

Clockwise from top left: (1) Chaparral, Burro Mountain, (2) Cook's tritelia, serpentine chaparral sp., (3) Santa Lucia Bush Mallow, endemic chaparral sp., (4) Vernal Pool (5) Salinas Valley Goldfields, grassland sp., (6) Riparian habitat, Mission Creek; (1-5) Elizabeth Painter photos, (6) Brenda Tharp photo

## Wildlife

Scientists have recorded over 300 animal species inhabiting Fort Hunter Liggett, including at least 223 breeding and migrant birds, 17 fishes, 19 amphibians, and 11 snakes. This includes essential habitat for 9 Federally/State-listed and candidate animal species, 8 special status (protected or of special concern) mammal species, 18 special status bird species, and 6 special status reptile, amphibian and fish species (see Table 3: Federally and State Listed Threatened and Endangered Species that May Occur on Fort Hunter Liggett and Table 5: Other Special Status Wildlife Species that Occur on Fort Hunter Liggett).

### FEDERALLY-LISTED CANDIDATE, THREATENED, AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

**San Joaquin Kit Fox (endangered).** The kit fox is the smallest member of the dog family in North America. The San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*) inhabits grasslands, scrublands, oak woodlands, and vernal pool areas in the California Central Valley floor and the interior coastal ranges. On Fort Hunter Liggett, valley bottom areas of the San Antonio and Nacimiento rivers provide potential habitat for the kit fox. Kit fox were present and breeding at Fort Hunter Liggett in 1990; pupping dens were identified in the southeast portion of Fort Hunter Liggett along the San Antonio River (training areas 22 and 25) (US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003).

Decline of the kit fox can be attributed to loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitat due to agricultural, industrial and urban development (Brown, et al. 2002). Loss of habitat is not a threat to kit fox on Fort Hunter Liggett. Fort Hunter Liggett practices protection measures such as pre-activity surveys to limit the potential impacts of military activity on the kit fox (US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003).

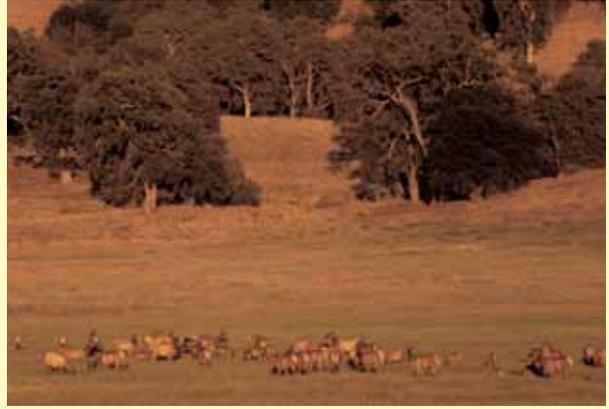
**Bald Eagle (threatened).** Bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) at Fort Hunter Liggett are most commonly found wintering along the San Antonio River. An active nesting site has also been located in Training Area 22, between Jolon Road

and the San Antonio River (US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003). Nest sites are typically in large trees along shorelines in remote areas. The major threats to the bald eagle for the present and foreseeable future include destruction and degradation of habitat and environmental contaminants.

The bald eagle was Federally-listed as an endangered species in 1971. In 1995, the bald eagle was removed from the endangered list and upgraded to threatened status as its population grew. Delisting of the bald eagle under the Endangered Species Act was proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1999. While this rule would remove the bald eagle from protection status under the Endangered Species Act, it would still be protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (60 Federal Register 133, July 12, 1995; 64 Federal Register 128, July 6, 1999).

**California Condor (endangered).** Suitable habitat for condors (*Gymnogyps californicus*) includes foothill rangeland and forest in remote areas where the birds can roost and nest in tall trees and on cliffs. Rock outcrops in the Nacimiento River Valley provide suitable habitat for condors. Recently a condor was sighted feeding in training area 20 (US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003). The California condor is considered the largest land bird in North America. Although critical habitat was designated in 1976, the condor's vulnerability to extinction required a captive breeding and release program. Captive breeding release sites are located nearby at Pinnacles National Monument and in the Ventana Wilderness Area in Los Padres National Forest.

**Least Bell's Vireo (endangered).** The Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo belii pusillus*) inhabits riparian woodlands with tall trees and shorter thick shrubs. Loss of riparian habitat, military disturbance, non-native species invasion and predation, and long-term camping threaten the Least Bell's vireo. In 1986, the US Fish and Wildlife Service listed the Least Bell's vireo as endangered. Fort Hunter Liggett contains suitable



Clockwise from top left: (1) Bald Eagle, (2) Tule Elk, (3) Badger, (4) Mountain Lion (5) Western Pond Turtle, (6) Burrowing Owl; (1) California Department of Fish and Game photo, (2) NPS photo, (3, 4 and 6) John Sorenson photos, (5) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service photo

habitat for the Least Bell's vireo, although the only documented sighting was a single male sited near the Palisades area in 1988 (US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003).

**Arroyo Toad (endangered).** Arroyo toads (*Bufo microscaphus californicus*) are found in seasonal pools and streams where natural disturbance is common (US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003). A highly sensitive species, arroyo toads are known to have one of the most specialized habitat requirements of any amphibian found in California. Shallow breeding pools with a minimum of silt and free of predatory fish are necessary for successful juvenile development. Breeding pools must be located adjacent to adult habitat that includes inflow channels of 3rd- to greater- order streams with sandy channels and terraces (CDFG 2000). The arroyo toad is threatened by urban development, agriculture and water diversions and was listed as endangered in 1994. Critical habitat designation is pending. Suitable habitat for arroyo toads can be found along stretches of the San Antonio River (US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003).

**Red-legged Frog (threatened).** California red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora draytonii*) inhabit shrubby riparian areas and deep, slow moving water. Threats to the California red-legged frog include habitat degradation, off-road vehicles, reservoir construction, grazing, non-native aquatic predators, and water quality. Critical habitat for the red-legged frog was designated on March 13, 2001. However, as a result of recent litigation, the red-legged frog critical habitat designation has been vacated, and a revised critical habitat designation will be promulgated following further consideration of the economic impacts of the designation (CDFG 2000; 66 Federal Register 49, March 13, 2001). Although Fort Hunter Liggett contains suitable habitat for the red-legged frog, no frogs have been found during recent surveys. The only known specimens documented were found in the Nacimiento River in 1948 (US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003).

**California Tiger Salamander (candidate).** The California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*) can be found in grasslands and low foothill regions in Central and Northern California. Vernal pools and seasonal ponds are required for breeding (CDFG 2000). California tiger salamanders found on Fort Hunter Liggett are hybrids of California tiger salamander and the non-native eastern tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*). Biologists have identified sixteen known breeding sites in both the San Antonio and Nacimiento river valleys (US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003).

**Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp (threatened).** Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) are small crustaceans that inhabit vernal pools found in grasslands or mud bottomed swales. Threats to the species include destruction of vernal pools from urban development, flood control, agricultural development, highway and utility projects. Vernal pool fairy shrimp were listed as threatened in 1994 (59 Federal Register 180, September 19, 1994).

Recent surveys at Fort Hunter Liggett have identified 59 vernal pools that would provide high quality habitat for the vernal pool fairy shrimp. Of the 59 pools identified, 47 were found to contain vernal pool fairy shrimp. Fort Hunter Liggett limits land use and application of herbicides and pesticides in areas with highly sensitive habitat for vernal pool fairy shrimp (US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003).

**Smith's Blue Butterfly (endangered).** Smith's blue butterfly (*Euphilotes enoptes smithi*) inhabits coastal sand dunes, serpentine grasslands, and chaparral in Monterey County. Threatened by development, highway projects, foot and vehicular traffic, Smith's blue butterfly was listed as endangered in 1976 (41 Federal Register 106, June 1, 1976). Although Smith's blue butterfly does not inhabit Fort Hunter Liggett, it is known to occur in adjacent coastal areas (US Army Corps of Engineers 2000b).

**Other Protected Species.** Fort Hunter Liggett provides important habitat for mountain lion, tule elk, and the ring-tailed cat, state-protected large mammals that require extensive ranges to survive. The installation is part of a major mountain lion stronghold, and hosts 16–20 of these large felines. Tule elk, endemic to California, were once abundant, but declined in the late 19th century. During the Gold Rush era they served as an important source of meat and were hunted to near extinction. By 1874, the herd had declined from an estimated 500,000 head to less than 15 (Deck, et. al., n.d.; Ventana Wildlands Project 2000). They were reintroduced into Fort Hunter Liggett in 1978 and 1981 as part of a federal and state-legislated effort to establish new herds and prevent extinction. Fort Hunter Liggett's oak woodlands and grasslands are now home to a herd of approximately 400–450 tule elk (Fischer 2001). This herd comprises 15%–25% of the total population of tule elk, and is one of only two populations that meet the conditions necessary to sustain long -

term genetic diversity (Ventana Wildlands Project 2000). Tule elk travel large distances, make extensive seasonal movements within their range, and therefore require large interconnected tracts of land that preserve a combination of grassland, oak savanna and chaparral. Recovery efforts, including protective legislation, have increased the current population of tule elk in California to more than 2,500. Hunting is allowed to maintain the herd within population objectives established in Fort Hunter Liggett's tule elk management plan (US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003).

#### FISHERIES

Warmwater fish are the primary seasonal inhabitants of the San Antonio and Nacimiento rivers. Native minnows such as California roach, hitch, Sacramento squawfish, and speckled dace, as well as several gamefish species, may be present throughout most of the river systems when adequate flows are present (winter periods).



Vernal pools, Brenda Tharp photo

Fish populations at Fort Hunter Liggett vary seasonally. As the river flows diminish during summer, some fish become stranded and die. Other fish seek permanent shelter in small isolated pools, such as those found in the Palisades area on the Nacimiento River, where they remain throughout the dry summer and fall (US Army Corps of Engineers 1995). Fishing is prohibited in Fort Hunter Liggett's rivers and streams to protect cultural resources, sensitive species, and to protect the safety of anglers (US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003).

Recreational fishing is permitted in eleven ponds throughout Fort Hunter Liggett. Bass, sunfish, and bluegill natural reproduction is good; however, Fort Hunter Liggett continues to restock to maintain fishable populations. Each year, rainbow trout and other species (bass, catfish, and mosquito fish) are stocked in various ponds and reservoirs for sport fishing.

## Visual Resources

While much of the original vegetation within the cantonment area has been replaced by military and residential land uses, the remainder of the installation retains highly scenic qualities associated with the oak woodlands, oak savannas, and riparian zones on the eastern side, and the chaparral covered peaks of the Santa Lucia Range on the west side. Rock outcrops known as the Palisades and Piedras Atlas are exceptionally scenic as they overlook the Nacimiento River.

The rolling oak landscape combined with historic resources such as the Mission San Antonio de Padua still hold the romantic image of the picturesque Spanish California landscape embodied in Helen Hunt Jackson's famous 1884 novel, *Ramona*. The release of this novel coincided with the arrival of Southern Pacific Railroad. This brought thousands of settlers and tourists to California inspired by this image of the California landscape and spurred the popularity of Mission Revival architecture. Although partially

compromised by development in the cantonment area, some views from the Milpitas Hacienda are similar to what they were 70 years ago.

Views from Mission San Antonio de Padua are considered sensitive, and training exercises and vehicle movement are restricted near the Mission. Military convoys avoid use of Tank, Mission Creek, and Del Venturi roads on Sundays, and helicopters or other aircraft are prohibited over the Mission unless approved by Range Control. All military field training in that portion of the cantonment area west of Silo and Sulphur Springs roads is prohibited except for light infantry, which is restricted to the west side of the San Antonio River, south of Grid Line 86 (US Army Corps of Engineers, 2000b).

The Army permits public travel on Mission Creek, Del Venturi, Sam Jones (partial), and Nacimiento - Fergusson roads as long as it does not interfere with training or testing activities. Training activities sometimes disturb ground forms and vegetation in areas visible from these roads. Other areas are disturbed in some locations by burning and fire control measures such as firebreaks, as well as by maintenance of roads and training facilities.

**Table 3: Federally and State Listed Threatened and Endangered Species that May Occur on Fort Hunter Liggett**

SPECIES	STATUS* Federal/State	NOTES
<b>Mammals</b>		
San Joaquin kit fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	E/T	Kit fox has been seen at FHL in training areas 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, the cantonment area and the ASP.
<b>Birds</b>		
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	T/E	Sightings have occurred in training areas 2, 7, 12, 22, 23, 24, 25, the ASP, and the cantonment area. Training Area 22 contains an active nesting site.
California condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	E/E	In May 2002, a condor was sited foraging in Training Area 20.
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	E/E	FHL provides suitable habitat in training areas 7, 22, 25, and 29.
Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Delisted/E	No breeding birds are known to occur at the Palisades or other rock outcrops which provide suitable nesting habitat; wintering birds are known to forage at FHL.
<b>Amphibians</b>		
Arroyo toad <i>Bufo microscaphus</i>	E/-	A 17-mile stretch of the San Antonio River harbors breeding populations of the northern-most occurrence of arroyo toad. This site (on FHL) has been determined to be essential to the recovery of this species.
California red-legged frog <i>Rana aurora draytoni</i>	T/-	Historic sightings are known for FHL; however, there are currently no known occurrences of this species.
California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	Candidate/-	There are 16 confirmed breeding pools for California tiger salamander in training areas 10, 12B, 15, 20, 22, and 27.
<b>Invertebrates</b>		
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	T/-	In 2003, 59 high priority vernal pools were found at FHL in training areas 12, 14, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, the ASP and the cantonment area. Of these 59 pools, 47 contained vernal pool fairy shrimp.
Smith's blue butterfly <i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>	E/-	Potentially occurs at FHL.
<b>Plants</b>		
Santa Lucia Mint <i>Pogogyne clareana</i>	-/E	Occurs only at FHL in training areas 17, 18, 19, and 23, 26; Los Bueyes Creek; Los Burros Creek; North Fork Creek; Italian Flat.
Dwarf calycadenia <i>Calycadenia villosa</i>	SOC/-	Occurs in training areas 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, 29; northwest of San Antonio Mission; south of Burro Mountain; Oak Flat; the Jolon area; ASP; cantonment area.
Purple amole <i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> var. <i>purpureum</i>	T/-	This variety of purple amole occurs only at FHL. Occurs in training areas 13, 22, 23, 24, 25; grasslands; ; oak woodlands; , the cantonment area, ; ASP, ; the Jolon area; Milpitas Ranch; near Argyle Road;and training areas, 13, 22, 23, 24, and 25.
Late-flowering mariposa lily <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>vestus</i>	SOC/-	Occurs in training areas 14, 17, 18, 23, 26, and 28.
Cone Peak bedstraw <i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>luciense</i>	SOC/-	Occurs at the border of training areas 2 and 5 near the west boundary; and Training training Area areas 4, 5, 8, 17, 23.

SPECIES	STATUS*	
	Federal/State	NOTES
Davidson's bush mallow <i>Malacothamnus palmeri</i> var. <i>involutus</i>	SOC/-	Occurs in training areas 2, 3, 7, 24, and 27.
Carmel Valley bush mallow <i>Malacothamnus palmeri</i> var. <i>involutus</i>	SOC/-	Occurs in training areas 7 and, 10; Cosio Knob; Sulphur Springs Road; Jolon; northeast of San Antonio Mission.
Morrison's jewel flower <i>Streptanthus morrisonii</i>	SOC/-	Occurs in Training areas 18., 23; Los Burros Creek; ridge between Salmon and Los Burros creeks.
Caper-fruited tropidocarpum <i>Tropidocarpum Capperideum</i>	SOC/-	Occurs in training areas 15 and 24.
Hardham's evening-primrose <i>Camissonia hardhamiae</i>	SOC/-	Cantonment area; training areas 2, 3, 6.
Prostrate navarretia <i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	SOC/-	ASP; around Jolon.
Davidson's bush mallow <i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i>	SOC/-	Training areas 2, 3, 7, 10, 24, 27; Sulphur Springs Road; NW of San Antonio Mission; Sam Jones Road; Bald Mountain.
Pale-yellow layia <i>Layia heterotricha</i>	SOC/-	Cantonment area; Training Area 27; San Antonio Mission Road; Sam Jones Road.
Hooked popcorn-flower <i>Plagiobothrys uncinatus</i>	SOC/-	Training Area 23; Los Bueyes Creek; Los Burros Creek.
Most beautiful jewel-flower <i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i>	SOC/-	Occurs in training areas 17, 23, 28, Jolon; Stony Valley; San Miguelito Ranch; Los Bueyes Road; Los Bueyes Creek; south of Burro Mountain; Los Burros Creek.
South Coast Range morning-glory <i>Calystegia collina</i> Brummitt ssp. <i>venusta</i>	SOC/-	
San Benito thorn-mint <i>Acanthomintha obovata</i> ssp. <i>obovata</i>	SOC/-	Training areas 3, 7, 10' northeast of San Antonio Mission.
One-awned spineflower <i>Chorizanthe rectispina</i>	SOC/-	In or near ASP, training areas 1, 7, 10, 13, 25, 29; near Jolon; NE, SE of Jolon; Jolon Valley.

**Sources:** US Army Reserve Training Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, 2003; Painter 2004; USFWS 2001; USFWS 2004

ASP= Ammunition Supply Point

FHL= Fort Hunter Liggett

#### \* Status explanations

##### Federal

E= listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.

T = listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.

PE = Proposed for listing as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.

Candidate = Former Category 1 candidate. Includes species for which USFWS has on file enough substantial information on biological vulnerability and threat to support proposals to list them.

SOC (Plant Species of Concern) = Former Category 2. Biological information may warrant listing as threatened or endangered, but more information is needed. Species of concern receive no legal protection.

##### State

E = listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.

T = listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.

**\*\*Fort Hunter Liggett has documented species by training area location. See Figure 9a. Habitat Types for the location of training areas.**

**Table 4: Other Special Interest Plant Species Documented on Fort Hunter Liggett**

Species	Status:	State	CNPS
<i>Abies bracteata</i> Bristle cone fir		CEQA	1B
<i>Aristocapsa insignis</i> Indian Valley spineflower		CEQA	1B
<i>Baccharis plumerae</i> ssp. <i>glabrata</i> San Simeon baccharis		CEQA	1B
<i>Calycadenia truncata</i> ssp. <i>microcephala</i> Snow Mountain calycadenia		CEQA	1B
<i>Castilleja densiflora</i> ssp. <i>obispoensis</i> Obispo Indian paintbrush		CEQA	1B
<i>Caulanthus coulteri</i> var. <i>lemmonii</i> Lemmon's jewelflower		CEQA	1B
<i>Chorizanthe rectispina</i> Straight-awned spineflower		CEQA	1B
<i>Clarkia jolonensis</i> Jolon clarkia		CEQA	1B
<i>Collinsia antonina</i> San Antonio collinsia		CEQA	1B
<i>Delphinium umbraculorum</i> [on or very near FHL] Umbrella larkspur		CEQA	1B
<i>Eriastrum luteum</i> Yellow-flowered eriastrum		CEQA	1B
<i>Fritillaria viridea</i> San Benito fritillary		CEQA	1B
<i>Galium hardhamiae</i> Hardham's bedstraw		CEQA	1B
<i>Monardella palmeri</i> Palmer's monardella		CEQA	1B
<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>radians</i> Shining navarretia		CEQA	1B
<i>Pentachaeta exilis</i> ssp. <i>aeolica</i> Slender pentachaeta		CEQA	1B
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>hickmanii</i> Hickman's checkerbloom		CEQA	1B
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>paramoenus</i> Metcalf Canyon jewelflower		CEQA	1B
<i>Triteleia ixioides</i> ssp. <i>cookii</i> Cook's triteleia		CEQA	1B
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> Rayless ragwort		sp	2
<i>Calyptridium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i> Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws		sp	3
<i>Lupinus albifrons</i> var. <i>abramsii</i> Abram's lupine		sp	3

Species	Status:	State	CNPS
<i>Micropus amphibolus</i> Mt. Diablo cottonweed		sp	3
<i>Monardella antonina</i> ssp. <i>antonina</i> San Antonio Hills monardella		sp	3
<i>Acanthomintha obovata</i> ssp. <i>obovata</i> San Benito thorn-mint		sp	4
<i>Arabis blepharophylla</i> Coast rock cress		sp	4
<i>Arctostaphylos hooveri</i> Hoover's manzanita		sp	4
<i>Arctostaphylos obispoensis</i> Bishop manzanita		sp	4
<i>Aspidotis carlotta-halliae</i> Carlotta Hall's lace fern		sp	4
<i>Astragalus macrodon</i> Salinas milk-vetch		sp	4
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i> Brewer's calandrinia		sp	4
<i>Chorizanthe douglasii</i> Douglas's spineflower		sp	4
<i>Chorizanthe palmeri</i> Palmer's spineflower		sp	4
<i>Clarkia lewisii</i> Lewis's clarkia		sp	4
<i>Cryptantha rattanii</i> Rattan's cryptantha		sp	4
<i>Delphinium gypsophyllum</i> ssp. <i>parviflorum</i> Small-flowered gypsum-loving larkspur		sp	4
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>indictum</i> Protruding buckwheat		sp	4
<i>Eschscholzia hypocoides</i> San Benito poppy		sp	4
<i>Fritillaria agrestis</i> Stinkbells		sp	4
<i>Galium andrewsii</i> ssp. <i>gatense</i> Serpentine bedstraw		sp	4
<i>Gilia tenuiflora</i> ssp. <i>amplifaucalis</i> Trumpet-throated gilia		sp	4
<i>Horkelia yadonii</i> Santa Lucia horkelia		sp	4
<i>Lasthenia leptalea</i> Salinas Valley goldfields		sp	4
<i>Lessingia tenuis</i> Spring lessingia		sp	4

Species	Status:	State	CNPS
<i>Lomatium parvifolium</i> Small-leaved lomatium	sp		4
<i>Lupinus cervinus</i> Santa Lucia lupine	sp		4
<i>Malacothamnus jonesii</i> Slender bush mallow	sp		4
<i>Mimulus subsecundus</i> One-sided monkeyflower	sp		4
<i>Mucronea californica</i> California spineflower	sp		4
<i>Navarretia jaredii</i> Paso Robles navaretia	sp		4
<i>Perideridia pringlei</i> Adobe yampah	sp		4
<i>Piperia michaelii</i> Michael's rein orchid	sp		4
<i>Syntrichopappus lemmonii</i> Lemmon's syntrichopappus	sp		4
<i>Systemotheca vortriedei</i> Straight-awned spineflower	sp		4
<i>Zigadenus micranthus</i> var. <i>fontanus</i> Marsh zigadenus	sp		4

**Sources:** CEMML 1999; Painter 2001; Painter 2004; CDFG 2000b; CDFG 2004.

**State**

sp = Special plants: plants included in California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database Special Vascular Plant, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (July 2001; April 2004)

CEQA = Species which meet the criteria for listing, even if not included on any list, as described in Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines

**CNPS**

- 1A = Presumed Extinct in California
- 1B = Rare or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
- 2 = Rare or Endangered in California More Common Elsewhere
- 3 = Need More Information
- 4 = Plants of Limited Distribution

Table 5: Other Special Status Wildlife Species that Occur on Fort Hunter Liggett

SPECIES	CA STATUS
<b>Mammals</b>	
American badger, <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Special Concern
Monterey dusky-footed woodrat, <i>Neotoma fuscipes luciana</i>	Special Concern
Mountain lion, <i>Felix concolor</i>	Protected
Pale big-eared bat, <i>Plecotus townsendii palescens</i>	Special Concern
Pallid bat, <i>Antrozus pallidus</i>	Candidate - needs confirmation
Ring-tailed cat, <i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Protected
Salinas pocket mouse, <i>Perognathus inornatus psammophilus</i>	Special Concern
Tule elk, <i>Cervus elaphus nannodes</i>	Protected
<b>Birds * = breeding species; others are winterers or migrants</b>	
American white pelican, <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Special Concern
Black swift, <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Special Concern
Burrowing owl, <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Special Concern
California gull, <i>Larus californicus</i>	Special Concern
Double-crested cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Special Concern
Ferruginous hawk, <i>Buteo regalis</i>	Special Concern
Golden eagle*, <i>Aquila cyrysaetos</i>	Special Concern
Long-eared owl*, <i>Asio otus</i>	Special Concern
Northern harrier*, <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Special Concern
Osprey, <i>Pandion halietus</i>	Special Concern
Prairie falcon*, <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Special Concern
Purple martin*, <i>Progne subis</i>	Special Concern
Sharp-shinned hawk*, <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Special Concern
Short-eared owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Special Concern
Tricolored blackbird*, <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Special Concern
Western grebe*, <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Candidate
Yellow-breasted chat*, <i>Icteria virens</i>	Special Concern
Yellow warbler*, <i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	Special Concern
<b>Reptiles</b>	
Coast horned lizard, <i>Phrynomosa coronatum frontale</i>	Special Concern
Western pond turtle, <i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i>	Special Concern
<b>Amphibians</b>	
Foothill yellow-legged frog, <i>Rana boylei</i>	Special Concern
Western spadefoot toad, <i>Scaphiopus hammondii</i>	Special Concern
<b>Fish</b>	
Hardhed, <i>Mylopharadon conocephalus</i>	Special Concern
San Joaquin Roach, <i>Lavinia symmetricus ssp.</i>	Special Concern - needs confirmation

Mission San Antonio de Padua, circa 1927. Julia Morgan Collection, Special Collections,  
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

\*photo available in printed report