat, *California myotis* (*Myotis californicus*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G5/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages between 3 and 3.5 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.

DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: In western Oregon, forages on mostly butterflies, small flies and occasionally beetles and moths, but in eastern Oregon feeds mostly on moths. Prefers forest edges and open water for foraging, and cliff faces, tree crevices, caves, mines and buildings for roosting sites during the winter.

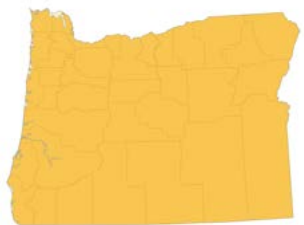
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by many bird species. Primarily threatened by habitat loss (e.g., human disturbance of caves).

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: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S/G4/Yes

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. Considered a "hovering gleaner," uniquely acquires prey by picking it from various surfaces. 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.

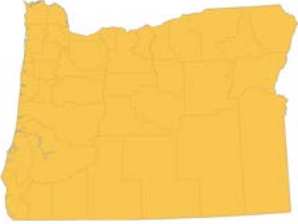
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by many bird species. Human disturbance in caves, such as mining and recreational mine exploration, is also a threat, especially for maternity colonies.

REPRODUCTION: Breeds in the fall, with fertilization delayed until spring; 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 most commonly found in the northeast and west portions of Oregon.

Bat, hoary (*Lasiurus cinereus*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G5/Yes

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.

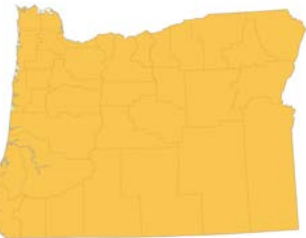
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by hawks, owls, weasels and snakes. Threatened by habitat loss and degradation, especially of roosting and nursery sites.

REPRODUCTION: Mates in the fall with delayed fertilization until spring, when it usually produces two young per litter.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Middle-age 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, little brown (*Myotis lucifugus*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/None/G3/No

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: As the name implies, small – about 2 inches in length – with brown fur. Wingspans are approximately 9 inches.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Insectivores, and consume vast quantities of night-flying insects such as moths, beetles, mosquitoes, termites and flies.

PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Threats include habitat destruction, predation (from snakes, birds of prey and small mammals), human-caused disturbance, and disease, including the spread of white nose syndrome.

REPRODUCTION: Breeding occurs in May and April, with pups born 45 days later. Pups learn to fly by 3 weeks of age, but stay with their mothers and nurse until they can successfully catch insects themselves.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: All forested habitats near water.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Throughout Oregon, especially near water.

Bat, long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/None/G5/No

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages about 3.5 to 4 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.

DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Considered a “hovering gleaner” because it acquires prey, such as moths, flies and wasps, by picking it from various surfaces including foliage, trees, rocks and the ground. Requires open spaces in dense forests and near creeks for foraging. Roosting sites include caves, mines, bridges, hollow trees, loose bark and rock faces. May enter buildings to forage on moths and for day-roosting sites. Hibernates during winter.

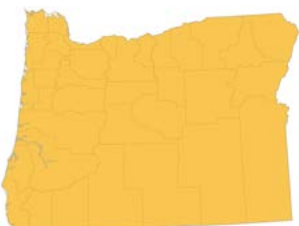
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by many bird species, this bat is also threatened by disturbances to caves during breeding and hibernation that may cause young to fall. Additionally, loss of habitat threatens this species.

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, 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 not abundant.

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



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S/G5/Yes

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. Hibernates during winter.

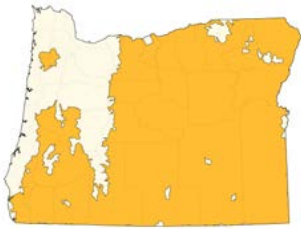
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by many bird species. Primarily threatened by human disturbance of caves, especially for dependent young and hibernating adults.

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, pallid (*Antrozous pallidus*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S/
G5/Yes

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.

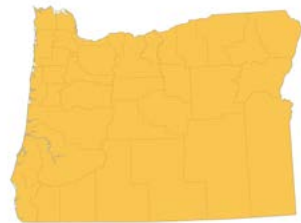
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by many bird species. Threatened with habitat loss and degradation of roosting sites, especially through mine closure projects.

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. Primarily found in southwestern and eastern Oregon.

Bat, silver-haired (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S/
G5/Yes

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 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): Occurs statewide.

Bat, spotted (*Euderma maculatum*)



ECOREGIONS: Northern Basin and Range, Blue Mountains, East Cascades and Columbia Plateau

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/S/G4/Yes

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 distribution.

PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by many bird species. 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.

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



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/SC/G3/Yes

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. 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 distribution.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Occurs in forested regions west of the Cascades and in arid eastern Oregon.

Bat, western small-footed myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*)



ECOREGIONS: East Cascades, Columbia Plateau, Blue Mountains, and Northern Basin and Range

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/None/G5/No

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A small brown to yellowish bat. Has black ears and a black mask across eyes and nose.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds on flying insects such as flies, small beetles and winged ants. Foraging mostly occurs in the early evening. Due to high maneuverability, can forage among boulders, along cliffs and in forested areas.

PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: There are no major threats identified for this species.

REPRODUCTION: Little is known about reproductive behaviors. Pregnant females have been observed throughout June.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Inhabits dry habitats, including pine woodlands, rock outcrops and open grasslands. Roosts in tree bark, cliff faces, and mines and caves. Hibernates in winter in caves and mines.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found east of the Cascades.



Bat, Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/None/G5/No

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Averages between 3 and 4 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce.

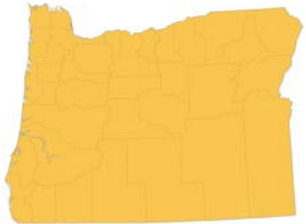
DIET AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds mainly on moths, midges, flies and termites. Will also eat bees, wasps, beetles, leafhoppers and lacewings. Forages over streams and ponds for insects, and migrates in the fall.

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.



Deer, Columbian white-tailed (*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus*)



ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, Klamath Mountains and Willamette Valley

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): E(Lower Columbia population)/SC/G5/Yes

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.



Fisher (*Pekania pennanti*)



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

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

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 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.

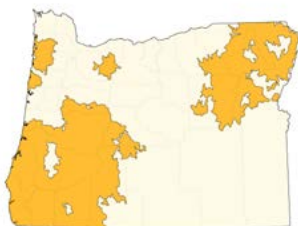
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: No common predators, but faces competition from coyotes, foxes, bobcats and large raptors. Threats include habitat fragmentation and loss, as well as direct mortality caused by vehicle collisions and disease.

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):

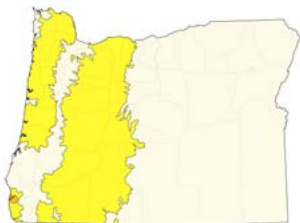
Occurs in northeast and southwest Oregon.



Gopher, Gold Beach western pocket (*Thomomys mazama helleri*)



* Generic pocket gopher photo



ECOREGION: Coast Range

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/None/G4/No

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.

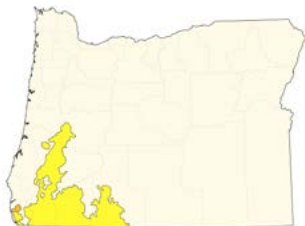
SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION):

Found in a localized area around Gold Beach, Oregon (shown in orange on the map). 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*)



* Generic pocket gopher photo



ECOREGION: Coast Range

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/None/G5/No

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 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.

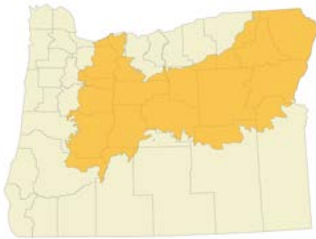
REPRODUCTION: Breeds throughout the year, producing one to three litters per year with three to 12 young per litter.

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). A subspecies of the Botta's pocket gopher, which can be found throughout southwest Oregon (shown in yellow on the map).

Lynx, Canada (*Lynx canadensis*)



ECOREGIONS: Blue Mountains, East Cascades and West Cascades

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): T/None/G5/No

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Slightly larger than bobcats, with long legs and long fur. In winter are grayish brown, but are more reddish in summer, with buffy white fur on the undersides and legs year-round. Ears have long black tufts, and tail is completely encircled by a black tip.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Preys on mammals, primarily snowshoe hares and birds.

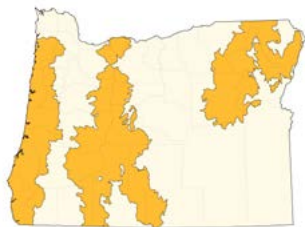
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Mortality is influenced heavily by snowshoe hare populations; during periods of low snowshoe hare abundance, has higher starvation and dispersal rates. Other threats include habitat fragmentation and predation (by wolves, mountain lions and wolverines).

REPRODUCTION: Breeding occurs in late March to April, with kittens born 60 to 65 days later. Litters range between one and five young, and the young stay with their mother for about 9 or 10 months before dispersing.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: May inhabit early, mid- and late-successional forests in mountainous areas where snowshoe hare can be found.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Has been found in the Cascade, Steens, Stinkingwater, Blue and Willowa mountains.

Marten, American (*Martes caurina*)



ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, West Cascades, East Cascades and Blue Mountains

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G4/Yes

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.

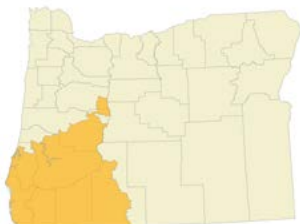
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by great horned owls, eagles, coyotes, red foxes, lynx, cougars and fishers.

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 canopy, down logs and stumps. Also found in lodgepole pine forests.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Occurs primarily in higher-elevation forested habitats in Oregon, but may also be present in relatively low abundance in low-elevation coastal forests.

Ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*)



ECOREGIONS: Coast Range, West Cascades, East Cascades and Klamath Mountains

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G5/Yes

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.

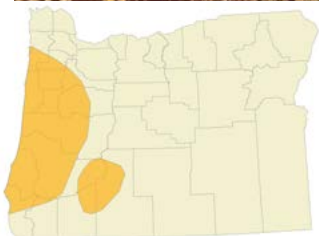
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by great horned owls, coyotes, raccoons and bobcats. Threatened with habitat loss and habitat degradation.

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.

Shrew, Pacific (*Sorex pacificus*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/None/G3/No

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Small mammal with long, pointed snout. Large for a shrew, and has brown fur. Difficult to distinguish from other shrews without examining the dental pattern.

DIET/HABITAT REQUIREMENTS: Feeds primarily on insects, but may also feed on small invertebrates, worms, mollusks, centipedes, small amphibians and plant material. Down wood and brushy vegetation in forested environments provide habitat for its prey.

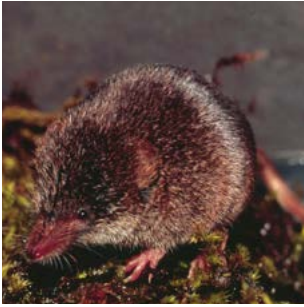
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: No major threats have been identified for this species.

REPRODUCTION: Breeding occurs from February to August, with litters born from April to November. Females may produce more than one litter in a year, with litter sizes ranging from two to six.

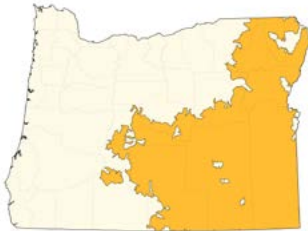
PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Moist, forested environments, including riparian areas, with down wood and brushy vegetation.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Found in two separate populations, the first being in the coast range from Tillamook County south to Coos Bay and east to Philomath and Sutherlin. The second population is found in the Cascades from Linn County to Jackson County.

Shrew, Preble's (*Sorex preblei*)



Generic shrew photo



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/None/G4/No

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; the primary threat 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, western gray (*Sciurus griseus*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): None/S/G5/Yes

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.

Vole, red tree (*Arborimus longicaudus*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): C/S/G3/ Yes

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.

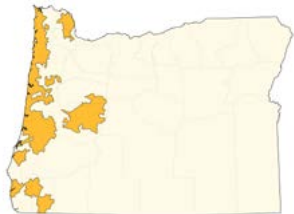
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Preyed upon by owls, hawks and snakes. Threatened by activities that pose dispersal barriers, and are sensitive to habitat fragmentation.

REPRODUCTION: Breeds throughout the year and has two to three young per litter.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Middle-age to old conifer forest stands.

SPECIES RANGE IN OREGON (GENERAL DESCRIPTION): Endemic to Oregon, and found in the state's moist western coniferous forests, in middle-age and older stands.

Vole, white-footed (*Arborimus albipes*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/None/ G3/No

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.

Wolf, gray (*Canis lupus*)



ECOREGIONS: Statewide

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): E (western Oregon)/E/G4/Yes

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.

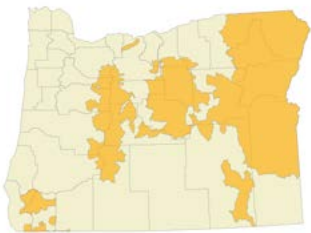
PRIMARY PREDATORS/THREATS: Wolves in packs have no natural predators. Were originally exterminated from Oregon, but have recently begun dispersing back to Oregon from Idaho.

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): May be present throughout the state, but have only been documented in several packs. For detailed areas of known wolf activity, please see www.dfw.state.or.us/wolves.

Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*)



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

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): Proposed T/T/G4/Yes

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. 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 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): 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.

Plants

Priority plants in Oregon typically have very specific habitat requirements. Protecting known locations of priority plants is a great way to help these species. Protecting habitat types where these species are found is another great way to manage for priority plants in Oregon.

Aster, wayside (*Eucephalus vialis*)

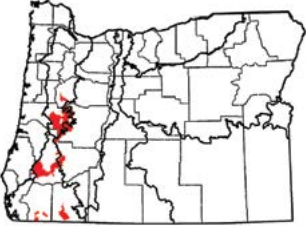


ECOREGIONS: Klamath Mountains, West Cascades and Willamette Valley

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/T/G3/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The wayside aster is an erect perennial, typically 20 to 50 inches tall. The lowermost leaves are reduced and scale-like; those above are elliptic or broadly lanceolate, sessile, entirely or with a few irregular teeth. The leaves are glabrous to glandular above, and glandular-pubescent beneath. The several to many turbinate flowering heads are arranged in an inflorescence.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Found in a wide variety of habitat types, including relatively open areas in the understory of mixed coniferous/hardwood forests, along roadsides, and on open slopes and prairie balds.



Checkermallow, Nelson's (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*)

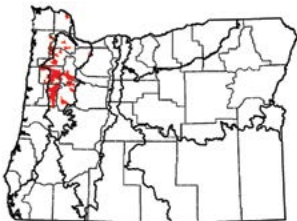


ECOREGIONS: Coast Range and Willamette Valley

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): T/T/G2-G3/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: An erect herb is 16 to 40 inches tall. Its flowers are rose-colored, with petals clustered at the end of a tall spike. The calyx (the green structure at the base of the flower petals that encloses the floral bud) is purple-tinged, nearly smooth and sometimes with stellate hairs (star-like, with radiating branches). The stems are several in number, with short, straight hairs at the base (they may be absent). There are leaves at the base, roundish with lobed margins. Leaves on the stem have deeply divided segments

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Grassy areas from valley bottomlands to mid-elevation, open meadows within Douglas-fir, and hemlock-type forested communities.



Fawn lily, Coast Range (*Erythronium elegans*)



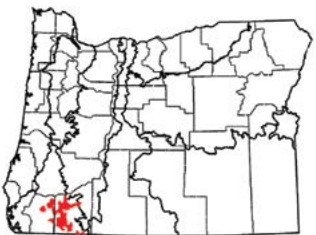
ECOREGION: Coast Range

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): SOC/T/
G2/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A perennial, slender, erect herb, about 6 to 12 inches tall. Its flowers are pinkish-white and nodding, one to two and sometimes four in number; the petals are reflexed (bent backward) in bright sunshine, but only spreading in shadier lighting. The petals have a bright, narrow yellow stripe around the base, and are often reddish on the back. Flowering plants have two leaves, lying prone on the ground, 3 to 5 and sometimes 6 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 and sometimes 3 inches wide, usually uniformly deep green or mottled with a few pale lines.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Meadows, rocky cliffs, brushlands and open coniferous forests.

Fritillary, Gentner's (*Fritillary gentneri*)



ECOREGION: Klamath Mountains

STATUS (FEDERAL/STATE/NATURESERVE/OCS): E/E/G1/Yes

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A perennial, erect herb, 20 to 38 inches tall. Its flowers are mostly purple-red with some light yellow mottling, one to five in number. Individual flower petals spread at the tip but are not generally curled backward. It has a single stem, green to purple, red below ground. The leaves are whorled (attached from the same site on the stem), with three to five per whorl.

PREFERRED FOREST HABITAT: Openings in oak woodlands, mixed conifer-deciduous or conifer forests.