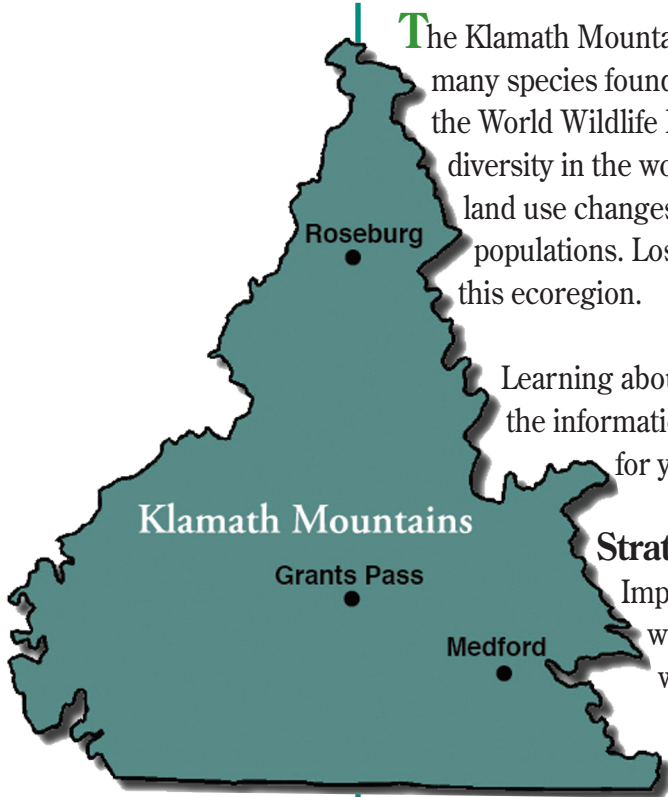




I live in the Klamath Mountains ecoregion



The Klamath Mountains ecoregion boasts a wonderful diversity of species, including many species found only locally. In fact, the Klamath-Siskiyou region was included in the World Wildlife Fund’s assessment of the 200 locations most important for species diversity in the world. Unfortunately, like many places in the state, altered fire regimes; land use changes and development, and invasive species are affecting fish and wildlife populations. Loss of habitat connectivity and mineral extraction is also of concern in this ecoregion.

Learning about the at-risk species and their habitats in your ecoregion gives you the information you need to get involved in conserving Oregon’s fish and wildlife for your enjoyment and that of future generations.

Strategy Habitats and Species

Important habitats in the ecoregion include ponderosa pine, oak woodlands, mature conifer forests, grasslands, oak savannas, riparian, wetlands and aquatic.

Strategy species in need of help include western toad, fisher, Townsend’s big-eared bat, northwestern pond turtle, western purple martin and several steelhead runs. See back of sheet for more information.



Western toad: I live in the Klamath Mountains ecoregion

The western toad is well camouflaged in earth tones to help it stay safe from predators. A large toad with bumpy skin, it lives mainly on land in a range of habitats from mountain meadows to desert flats. Today the species is threatened by loss of wetlands, habitat degradation and other environmental changes.

Fun fact: Western toads have skin secretions that taste bad and help to deter other animals from eating them.



Partial List of Oregon Conservation Strategy Klamath Mountains Ecoregion Strategy Species and Invasive Species

Strategy species are species of greatest conservation need; they have low or declining populations due, many times, to habitat loss and degradation. *Invasive species* are non-native plants or animals that can negatively impact native habitats both economically and environmentally.

STRATEGY SPECIES

Mammals

Columbian white-tailed deer
(Umpqua)
Fisher
Ringtail
Townsend's big-eared bat

Invertebrates

Johnson's hairstreak butterfly
Siskiyou short-horned grasshopper
Vernal pool fairy shrimp

Fish

Coastal cutthroat trout (Oregon
Coast ESU)
Coho (Oregon Coast ESU)
Pacific lamprey
Steelhead (Klamath Mountains
Province ESU, summer run)
Umpqua chub
Western brook lamprey

Birds

Blue-gray gnatcatcher
Grasshopper sparrow
Lewis' woodpecker
Marbled murrelet
Western purple martin
White-headed woodpecker

Plants

Cook's desert parsley
Crinite mariposa-lily
Kincaid's lupine
Umpqua mariposa-lily

Amphibians and Reptiles

Coastal tailed frog
Foothill yellow-legged frog

Northern red-legged frog
Siskiyou Mountain salamander
Western toad
Common kingsnake
Northwestern pond turtle

INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive Animals

Bullfrog
Carp
European starling
Fathead minnow
Feral swine
Golden shiner
Mosquito fish (Gambusia)
Mute swan
Nutria
Red-eared slider turtle

Invasive Plants

Brooms (Scotch, Spanish,
Portuguese, French)
Cheatgrass
Dyers woad
False brome
Himalayan blackberry
Knapweeds (spotted, squarrose,
diffuse)
Leafy spurge
Medusahead rye
Rush skeletonweed
St. Johnswort
Tansy ragwort
Thistles (Scotch, Canada, Italian)
Yellow starthistle

A complete list of Strategy species can be found on the ODFW Web site. Click Conservation Strategy on the home page.

ODFW Offices

Southwest Region Office,
Roseburg
(541) 440-3353

Rogue Watershed District Office,
Central Point
(541) 826-8774

Find your local Watershed Council.
(541) 682-8323
www.oregonwatersheds.org/

For more information on the Oregon Conservation Strategy, visit the ODFW Web site.
www.dfw.state.or.us



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