

APPENDIX A

Common Plants of Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monuments

| TREES | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | one-seed juniper * | <i>Juniperous monosperma</i> |
| | Utah juniper | <i>Juniperous osteosperma</i> |
| | cottonwood * | <i>Populus fremontii</i> |
| | peach leaf willow | <i>Salix amygdaloides</i> |
| | Gooding willow | <i>Salix goodingii</i> |
| | red willow | <i>Salix laevigata</i> |
| | Arizona Walnut * | <i>Juglans major</i> |
| | alder | <i>Alnus oblongifolia</i> |
| | Palmer oak | <i>Quercus palmeri</i> |
| | shrub live oak | <i>Quercus turbinella</i> |
| | netleaf hackberry * | <i>Celtis reticulata</i> |
| | Arizona sycamore * | <i>Plantanus wrightii</i> |
| | catclaw * | <i>Acacia greggii</i> |
| | mesquite * | <i>Prosopsis juliflora</i> |
| | false paloverde * | <i>Canotia holacantha</i> |
| | box-elder | <i>Acer negundo</i> |
| | soapberry | <i>Sapindus saponaria</i> |
| | velvet ash * | <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> |
| SHRUBS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME |
| | four-wing saltbush * | <i>Atriplex canescans</i> |
| | goosefoot | <i>Chenopodium fremontii</i> |
| | winterfat | <i>Eurotia lanata</i> |
| | Russian thistle | <i>Salsola kali</i> |
| | red mahonia * | <i>Berberis haematocarpa</i> |
| | golden currant | <i>Ribes aureum</i> |
| | cliff-rose | <i>Cowania mexicana</i> |
| | joint fir * | <i>Ephedra trifurca</i> |
| | range ratany | <i>Krameria parvifolia</i> |
| | wait-a-bit (mimosa.) | <i>Mimosa biuncifera</i> |
| | indigobush | <i>Dalea formosa</i> |
| | creosote bush * | <i>Larrea tridentata</i> |
| | gray thorn * | <i>Zizyphus obtusifolia</i> |

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| tamarix | <i>Tamarix pentandra</i> |
| sacred datura (jimsonweed) | <i>Datura metaloides</i> |
| desert thorn | <i>Lycium pallidum</i> |
| desert willow * | <i>Chilopsis linearis</i> |
| desert broom | <i>Baccharis sarothroides</i> |
| baccharis | <i>Baccharis emoryi</i> |
| seep willow | <i>Baccharis glutinosa</i> |
| mule fat | <i>Baccharis viminea</i> |
| snakeweed | <i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i> |
| burrobush | <i>Hymenoclea monogyra</i> |
| mariola | <i>Parthenium confertum</i> |
| perezia | <i>Acourtia wrightii</i> |
| brickellia | <i>Brickellia, californica</i> |
| brickellia | <i>Brickellia atractyloides</i> |
| crownbeard | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i> |
| Mormon tea | <i>Ephedra viridis</i> |
| skunkbush | <i>Rhus trilobata</i> |

| CACTUS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | hedgehog cactus | <i>Echinocereus Boyce-Thompsonii</i> |
| | pricklypear * | <i>Opuntia engelmannii</i> |
| | pricklypear | <i>Opuntia macrocentra</i> |
| | desert Christmas cactus | <i>Opuntia leptocaulis</i> |

| OTHER COMMONLY SEEN PLANTS | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME |
| banana yucca | <i>Yucca baccata</i> |
| soaptree yucca | <i>Yucca elata</i> |
| century plant | <i>Agave parryi</i> |
| allionia | <i>Allionia incarnata</i> |
| four o'clock | <i>Mirabilis multiflora</i> |
| pondweed | <i>Potemogoten illinoensis</i> |
| buffalo gourd | <i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i> |
| wild cucumber | <i>Marab gilensis</i> |
| poison-ivy | <i>Rhus radicans</i> |
| canyon grape | <i>Vitis arizonica</i> |

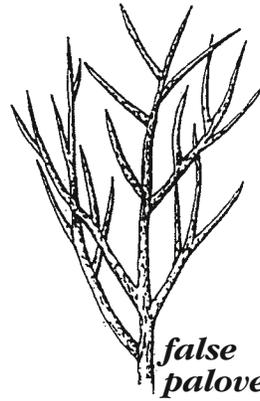
* See following page for illustration



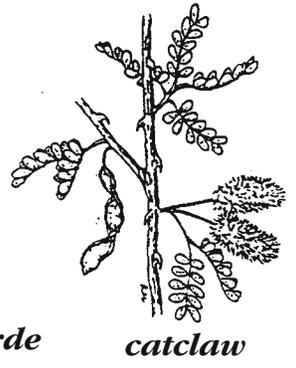
Arizona sycamore



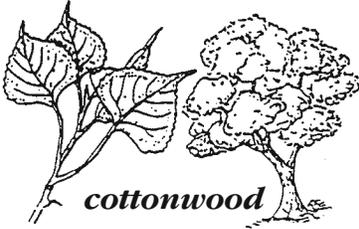
Arizona walnut



false paloverde



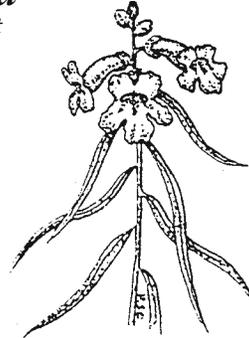
catclaw



cottonwood



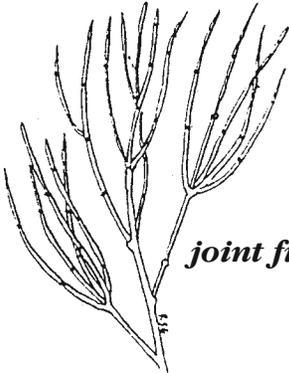
creosote bush



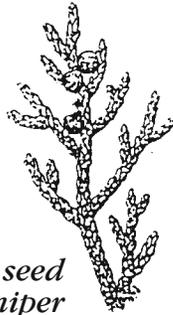
desert willow



four-wing saltbush



joint fir



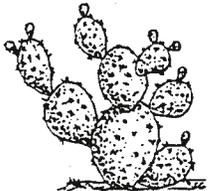
one seed juniper



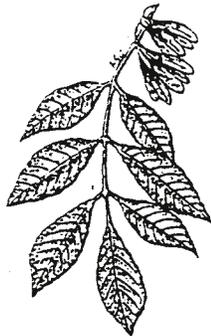
red mahonia



netleaf hackberry



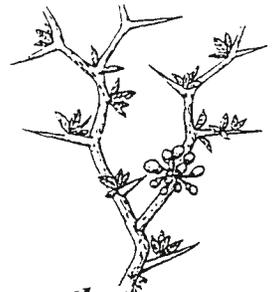
prickly pear



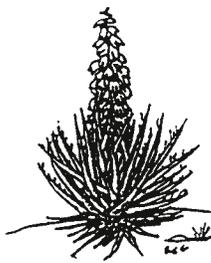
velvet ash



velvet mesquite



gray thorn



yucca



mimosa biuncifera

APPENDIX B

Fishes, amphibians, Reptiles, and Mammal of Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monuments

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE AND STATUS CODES

- R – rare; only known from a very few records
- U – uncommon; occurring in relatively low numbers, or scattered distribution
- C – common; present in relatively high numbers, generally widespread
- A – abundant; a common species that is quite numerous
- X – extirpated; a species that occurred in the area at one time, but is now absent
- I – introduced; species not originally native to the area, introduced by man

| FISH | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | STATUS |
|------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | Sonora sucker | <i>Catostomus insignis</i> | U |
| | desert sucker | <i>Catostomus clarki</i> | C |
| | green sunfish | <i>Lepomis cyanellus</i> | C (I) |
| | smallmouth bass | <i>Micropterus dolomieu</i> | C/A (I) |
| | spotted bass | <i>Micropterus punctulatus</i> | X (I) |
| | largemouth bass | <i>Micropterus salmoides</i> | (I) |
| | longfin dace | <i>Agosia chrysogaster</i> | R |
| | red shiner | <i>Cyprinella lutrensis</i> | C/A (I) |
| | common carp | <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | C (I) |
| | roundtail chub | <i>Gila robusta</i> | R |
| | spikedace | <i>Meda fulgida</i> | X |
| | speckled dace | <i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> | X |
| | loach minnow | <i>Rhinichthys cobitis</i> | X |
| | black bullhead | <i>Amelurus melas</i> | (I) |
| | yellow bullhead | <i>Ameiurus natalis</i> | U (I) |
| | channel catfish | <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> | (I) |

| AMPHIBIANS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | STATUS |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | red-spotted toad | <i>Bufo punctatus</i> | R |
| | Woodhouse's toad | <i>Bufo woodhousei</i> | C |
| | canyon treefrog | <i>Hyla arenicolor</i> | U |
| | bullfrog | <i>Rana catesbeiana</i> | R (I) |
| REPTILES | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | STATUS |
| | common slider | <i>Trachemys scripta</i> | U(I) |
| | Sonoran mud turtle | <i>Kinosternon sonoriense</i> | A |
| | spiny softshell turtle | <i>Trionyx spiniferus</i> | R |
| | Arizona alligator lizard | <i>Gerrhonotus kingii</i> | U |
| | Western banded gecko | <i>Coleonyx variegatus</i> | R |
| | Gila monster | <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> | X? |
| | greater earless lizard | <i>Cophosaurus texanus</i> | U |
| | collared lizard | <i>Crotaphytus collaris</i> | U |
| | short-horned lizard | <i>Phrynosoma douglassii</i> | R |
| | Clark's spiny lizard | <i>Sceloporus clarkii</i> | U |
| | desert spiny lizard | <i>Sceloporus magister</i> | C |
| | eastern fence lizard | <i>Sceloporus undulatus</i> | U |
| | tree lizard | <i>Urosaurus ornatus</i> | C/A |
| | side-blotched lizard | <i>Uta stansburiana</i> | A |
| | Gila spotted whiptail | <i>Cnemidophorus flagellicaudus</i> | U |
| | little striped whiptail | <i>Cnemidophorus inornatus</i> | R |
| | Western whiptail | <i>Cnemidophorus tigris</i> | A |
| | desert grassland whiptail | <i>Cnemidophorus uniparens</i> | C |
| | plateau striped whiptail | <i>Cnemidophorus velox</i> | U |
| | glossy snake | <i>Arizona elegans</i> | R |
| | ring-necked snake | <i>Diadophis punctatus</i> | U |
| | night snake | <i>Hypsiglena torquata</i> | R |
| | common Kingsnake | <i>Lampropeltis getulus</i> | R |
| | coachwhip | <i>Masticophis flagellum</i> | R |
| | striped whipsnake | <i>Masticophis taeniatus</i> | U |
| | gopher snake | <i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i> | U |
| | long-nosed snake | <i>Rhinocheilus lecontei</i> | R |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Western patch-nosed snake | <i>Salvadora hexalepis</i> | U |
| ground snake | <i>Sonora semiannulata</i> | U |
| black-necked garter snake | <i>Thamnophis cyrtopsis</i> | U |
| Western lyre snake | <i>Trimorphodon biscutatus</i> | R |
| Sonoran coral snake | <i>Micruroides euryxanthus</i> | R |
| Western diamond-back rattlesnake | <i>Crotalus atrox</i> | U |
| black-tailed rattlesnake | <i>Crotalus molossus</i> | U |
| Mojave rattlesnake | <i>Crotalus scutulatus</i> | R |

| MAMMALS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | STATUS |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | desert shrew | <i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i> | R |
| | Mexican free-tailed bat | <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i> | U |
| | palid bat | <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> | U |
| | big brown bat | <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i> | U |
| | red bat | <i>Lasiurus borealis</i> | R |
| | California myotis | <i>Myotis californicus</i> | U |
| | small-footed myotis | <i>Myotis subulatus</i> | R |
| | Arizona myotis | <i>Myotis occultus</i> | R |
| | fringed myotis | <i>Myotis thysanodes</i> | R |
| | cave myotis | <i>Myotis velifer</i> | U |
| | Yuma myotis | <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> | C |
| | Western pipistrelle | <i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i> | C |
| | Townsend's big-eared bat | <i>Plecotus townsendi</i> | U |
| | black-tailed jack rabbit | <i>Lepus californicus</i> | C |
| | desert cottontail | <i>Sylvilagus auduboni</i> | C |
| | Eastern cottontail. | <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> | U |
| | beaver | <i>Castor canadensis</i> | U |
| | white-throated woodrat | <i>Neotoma albigula</i> | C |
| | Mexican woodrat | <i>Neotoma mexicana</i> | R |
| | Stephen's woodrat | <i>Neotoma stephensi</i> | U |
| | muskrat | <i>Ondatra zibethica</i> | U |
| | Northern grasshopper mouse | <i>Onychomys leucogaster</i> | U |

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| brush mouse | <i>Peromyscus boylei</i> | A |
| cactus mouse | <i>Peromyscus eremicus</i> | A |
| white-footed mouse | <i>Peromyscus leucopus</i> | R |
| deer mouse | <i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i> | U |
| Western harvest mouse | <i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i> | U |
| Arizona cotton rat | <i>Sigmodon arizonae</i> | x |
| porcupine | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> | R |
| Bota's pocket gopher | <i>Thomomys bottae</i> | C |
| Ord's kangaroo rat | <i>Dipodomys ordi</i> | U |
| hispid pocket mouse | <i>Perognathus hispidus</i> | x |
| rock pocket mouse | <i>Perognathus intermedius</i> | U |
| Harris' antelope squirrel | <i>Ammospermophilus bairdii</i> | U |
| Arizona gray squirrel | <i>Sciurus arizonensis</i> | R |
| rock ground squirrel | <i>Spermophilus variegatus</i> | C |
| cliff chipmunk | <i>Eutamias dorsalis</i> | U |
| coyote | <i>Canis latrans</i> | U |
| gray fox | <i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> | U |
| mountain lion | <i>Felis concolor</i> | R |
| ocelot | <i>Felis pardalis</i> | x |
| bobcat | <i>Felis rufus</i> | U |
| hog-nosed skunk | <i>Conepatus leuconotus</i> | U |
| striped skunk | <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> | U |
| Western spotted skunk | <i>Spilogale gracilis</i> | R |
| river otter | <i>Lutra canadensis</i> | R |
| badger | <i>Taxidea taxus</i> | R |
| ringtail | <i>Bassariscus astutus</i> | U |
| raccoon | <i>Procyon lotor</i> | C |
| black Bear | <i>Ursus americanus</i> | R |
| pronghorn | <i>Antilocarpa americana</i> | x |
| American elk | <i>Cervus elaphus</i> | C (I) |
| mule seer | <i>Odocoileus hemionus</i> | C |
| white-tailed deer | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> | U |
| collared peccary | <i>Tayassu tajacu</i> | U |

APPENDIX C

Common Birds Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monuments

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ALL YEAR RESIDENTS | Bewick's wren | rufous hummingbird |
| American kestrel | canyon wren | Cassin's kingbird |
| American robin | rock wren | Western kingbird |
| belted kingfisher | bridled titmouse | lesser nighthawk |
| common raven | | Northern mockingbird |
| crissal thrasher | WINTER RESIDENTS | Northern (Bullock's) oriole |
| Gambel's quail | bald eagle | hooded oriole |
| great blue heron | ferruginous hawk | phainopepla |
| black-throated sparrow | Canada goose | summer Tanager |
| red-tailed hawk | dark-eyed junco | cliff swallow |
| house finch | American goldfinch | rough-winged swallow |
| lesser goldfinch | lesser goldfinch | turkey vulture |
| mourning dove | hermit thrush | white-throated swift |
| Northern cardinal | chipping sparrow | yellow-breasted chat |
| great-horned Owl | red-shafted flicker | yellow warbler |
| Western screech Owl | ruby-crowned kinglet | brown-crested flycatcher |
| black phoebe | Western blue bird | ash-throated flycatcher |
| Say's phoebe | white-crowned sparrow | myrtle warbler |
| roadrunner | yellow-rumped warbler | Bell's vireo |
| scrub jay | mallard | brown-headed cowbird |
| vermillion flycatcher | sage thrasher | white-throated swift |
| song sparrow | American widgeon | |
| Abert's towhee | | |
| Brown towhee | SPRING/SUMMER RESIDENTS | |
| rufous-sided towhee | common black hawk | |
| Gila woodpecker | black-chinned hummingbird | |
| ladder-backed woodpecker | | |

APPENDIX D

Sensitive Species

Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monuments

STATUS CODES

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| E – Endangered | T – Threatened |
| C – Candidate | Ex – Extinct in Arizona |
| S – Sensitive Species | N – Native Fish Species |

| FISH | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | STATUS |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | spikedace | <i>Meda fulgida</i> | T |
| | roundtail chub | <i>Gila robusta</i> | C/S |
| | loach minnow | <i>Rhinichthys cobitus</i> | T |
| | longfin dace | <i>Agosia chrysogaster</i> | N |
| | desert sucker | <i>Catostomus clarki</i> | N |
| | Sonora sucker | <i>Catostomus insignis</i> | N |
| | Speckled dace | <i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> | N |
| BIRDS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | STATUS |
| | bald eagle | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> | E/S |
| | yellow-billed cuckoo | <i>Coccyzus arnericanus</i> | S |
| | common black hawk | <i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i> | S |
| | belted kingfisher | <i>Ceryle alcyon</i> | S |
| MAMMALS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | STATUS |
| | red bat | <i>Lasiurus borealis</i> | S |
| | Camp Verde cotton rat | <i>Sigmodon arizonae</i> | Ex |
| | river otter | <i>Lutra canadensis sonorae</i> | C/S |
| REPTILES | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | STATUS |
| | Gila monster | <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> | S |
| PLANTS | COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | STATUS |
| | Arizona cliffrose | <i>Cowania subintegra</i> | E/S |

APPENDIX E

Glossary

Agriculture: The science or art of cultivating land for the production of domestic plants or farming.

Ancestral Pueblo or Anasazi: Prehistoric Southwestern culture that lived and dry-farmed on the Colorado Plateau.

Aquatic: A plant or animal that lives or grows in water.

Aquifer: Any geological formation containing water, especially one that supplies water to wells, springs, etc.

Archeological site: Any concentration of artifacts, features, or ecofacts left by humans.

Archeologist: A scientist who studies people of the past.

Archeology: The scientific study of the human past.

Artifact: An object used or made by humans.

Arizona sycamore: Deciduous tree with lobed leaves, ball-like seed clusters, and white bark that flakes off in patches, used by the Sinagua for construction.

Beans: Varieties of domesticated legumes grown by peoples of the Southwest as one of three major staples.

Beaver Creek: A tributary of the Verde River that flows near Montezuma Castle NM and Montezuma Well.

Biodiversity: The wide variety of life forms that occur within an area.

Cliff dwelling: One or more rooms constructed within a cave or rock shelter by Southwest peoples.

Context: The location in which an artifact is found, both horizontally or vertically. For example, a ceramic pot may be found on a prehistoric room floor, where it was used for storage, or outside on the remains of a firepit, where it was used for cooking.

Corn/maize: A domestic grass that was the staple of the native peoples of the Americas.

Culture: All nonbiological aspects of human adaptation, such as behavior, language, ideology, artifacts, etc.

Ecosystem: The complex of living organisms and their environment functioning as a unit in nature.

Environment: All of the surroundings that influence the growth, development, and well-being of a living thing.

Erosion: The weathering and carving away of rocks by wind and water.

Estuary: An area where seawater mixes with fresh water.

Evaporation: The act or process of evaporating, or the change of water from a liquid state to a gaseous state.

Excavation: The systematic and scientific digging and recording of an archeological site.

Floodplain: A flat area along a river or creek often subject to overflowing.

- Fossil:** Any replacement, impression, or cast of a once-living organism found in the layers of rock in the earth.
- Groundwater:** Water within the earth that supplies wells and springs.
- Habitat:** The area in which a living organism usually lives.
- Hackberry:** A small deciduous tree of riparian habitats at elevations of 2,000 to 5,000 feet that produces small, sweet berries
- Handaxe:** A three-quarter grooved stone tool hafted to a wooden handle, to chop wood.
- Heritage:** A place, thing, or idea passed down from one generation to another, such as historic or cultural site; an heirloom; or a tradition, legend, or myth.
- Historic:** The time period following the introduction of writing in a particular location. In the North American Southwest, this date was about AD 1540.
- Hohokam:** A prehistoric Southwest culture that occupied the upper Sonoran desert and practiced irrigation farming.
- Hunter-gatherers:** A subsistence pattern based upon the collection of wild plants and animals.
- Hydrology:** The science of the occurrence and distribution of underground water.
- Irrigation:** The diversion of water from natural waterways through man-made canals and ditches to farm otherwise-dry areas.
- Limestone:** A sedimentary rock with a high calcium carbonate content.
- Mano:** The long rectangular milling stone used on a metate.
- Metate:** The base stone used by peoples of the Southwest and Mexico to mill or grind grain, seeds, and clay.
- Migration:** The periodic movement of animals and people from one region to another.
- Mineral:** Naturally occurring in organic substances that make up the rocks of the earth.
- Mogollon:** A prehistoric Southwest culture that farmed and lived in the mountainous regions east and south of the Mogollon Rim.
- National Monument:** A natural or cultural resource declared by the U.S. President and administered, preserved, and protected by the National Park Service.
- Paleontologist:** A scientist who studies fossils.
- Pithouse:** A partial subterranean house constructed of logs, limbs, grasses, and clay, inhabited throughout the Southwest by prehistoric farmers.
- Pottery:** Containers of fired clay used to cook and store food.
- Prehistoric:** A time period before written records. Because writing occurred at different times in different regions, it varies around the world. For the Southwest, it lasted until 1540 then the Spanish came into the area.
- Pueblo:** Masonry and clay houses connected together into a village or town, often more than one story high.

- Riparian:** Habitat ecosystem associated with a river or creek usually with an abundance of plant and wild-life.
- Salado:** A Southwest culture that farmed and built their villages along the Salt River.
- Salt mine:** The remains of a salt extraction site near the present town of Camp Verde that the Sinagua and later peoples mined for their use, and for trade.
- Sedimentation:** The deposition or accumulation of sediment: mineral or organic matter deposited by the forces of water, wind, and ice,
- Sinagua:** A prehistoric Southwest culture that farmed the uplands near present-day Flagstaff and the Verde River.
- Sinkhole:** A hole formed in soluble rock such as limestone by the action of water flowing to an under-ground passage, such as Montezuma Well.
- Species:** The basic biological classification of any group of organisms that are biologically similar and can only reproduce with one another.
- Squash:** A group of vegetables grown on vines of the genus *Curcubita*, which formed one of the three staples of the Americas.
- Swallet:** The name given to the passage through which water flows out of Montezuma Well into the irrigation canal.
- Textiles:** Woven fabrics made from plant and animal fibers.
- Trade:** The exchange of goods through buying, selling, and barter.
- Verde River:** The major perennial water source of the Verde Valley, which flows near Tuzigoot.
- Yavapai-Apache:** The present Native American tribe living in the Verde Valley, whose roots in the area are hundreds of years old.

APPENDIX F

Suggested Resources

PUBLICATIONS

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