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An Annotated Check List of the Land Mammals of Curry County, Oregon

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AN ANNOTATED CHECK LIST OF THE LAND MAMMALS OF CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

A Thesis

Presented to

the Graduate Faculty

Central Washington State College

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Science

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by

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Study

Curry County merits study for several reasons. Very little work has been done on its mammalian fauna resulting in a limited number of specimens. In turn there is a sparsity of literature; that written is chiefly concerned with the genera *Arborimus* and *Phenacomys*.

The location of the county places it in an area of scrambled geological history resulting in a diverse mixture of faunal and floral elements.

Logging, agriculture, and grazing activities have altered and continue to alter the natural habitats. These interests have permanently changed both the floristic and faunistic composition of the county.

Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are to prepare an annotated check list of the recent land mammals, exclusive of the order Chiroptera, of Curry County, Oregon; thereby drawing together all possible information concerning the mammalian fauna of the county and presenting this as a compact unit which will not only be pertinent to Curry County but will

also be useful to anyone working on the mammals of a larger geographical region inclusive of the county, e.g. the mammals of Oregon.

UNIT I

PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CURRY COUNTY

General Geology

Geologically, Curry County falls into two distinct zones. The northern portion of the county is located at the southern terminus of the Coast Range, while the southern portion lies within the Klamath Mountains (Baldwin, 1964).

While the Coast Range and Klamath Mountains are geographically contiguous, geologically they differ in age, composition, and complexity. The southern Coast Range is basically composed of Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks except in the Cape Blanco area where younger Miocene and Pliocene sandstones occur. These sandstones, particularly the basal beds, are often fossiliferous (Baldwin, 1964).

The Klamath Mountains, sometimes referred to as the Siskiyous, are most closely related to the Sierra Nevada of California and the Blue Mountains of northeastern Oregon (Whittaker, 1960). This is well illustrated in a map by Engelhardt (1966, p. 16). The connecting rock between the Blue and Klamath Mountains is buried by more recent lava flows in central Oregon.

The Klamath Mountains contain the oldest rock in western Oregon and probably the oldest in the state. The

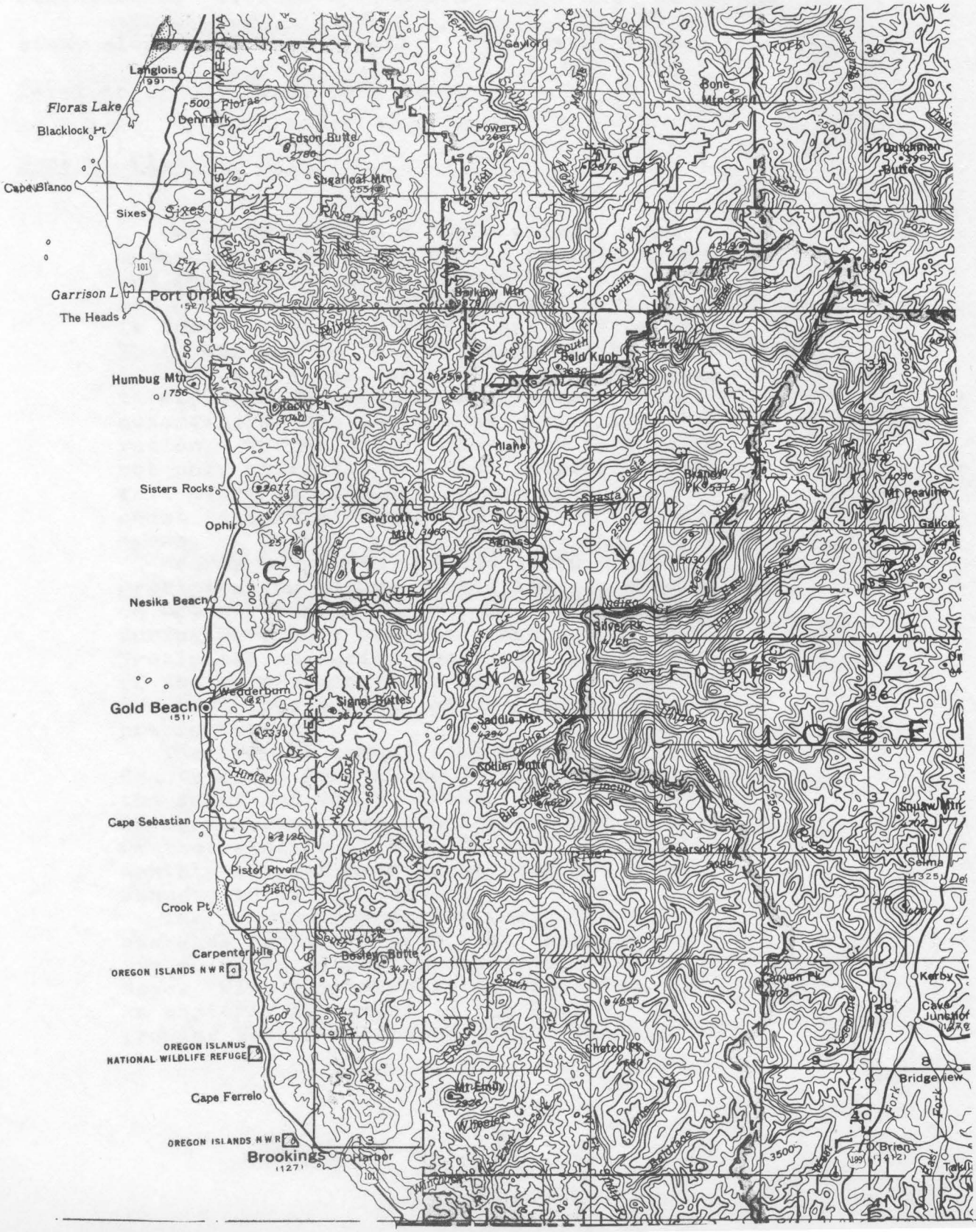
region is dominated by Pre-Tertiary strata that, according to Baldwin (1964), "...have been folded, faulted, and in places intruded by granitoid rocks and serpentinized masses of ultrabasic rocks."

Historically the original description of the Klamath Mountains was an illustrated, detailed work by Diller (1902). Diller (1903) also published a description of the Port Orford quadrangle containing maps of topography, aerial geology, structural section and economic geology.

Terrain

Extreme variability of terrain is indicated by Figure 1, The State of Oregon (USGS, 1966). The coastal plain between the Coos-Curry County line and Port Orford varies in width from two to five miles. Coastal plains of varying width, not so easily seen on the map, are found in the following regions: (1) from several miles north of the mouth of the Rogue River south to Hunter Creek, (2) at the mouth of Pistol River, and (3) south of Brookings to the Oregon-California border (Peck, 1961). These plains consist of coastal terraces varying in elevation from near sea level to over 1500 feet. Diller (1902) shows a profile of marine terraces 12 miles north of Port Orford in which four distinct terraces are evident all within a few miles of the present coast line; the highest at 1500 feet.

Fig. 1--Curry County Topographic Map from USGS Topographic Map, State of Oregon, 1966.



Inland, Peck (1961) describes the area as a mass confusion of "...broken mountain ridges with steep and stony slopes and scanty soil." The relief varies from sea level to Brandy Peak, 5316 feet.

General Climatic Data

> Curry County has a humid climate from moderating influences of the Pacific Ocean and the Coast Range. Elevation ranges from sea level to 5,000 feet. Annual precipitation is lowest along the coast ranging from 50 to 70 inches and 80 to 100 inches in the mountains.
>
> The County has wet mild winters and relatively warm summers, with climate varying according to the topography, primarily elevation. The effect of elevation determines not only rainfall, but also snowfall. Snowfall averages little over one inch along the coast to several inches in the mountainous areas.
>
> Nearly 80 percent of the average annual precipitation occurs during the six months of October through March, and 50 percent during November, December, and January. Precipitation during the three lowest months of the year--June, July and August--amounts to about four percent of the annual average precipitation.
>
> The average annual temperatures of the County range from 50 to 54 degrees F. along the coast and valley areas. Temperatures along the coast are similar to that of the weather station at Port Orford. Average monthly temperatures range from 46° F. in January to 59° in August.
>
> The growing season for Curry County averages about 250 days, but decreases as you go north along the coast to about 200 days. With the increase in elevation, in an easterly direction in the County, the growing season decreases. (Anonymous, 1969)

Vegetation of Curry County

Coastal Curry County is greatly altered by logging and farming. Some isolated stands of Sitka spruce (for a list of scientific names of plants refer to Appendix C), Fig. 3, remain. Much of the coastal region north of Port Orford consists of mixed brushland, Fig. 5, growing on old logged fields; bogs, often privately owned and commercially utilized as nurseries; and sandy areas near the beach covered by lodgepole pine. South of Port Orford to Gold Beach the immediate coastal region is grassland, Fig. 4, interrupted in local areas by brushland, or vegetation of the interior forest which is described below. South of Gold Beach to Brookings an increase in elevation is accompanied by an increase in the amount of forest and brushland, although in some areas coastal grasslands are found. South of Brookings to the California border the area is flat and so heavily farmed that its native vegetation is not apparent.

The interior of the county, never more than a few miles from the coast, generally consists of dense forests of Douglas fir, Fig. 7; in the northern portion the forest is in relatively pure stands with some western hemlock, Port Orford cedar and western red cedar included. The interior forests of southern Curry County are quite similar with the exception that there are a few redwoods.

Much of central interior Curry County appears more arid than the remainder of the county in its vegetation. There, extensive areas of pine forests occur: Ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, white pine, sugar pine, and Jeffrey pine. These forests consist of widely spaced trees interspersed with large amounts of shrubby growths of manzanita, blue blossom and tan oak. These pine forests, located at 2300-4000 feet elevation, appear to be completely surrounded by Douglas fir forests. On the Curry-Josephine County line in central Curry County a single grove of red fir was found at Bear Camp Lookout, elevation 4970 feet.

In the Douglas fir forests of central and southern Curry County there are located a number of inland grasslands, Fig. 6.

Relative to the mammalian provinces, Hagmeier (1966) in re-evaluating his own study attributes only 35 provinces to North America north of Mexico. Curry County is divided into the Oregonian and Humboldtian Provinces. However, three different primary areas are shown to occur within the county and he notes (p. 293) that the Oregonian Province comes statistically close to dividing into eastern and western provinces. This would result in three different mammalian provinces within a single county.

Fig. 2--Collection Sites and Their Vegetation

Legend

A - Agricultural

B - Brushland

C - Chaparral

D - Open Douglas fir

E - Douglas fir-rhododendron

F - Douglas fir-salal

G - Coastal grassland

H - Inland grassland

I - Logged

J - Ponderosa pine-rocky

K - Riparian

L - Swamp

M - Sitka spruce

N - True fir

O - Tan oak-madrone

P - Salmonberry

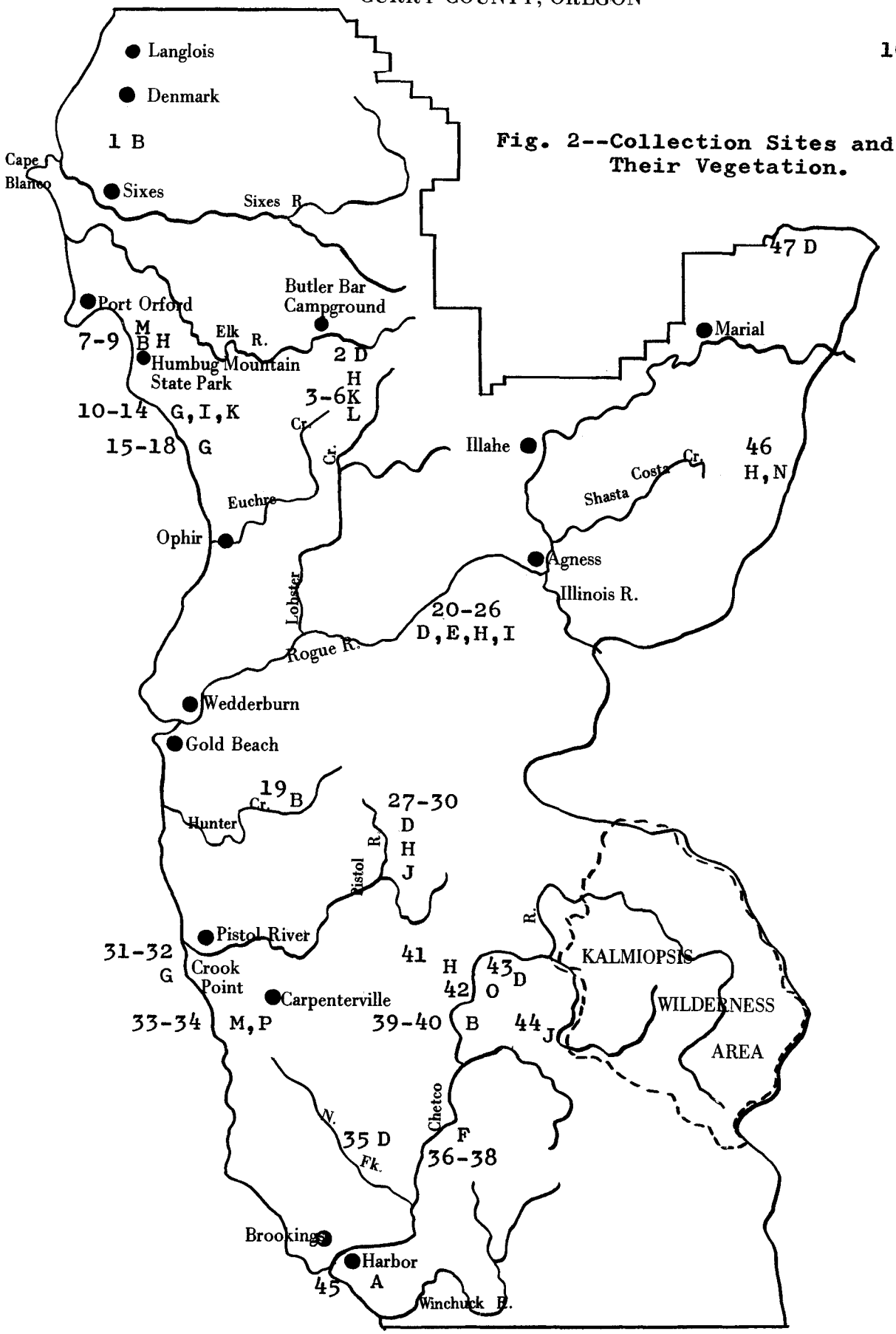


Fig. 2--Collection Sites and Their Vegetation.

Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Fig. 3--Sitka Spruce Forest. Site 7. T33S, R15W, SW¼ Sec. 10; 1-3/4 miles southeast of Port Orford, looking west toward the ocean.

Fig. 4--Coastal Grassland. Site 15. T34S, R14W, NW¼ Sec. 7; 8¼ miles south of Port Orford, looking north toward Humbug Mountain.

Fig. 5--Coastal Brushland. Site 1. T31S, R15W, NW¼ Sec. 34; 5 miles north of Port Orford, looking north from Pacific High School.

Fig. 6--Inland Prairie. Site 20. T36S, R12W, NE¼ Sec. 18; 13½ miles northeast of Gold Beach, looking south across Wildhorse Prairie.

Fig. 7--Inland Forest. Site 30. T37S, R12W, SE¼ Sec. 19; 14 miles southeast of Gold Beach, looking northwest toward the Game Lake roadcut.

Possibilities of Future Habitat Change

The logging industry within the county is certain to decrease since the privately-owned timber will be largely exhausted within five years. The current industry capacity is about twice what the federal and state timber lands can supply (Burgess, hereafter where no date follows a name it is assumed to be a personal communication; for addresses of these persons refer to Appendix D). This will decrease the tendency toward formation of seral stages and therefore tend to reduce habitat suitable for such species as Townsend chipmunks (Eutamias townsendii), California ground squirrels (Spermophilus beecheyi), and brush rabbits (Sylvilagus

bachmani). On the other hand, the return to climax vegetation will favor the return of such animals as marten (Martes americana) and fisher (Martes pennanti).

However, this anticipated decrease in logging may be tempered by the United States Forest Service (hereafter USFS) which may modify its policy to increase its allowable harvest (Barthol).

Tan oak and madrone are faced with extermination as they are considered as weeds by the USFS. All such areas will be reforested with Douglas fir which may affect the gray squirrel (Sciurus griseus) population (Barthol).

Cattle and sheep grazing on federal lands is minimal at present. These cattle are concentrated on a few inland, grassy prairies, some of which are being aerially fertilized to increase the amount of graze for cattle and for two elk herds which are to be introduced (Burgess). The future of these elk herds will depend to a large extent upon the competition they will encounter from domestic cattle.

With reduction of the logging industry inevitable and most of the land suitable for cultivation now being utilized, the county plans to rely upon the tourist industry as its major means of support (County Commissioners). The resultant subdivision will further destroy the natural habitat. This is already evidenced by the development of large resorts and golf courses along the central Oregon

coast. This may well be the greatest danger that faces the mammalian fauna of Curry County as it presently exists.

Two future changes may be beneficial to the natural habitat of the county and its mammalian fauna. The USFS is in the process of invalidating many mining claims, which may save many acres of natural habitat from total alteration or destruction. Secondly, the decrease in logging is expected to bring about the closures of several plywood mills (Barthol). Some county residents believe that these mills are responsible for excessive river pollution. Such pollution, if continued, would be detrimental to riparian mammals, e.g. otter (Lutra canadensis), mink (Mustela vison), and marsh shrews (Sorex bendirii).

Curry County Roads

Collection of mammals within Curry County has been hampered by a lack of roads. A secondary road system, composed chiefly of USFS and unimproved logging roads, built in the past 10-15 years, now makes most of the county accessible by passenger car or pickup with the exception of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area, 76,200 acres, and the region to the south and east of it which are still particularly inaccessible. This new road system has made possible more extensive inland collection. However, it also increases the number of people in the interior of the county,

thus affecting certain mammalian populations such as elk (*Cervus canadensis*), deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and bear (*Ursus americanus*) by increased hunter pressure and increased ease of poaching.

UNIT II

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Several approaches were utilized. A comprehensive search of the literature was undertaken as well as a survey of museum collections. The results of this survey are included as Appendix A. To supplement this information interviews were conducted with those persons presently working with the mammals of the area or with those who, from past experience, have a thorough knowledge of certain parts of the county's mammalian fauna. In addition, a personal collection was made of the county's small mammals.

History of Curry County Mammalian Collections

Few persons have extensively collected mammals within Curry County. The collections most noted in the literature are those of Edmund Heller and Stanley G. Jewett. Heller's collection, which pre-dates that of Jewett, appears to be the most quoted study of the mammalian fauna of the county even though he only trapped at two sites, Gold Beach and Agness.

Stanley G. Jewett, Sr., as noted by that portion of his collection in the San Diego Natural History Museum,

collected periodically (1919-1931) within Curry County (Bond).

Murray L. Johnson, University of Puget Sound Museum of Natural History, also has a large collection of mammals from the county. His studies in the area are continuing particularly in regard to the red tree mouse (Arborimus longicaudus) (Johnson).

While Vernon Bailey must be considered a minor collector, his 1936 book, The Mammals and Life Zones of Oregon, is still the most comprehensive work on Curry County mammals. However, its usefulness is greatly reduced because he often used range maps without denoting specific collecting localities or sources of information.

Table I summarizes the known collectors and dates of mammalian collections within the county previous to this study. These collections represent 322 specimens of 21 genera and 28 species in 117 years. It is shown that only Heller and Jewett collected at inland localities, all along the Rogue River.

Personal Field Work

Trap sites were chosen by driving the extensive road system, primarily logging and forest service roads, and selecting those areas which appeared to differ in habitat throughout the county. Snap traps were the basic

TABLE I

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF CURRY COUNTY MAMMALIAN COLLECTORS

Collector	Date	Collection Area	Information Source
C. M. Scammon	1852-1872	Cape Blanco	Bailey, 1936
George Suckley	1856	Port Orford	Bailey, 1936
R. W. Dunbar	1859	Port Orford	Bailey, 1936
Edmund Heller	1903	Gold Beach, Agness	Elliot, 1903
Stanley G. Jewett, Sr.	1919-1931	Port Orford, Gold Beach, Brookings, Stateline, Lobster Creek, Lowrey Ranch (20 miles up the Rogue River), Adam's Ranch (23 miles up the Rogue River) and Agness	Bond
J. A. Moore	1930	Near California border	Moore, 1933
Elton R. Edge	1931	Cape Blanco	Edge, 1931
John Eric Hill	1933	Pistol River	Grinnell, 1935
Vernon Bailey	Unknown	Mouth of the Rogue River	Bailey, 1936
Alex Walker	1943	Pistol River	Walker
C. A. Hubbard	1943	Gold Beach	Walker
Pat Hansen	1952	Port Orford	Brodie
D. Jenni	1952	Carpenterville	Brodie
J. A. Munro	1952	Brookings	Johnson
M. L. Johnson	1955	Gold Beach	Johnson
R. M. Storm	1958	Mouth of Rogue River	Brodie

F. W. Sturgess	1960	Brookings	Sullivan
B. English	1966, 1967	Brookings, Crook Point	Sullivan
B. English and C. Phillips	1967	Crook Point	Sullivan

means for obtaining mammalian specimens for this study. Museum Specials were used, with Victor mouse traps serving for replacement of lost traps and occasionally as a supplement to the 100 Specials. Lines of traps were normally utilized with the exact dimensions varying, depending upon the local habitat. Victor rat traps were used for wood rats and ground squirrels. A peanut butter and rolled oat bait was normally used on all snap traps.

A limited number of Macabee and Victor gopher traps were also used. Gopher traps were placed in burrows which were dug out so that the trap could be inserted as deep as one's wrist. The Macabee trap was easier to insert because of its smaller size. All burrows were then left open.

Some mammals (e.g. rabbits, squirrels, wood rats) were shot. Both a .410 gauge shotgun and a 5 mm Sheridan air rifle were used. Even using #12 shot, the shotgun was often responsible for excessive skull damage.

Collection Sites

For a detailed description of each trapping site and the mammals caught see Appendix B.

UNIT III

ANNOTATED CHECK LIST

Introduction

The only specimens that I personally observed are those of my collection obtained during the summers (June, July, August) of 1967 through 1969 plus March and April 1969. Other specimens noted are either literature reports or museum records. For those unexamined specimens, the identification reported is here accepted unless otherwise specified. When possible, the location of these specimens is listed. Sight records are included on species maps and in the species description but are not counted as specimen records.

Under the heading, Total specimens, credit has been given to the person reporting the specimen, who may not be the collector. For a list of Curry County collectors and their collections refer to page 19.

Specimens listed as Sherrell were collected by me personally. My entire collection is in the museum of Central Washington State College.

Bailey (1936) extensively used distribution maps to note specimen records. In most cases neither the exact site nor the collector was noted. For purposes of this

study I have credited those localities with a single specimen and have approximated the locality site, so noted in the Total specimen sections by placing the locality name in brackets.

Scientific and common names follow Hall and Kelson (1959) with the following exceptions: Shrews: Jackson (1928); Skunk: Van Gelder (1959); Arborimus longicaudus and Clethrionomys californicus: Johnson (1968).

On the species maps trap site numbering is from north to south following the river valleys inland and thereby indicating the approximate route of travel. However, in the Total specimen accounts, the specimens are listed from north to south along the coast then northward noting the inland specimens.

Abbreviation Legend

CNHM - Canadian Natural History Museum, Ottowa, Canada

MVZ - Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California

OSU - Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon

ROY - Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada

SDMNH - San Diego Museum of Natural History, San Diego, California

SOC - Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon

UO - University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon

UPS - University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington

USNM - United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.

Sorex vagrans

Vagrant Shrew

Six vagrant shrews were caught in the northern portion of the county's coastal strip. All were taken in grassy areas, four in an area bordered by brushland and two in an open grassy field on a west-facing slope which descended to the beach. The grassy sites contained a mixture of herbaceous plants and provided a rather dry microhabitat.

No vagrant shrews were taken from inland prairies which appeared to be similar to the coastal slopes mentioned above. Neither museum records nor literature citings of specimens from the interior of Curry County were found.

Total specimens: 21. Site 1: Sherrell, 4. Port Orford: Bond, 1 (SDMNH 17008); Findley (1955), 1; Jackson (1928), 1. Site 15: Sherrell, 1. Site 18: Sherrell, 1. Gold Beach: Findley (1955), 4; Jackson (1928), 4; Johnson, 1 (UPS 4075). /Stateline/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Sorex pacificus

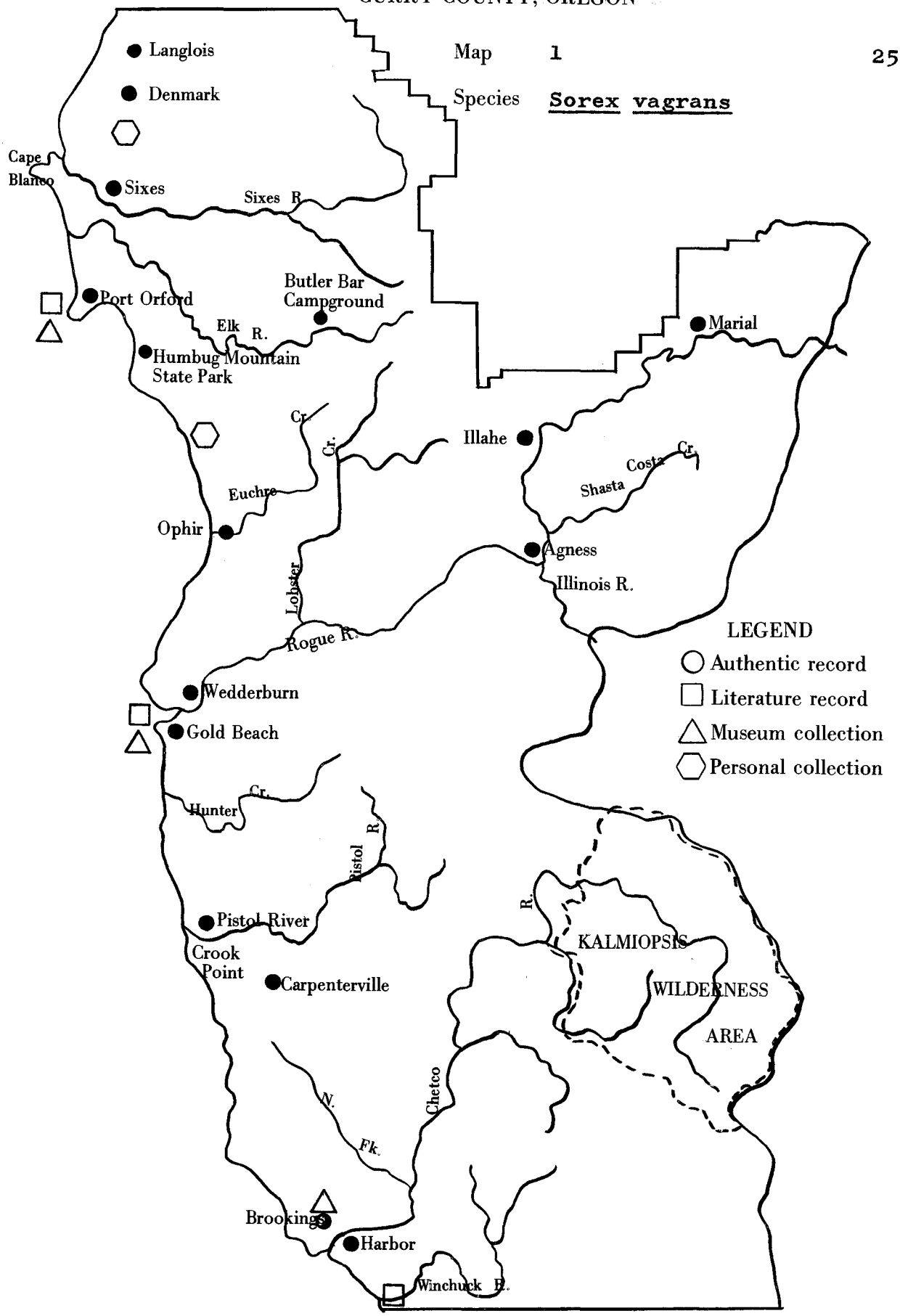
Pacific Shrew

The range of Sorex pacificus is limited to western Oregon and extreme north coastal California (Ingles, 1965). Three Pacific shrews were collected from northern, coastal

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 1

Species **Sorex vagrans**

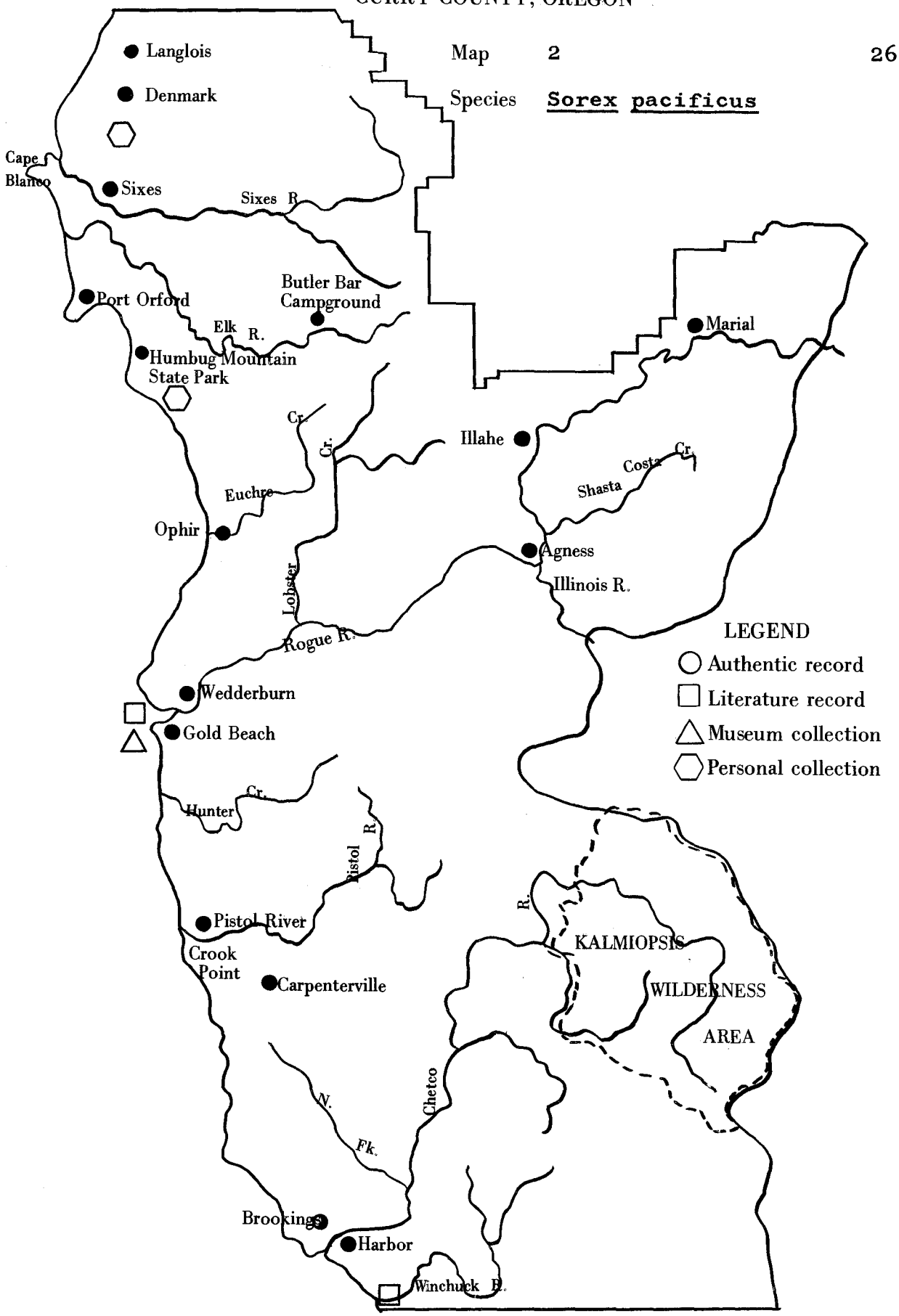


Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 2 26

Species **Sorex pacificus**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Curry County. Their large size distinguished them from the smaller vagrant shrew. Ingles (1965) cites 130 mm as the minimum total length of Sorex pacificus; the smallest I caught was 139 mm. Unlike the vagrant shrews, caught in dry microhabitats, the Pacific shrews were caught in moist microhabitats: one along a stream in a shady area, a second along a moist ditch in a Microtus runway, and the third in moist grass under an alder thicket.

Available records of the Pacific shrew in Curry County are also from coastal areas. These records extend its range to the entire length of the county.

Total specimens: 20. Site 1: Sherrell, 2. Site 11: Sherrell, 1. Gold Beach: Bailey (1936) 1; Bond, 1 (SDMNH 17049); Elliot (1903), 5; Jackson (1928), 6; Johnson, 3 (UPS 5897-5899). /Stateline/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Sorex bendirii

Marsh Shrew

The large, dark-brown to black marsh shrews were taken along creek beds. The specimen from Site 4 was captured in the grass along a small stream running through a mature Douglas fir forest and is the only record found of Sorex bendirii from the interior of Curry County. The two specimens at Site 11 were collected under a salmonberry thicket.

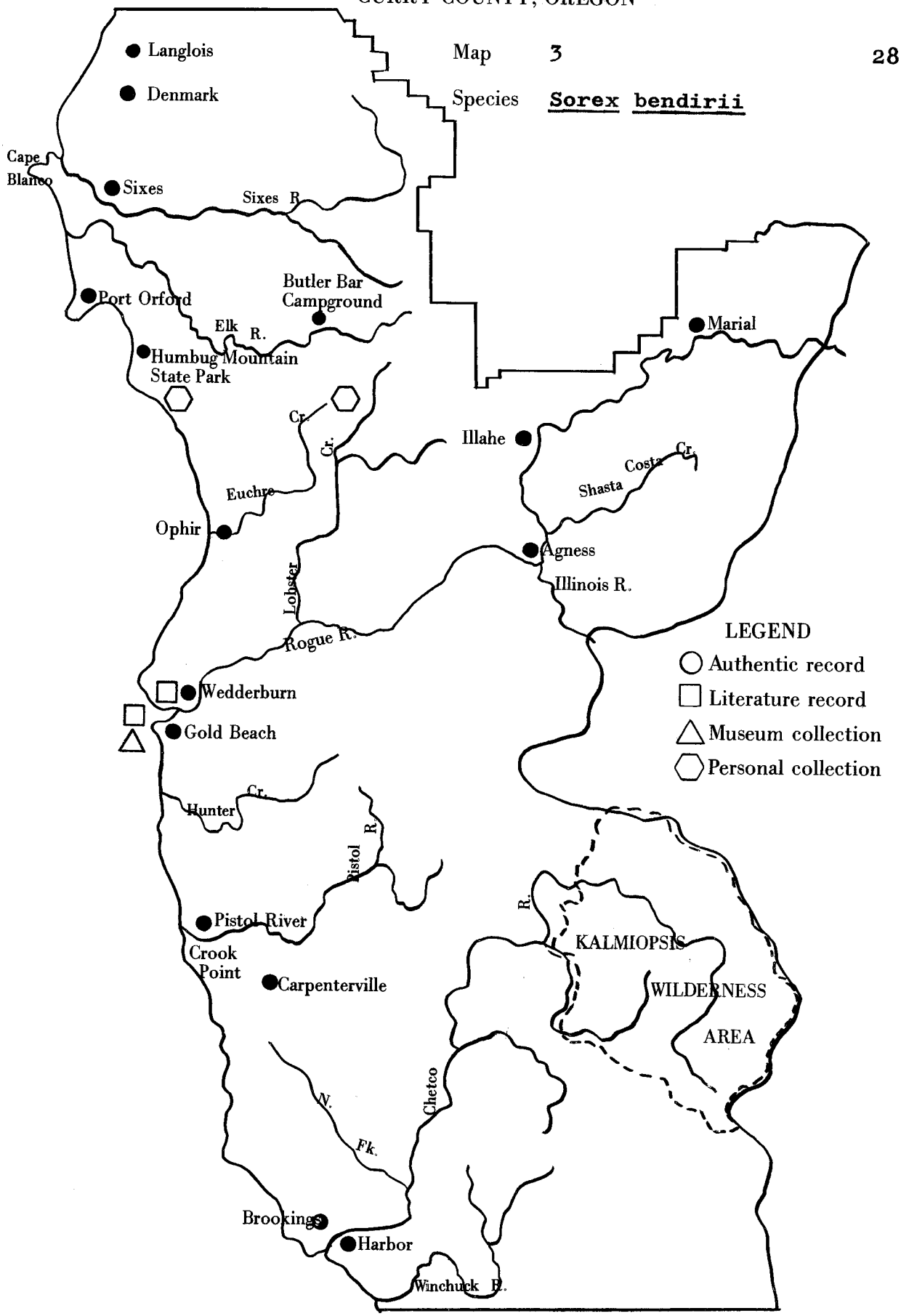
Total specimens: 9. Site 4: Sherrell, 1. Site 11: Sherrell, 2. /Wedderburn/: Bailey (1936), 1. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 2; Jackson (1928), 2. Johnson, 1 (UPS 5900).

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 3

28

Species **Sorex bendirii**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Sorex trowbridgii

Trowbridge Shrew

The microhabitat of the three Trowbridge shrews varied. One specimen, Site 4, was taken in the grass along the bank of a small stream in association with a marsh shrew (Sorex bendirii). The second specimen was also caught in a moist environment, Site 7, on a bed of spruce needles. The third specimen was, however, collected on a logged, west-facing, hillside, Site 40, near an open burrow in an area of dried grasses and weeds.

The two specimens from Sites 4 and 40 are the only records located of Sorex trowbridgii from interior Curry County.

Total specimens: 17. Site 7: Sherrell, 1. Site 4: Sherrell, 1. /Wedderburn/: Bailey (1936), 1. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 5; Jackson (1928), 4; Johnson, 4 (UPS 5901-4). Site 40: Sherrell, 1.

Neurotrichus gibbsii

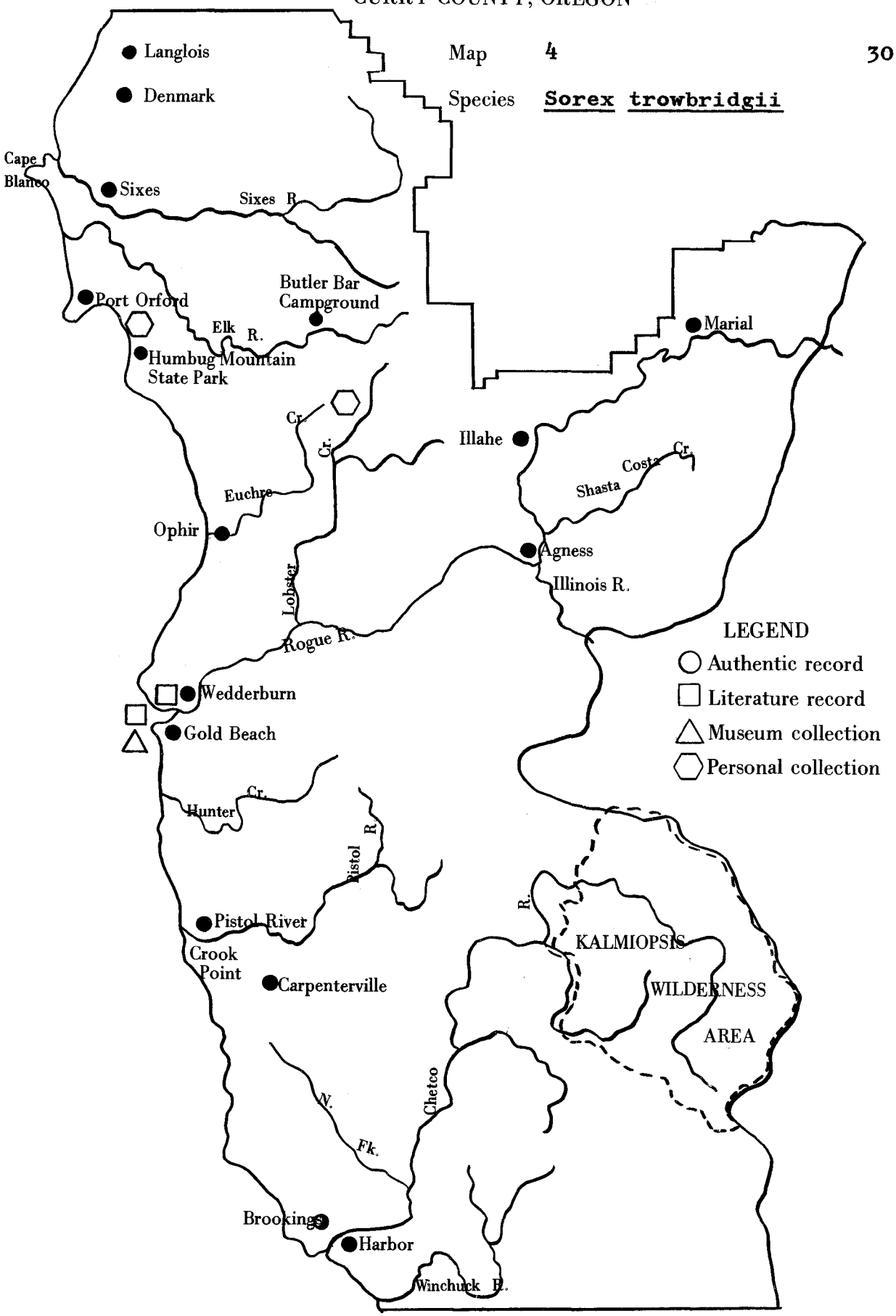
Shrew-Mole

Few shrew-moles are recorded from Curry County. I did not obtain any specimens of this species. Bailey (1936), Hall and Kelson (1959) and Ingles (1965) show all of western Oregon to be within the range of the shrew-mole. Bailey (1936) describes their habitat as swamps, marshes, meadows, or even under dry logs whereas Ingles (1965) states only that they are found "along streams in Redwood,

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 4 30

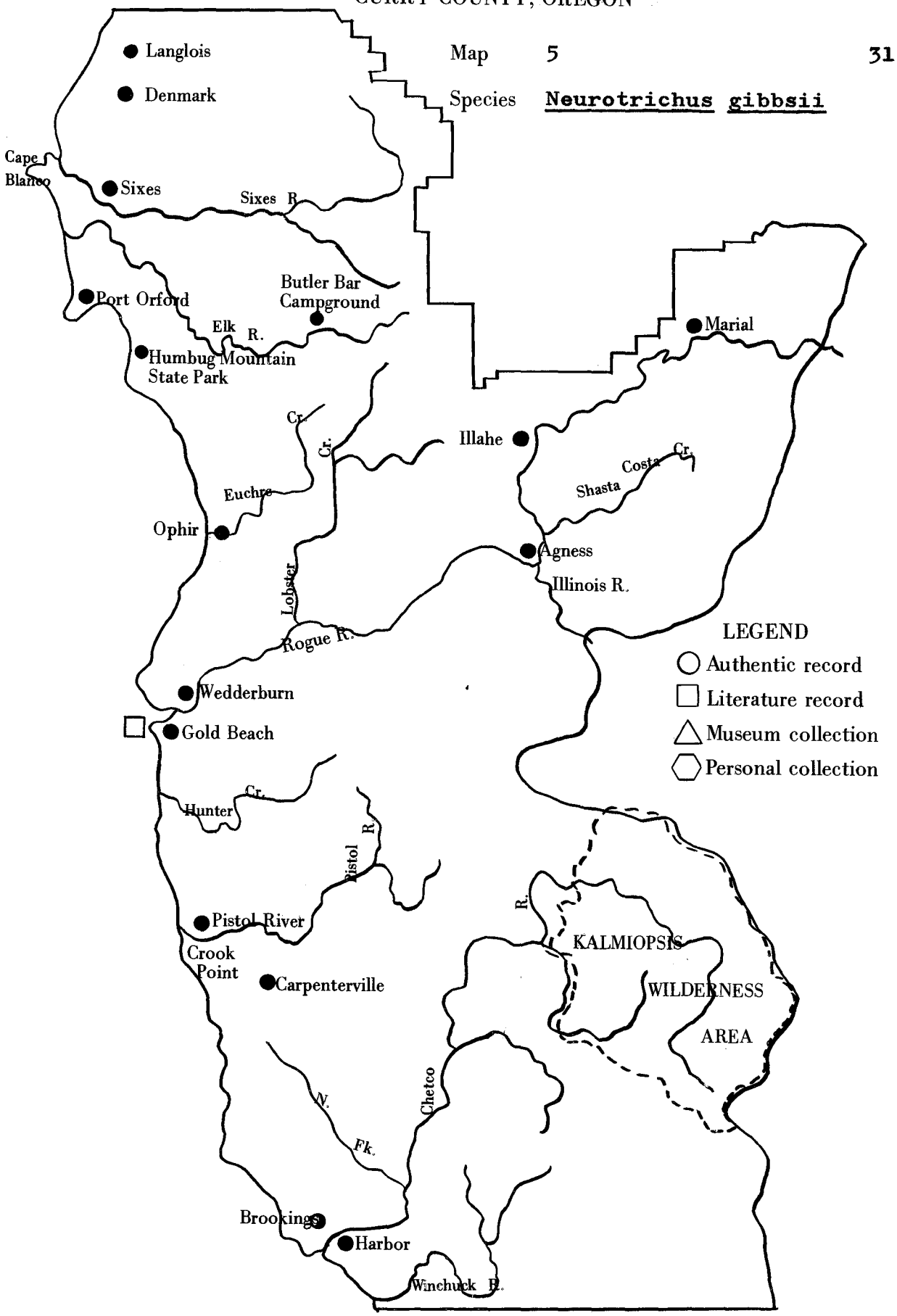
Species **Sorex trowbridgii**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Map 5

Species **Neurotrichus gibbsii**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Douglas fir, and Yellow Pine forests of the Transition Life Zone..."

Total specimens: 2. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 1. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Scapanus townsendii

Townsend's Mole

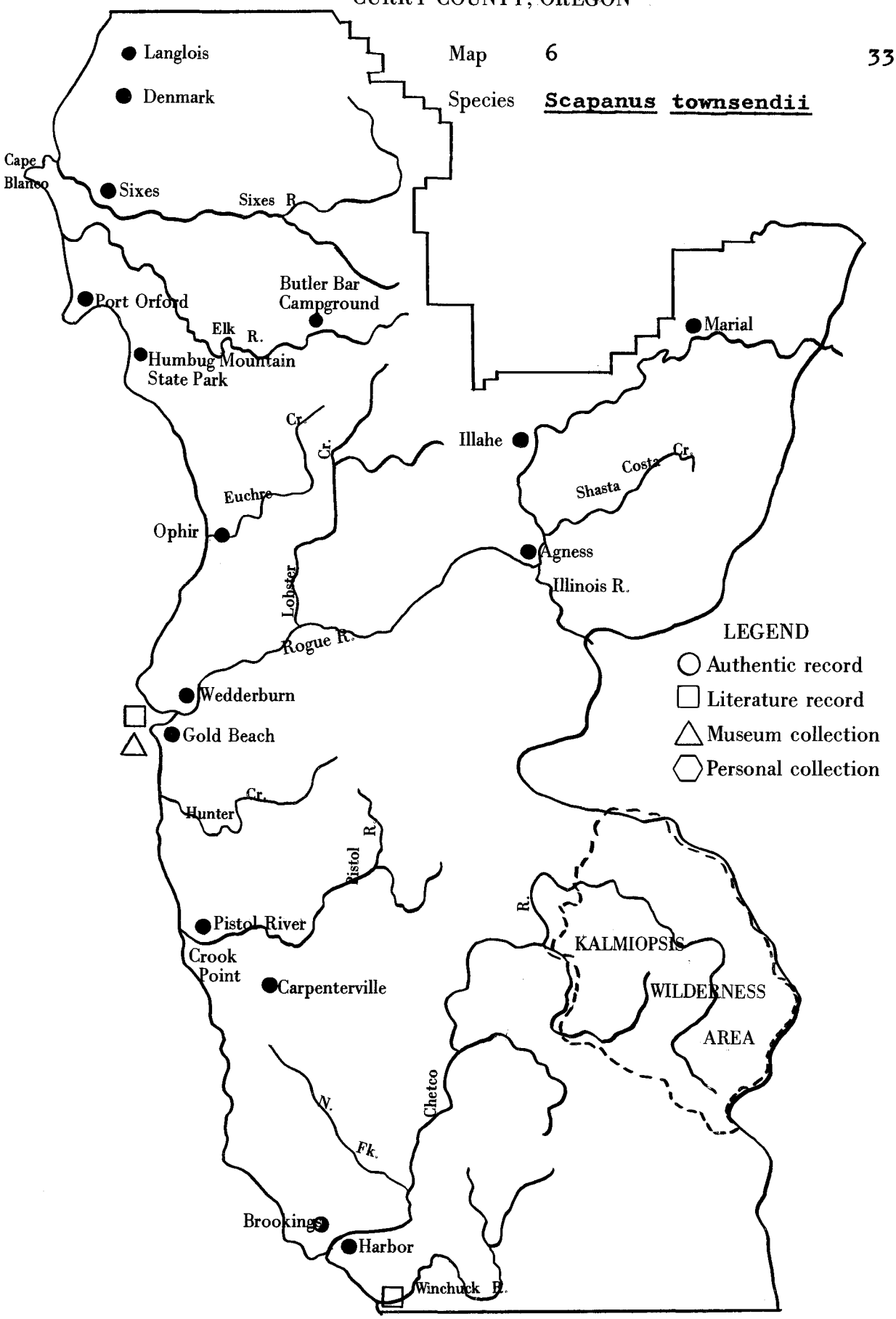
Considering the apparent abundance of moles, literature and museum records for the county are scarce. Discussion with town residents, farmers, and feed store owners indicated that moles are a major pest. Most agricultural fields throughout the county showed evidence of their activity. Crockett stated that on their Pistol River ranch, his wife would catch a mole for every trap set, collecting up to 16 per day.

Because I only trapped one mole during this study I cannot specify habitat differences or comment on the relative abundance of the Townsend and coast moles. Bailey (1936) states that the species almost completely overlap in their ranges and are taken in the same fields. Ingles (1965) lists the habitat of the Townsend's mole as chiefly meadows, fields, and lawns whereas that of the coast mole is mainly forests within redwood, Douglas fir and yellow pine zones. However, Ingles notes that the coast mole may occasionally be found in "pure populations in grassy meadows where the soil is heavy with organic matter."

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 6

Species **Scapanus townsendii**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Total specimens: 44. Gold Beach: Bond, 1 (SDMNH 16739); Elliot (1903), 1; Jackson (1915), 2. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1. /Stateline/: Bailey (1936), 1; Moore (1933), 38 (taken for stomach analysis--no specimens preserved or measurements recorded).

Scapanus orarius

Coast Mole

I trapped one coast mole, Site 11, in a Museum Special trap placed along a large rock on the bank of Brush Creek. The surface consisted of firm mud and had an overstory of brush, largely salmonberry.

Total specimens: 9. Site 11: Sherrell, 1. Brookings: Young, 1 (ROM 30150). /Stateline/: Bailey (1936), 1; Moore (1933), 6 (taken for stomach analysis--no specimens preserved or measurements recorded).

Sylvilagus bachmani

Brush Rabbit

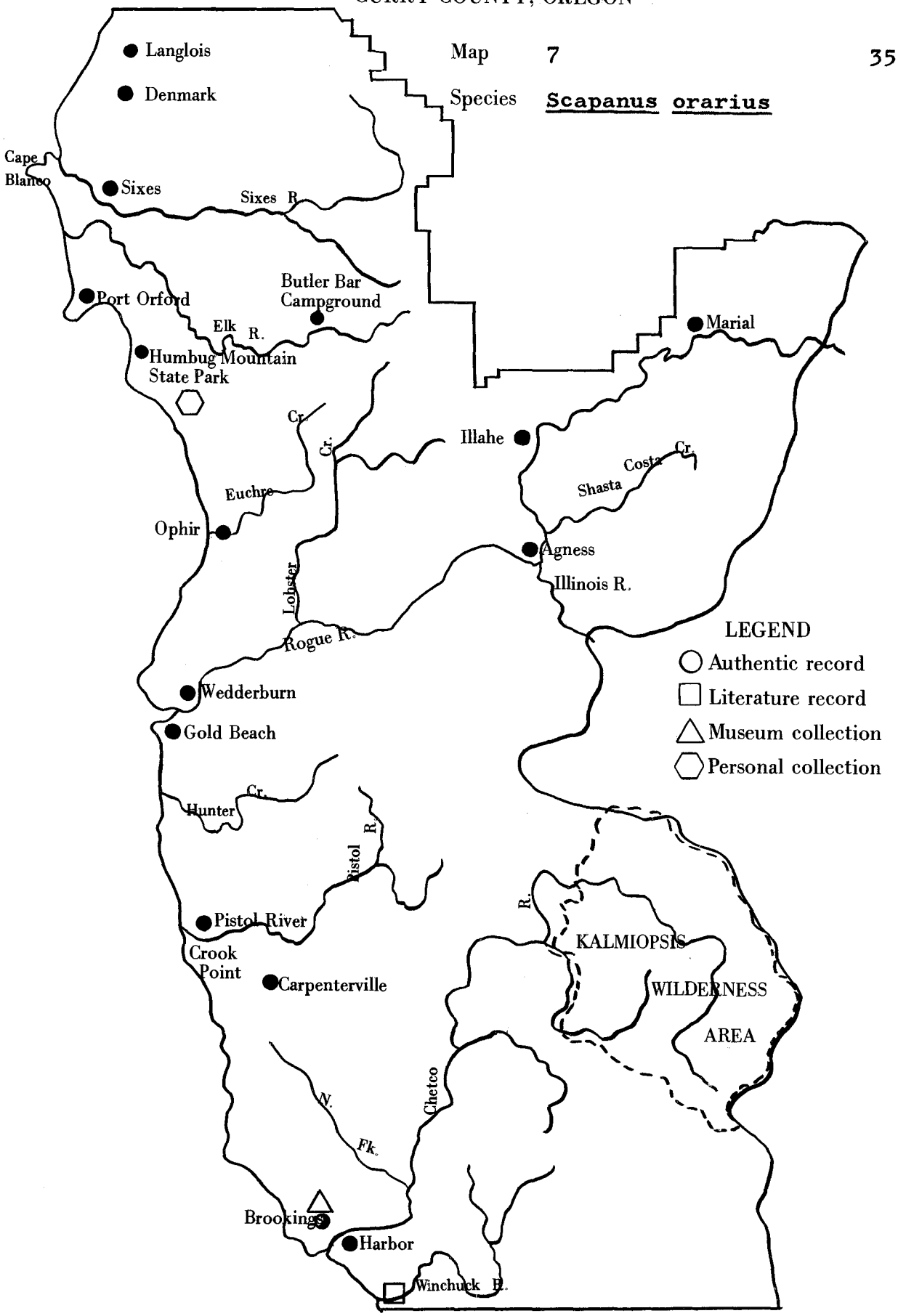
Brush rabbits were common in the brushy areas along the coastal strip and in the major river valleys. They were usually observed in the mornings and evenings sitting along the roads. Two specimens were taken along the edge of logging roads.

These rabbits were especially abundant in the following areas: Hunter Creek Road (T37S, R14W, Sec. 22 and 23; elevation 400-800 feet) where the vegetation consisted of a dense, chaparral-like growth of brush; along the Chetco River Road (T39S, R12W, Sec. 29, 20, 17; elevation approximately 400 feet) where the vegetation consisted of lush grasses and shrubs in a narrow band along the road

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 7

Species **Scapanus orarius**

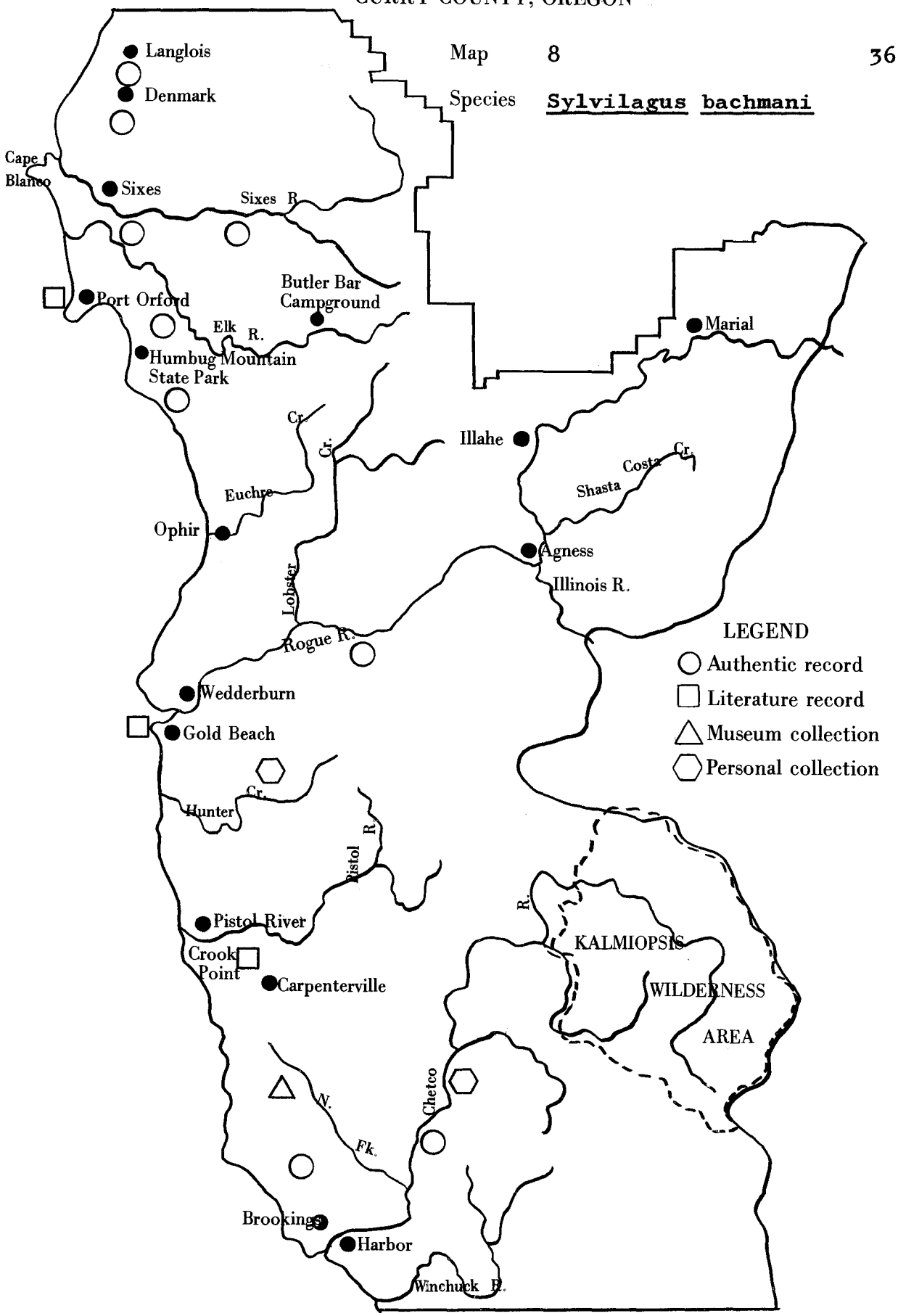


Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 8 36

Species **Sylvilagus bachmani**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

in an area generally covered by Douglas fir. The numerous authentic records shown on the map for this species represent personal sightings in similar areas and elevations.

The five specimens listed by Elliot (1903) representing the collection of Heller were mis-identified as Lepus floridanus ubericolor and undoubtedly are Sylvilagus bachmani.

Total specimens: 9. /Port Orford/: Bailey (1936), 1. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 5. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1. Site 19: Sherrell, 1. Site 38: Sherrell, 1.

Lepus americanus

Snowshoe Hare

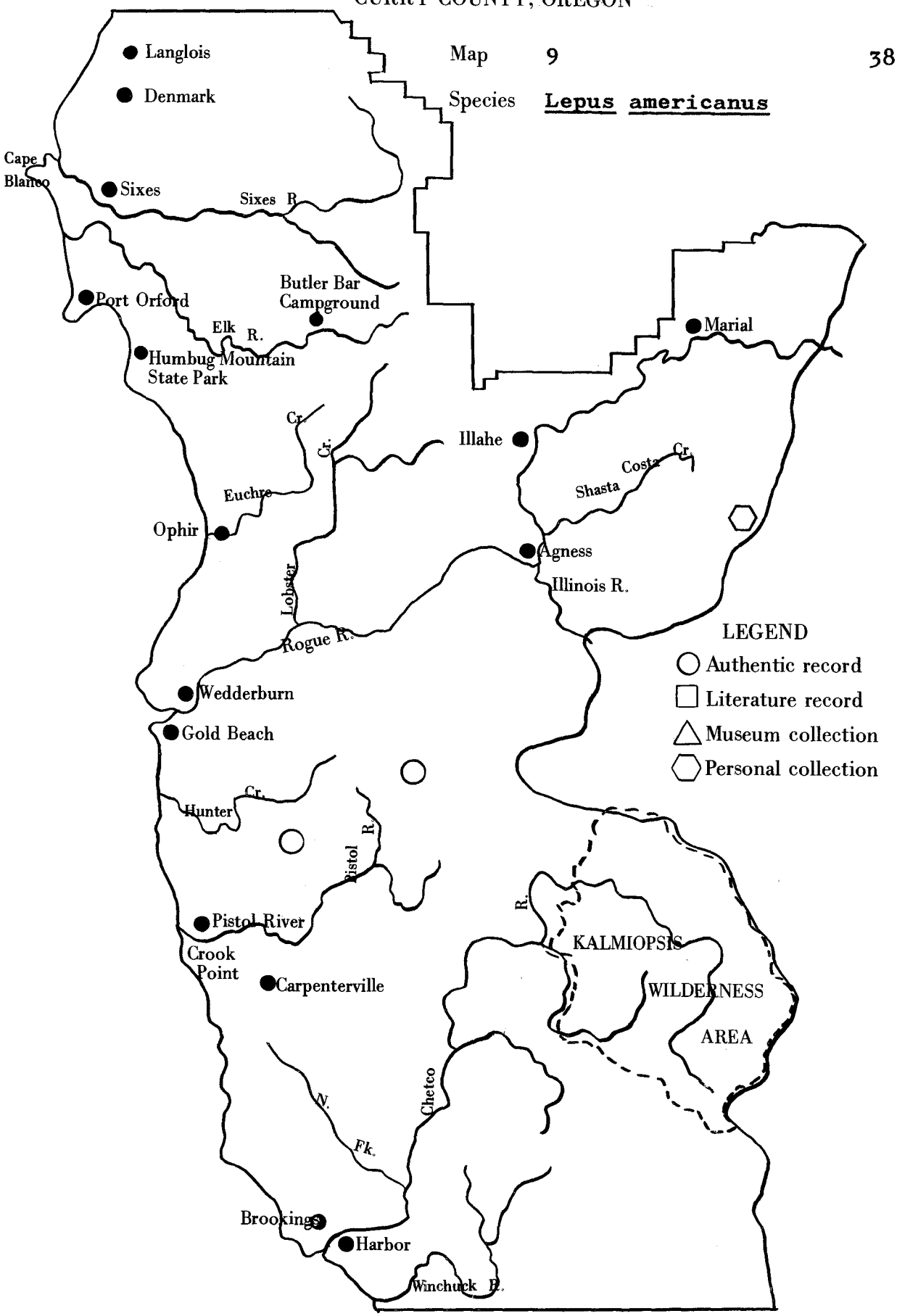
The range of the snowshoe hare includes western Washington; western Oregon, except for extreme southwestern Oregon, southern Curry and Josephine Counties; and northeastern California (Bailey, 1936; Hall and Kelson, 1959; and Ingles, 1965). However, I was unable to find any literature or museum records of available specimens taken within the county.

A single specimen was collected on the Curry-Josephine County line at Bear Camp Lookout, Site 46, at an elevation of 4970 feet. The hare came into the camp area, an open ridge top bordered by true firs. A second specimen was sighted at the edge of Snow Camp Meadow, elevation 3500 feet, where it bordered a brushy yellow pine forest.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 9

Species **Lepus americanus**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

McNeely stated that these hares also occur at Red Flats (T37S, R13W, Sec. 30). LeClair gave no specific sites but stated that they occurred "high up" and that nobody hunted them thus creating an overabundant population. My observations do not concur with LeClair's estimate of their abundance.

Total specimens: 1. Site 46: Sherrell, 1.

Lepus californicus

Black-tailed Jack Rabbit

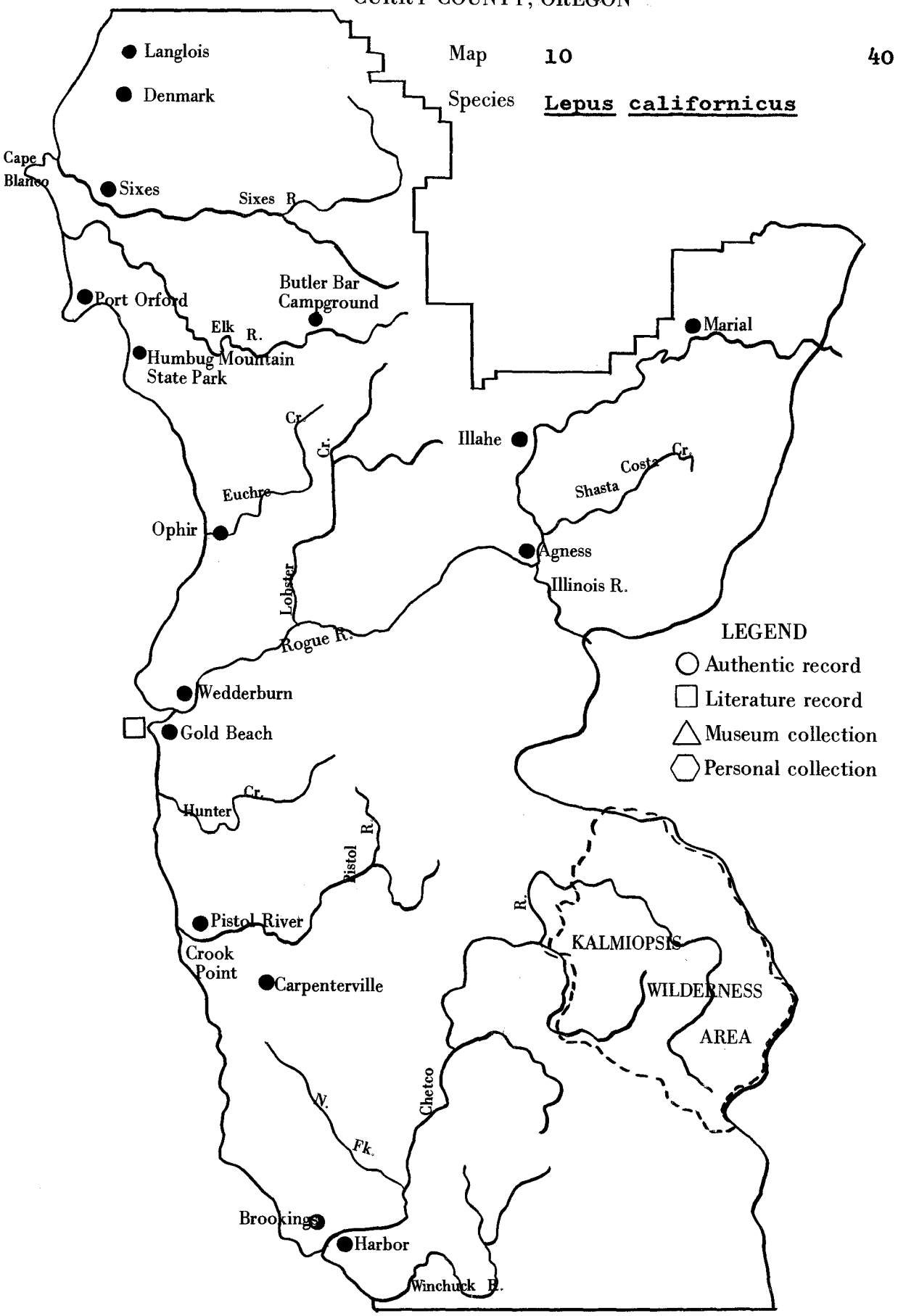
Neither Bailey (1936) nor Ingles (1965) include Curry County within the range of L. californicus. However, Hall and Kelson (1959), based on a marginal record listed as "Rogue River Valley", include the entire county within its range. They include southeastern Washington, southwestern Oregon, eastern Oregon, and northern California within the range of this species. No other records were found for the species within the county. However, the "Rogue River Valley" does not necessarily refer to the Gold Beach area at the mouth of the Rogue, but may indicate areas as far inland as Ashland, Grants Pass, or Medford. Therefore, the presence of this species in Curry County is questionable.

Total specimens: 1 possible. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 10 40

Species **Lepus californicus**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Aplodontia rufa

Mountain Beaver

I observed extensive burrow systems of this species at two locations. One area, on the Sixes River (T32S, R14W, Sec. 11), was in a moist Douglas fir forest with an undergrowth of vine maple. The second, Site 6, was under a dense stand of Sitka spruce. In addition, a road kill was found near Humbug Mountain State Park (T33S, R14W, NW¼ Sec. 25) in a mixed forest of Douglas fir, tan oak, and broad leaf maple.

My wife photographed a mountain beaver at our home in Port Orford. She accidentally dug into its burrow while spading a flower garden immediately adjacent to our house. The mountain beaver then appeared and proceeded to plug the opening in its burrow with muddy soil; the activity continued for approximately 30 minutes.

Crockett, LeClair and Walker stated that mountain beavers were common on or near their residences.

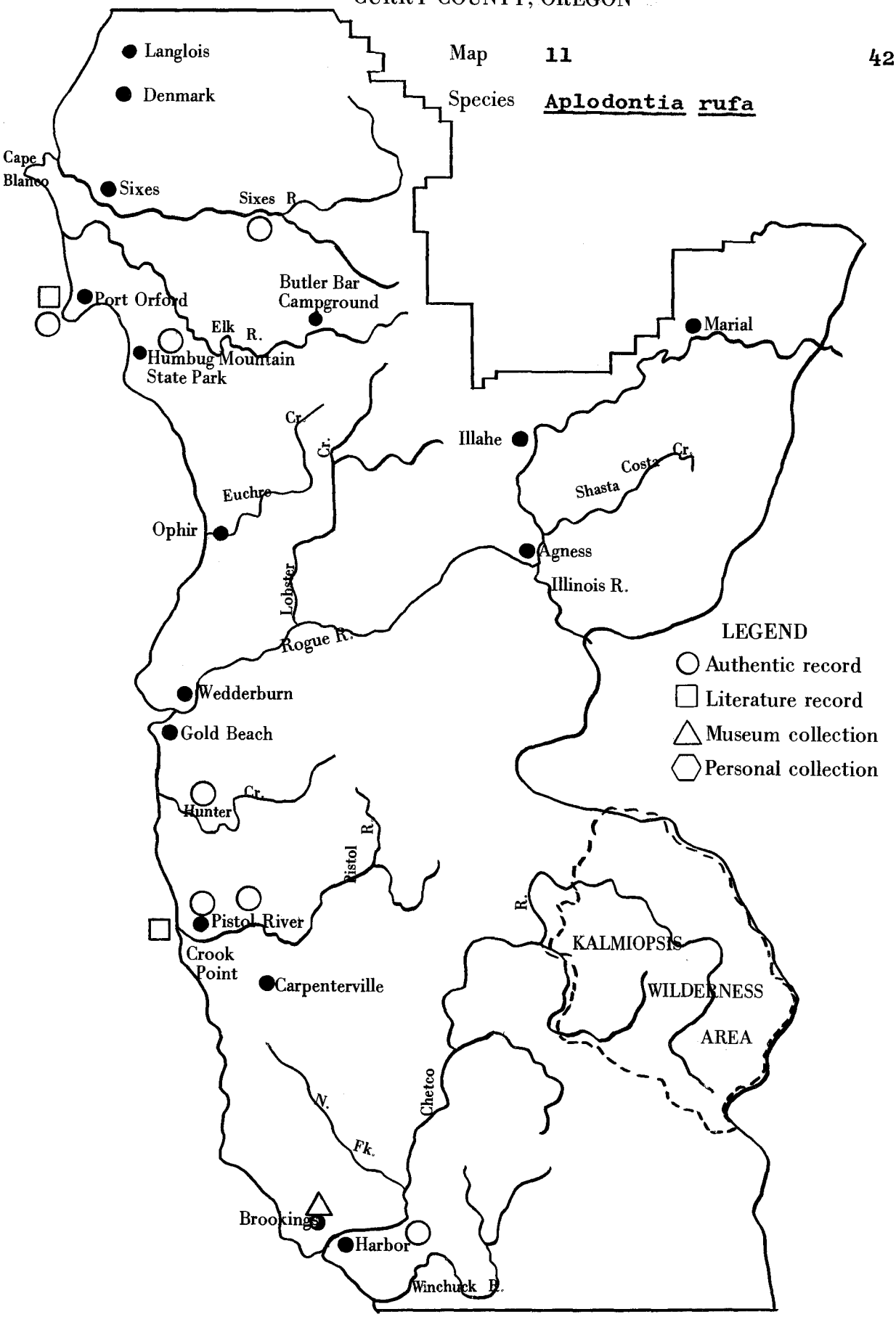
Elliot (1903) reported the only inland specimen, near Agness at an elevation of 5000 feet. All other records were at much lower elevations.

Total specimens: 4. /Port Orford/: Bailey (1936), 1. Agness: Elliot (1903), 1. /Pistol River/: Bailey (1936), 1. Brookings: Sullivan, 1.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 11

Species **Aplodontia rufa**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Eutamias townsendii

Townsend's Chipmunk

The Townsend's chipmunk occurs through the county. This chipmunk prefers timbered areas but is often seen on stumps or logs in brushy, logged areas. The Townsend's chipmunk is not as noisy or active as the yellow-pine chipmunk and therefore is not as readily noticed.

Six specimens were trapped near stands of mature timber; of these, three were caught in Douglas fir forests, two along streams, and one on a logged, brushy hillside near the edge of the timber. The species was seen at elevations ranging from sea level at Floras Lake (T31S, R15W, NE¼ Sec. 17), near Denmark in Sitka spruce forest, to 4200 feet (T34S, R10W, SE¼ Sec. 11) in a brushy logged area surrounded by Douglas fir near Site 46.

Total specimens: 39. Port Orford: Bailey (1936), 1; Howell (1929), 3. Site 11: Sherrell, 1. Site 12: Sherrell, 1. Gold Beach: Bailey (1936), 1; Elliot (1903), 9; Howell (1929), 11. Brookings: Bond, 1 (SDMNH 17230). /Stateline/: Bailey (1936), 1; Bond, 2 (SDMNH 17232, 17259). Site 36: Sherrell, 1. Site 40: Sherrell, 1. Site 22: Sherrell, 1. Site 23: Sherrell, 1. Lobster Creek: Bond, 1 (SDMNH 17231). East of Gold Beach 18 miles: Bailey (1936), 1. Agness: Elliot (1903), 1; Howell (1929), 1.

Spermophilus beecheyi

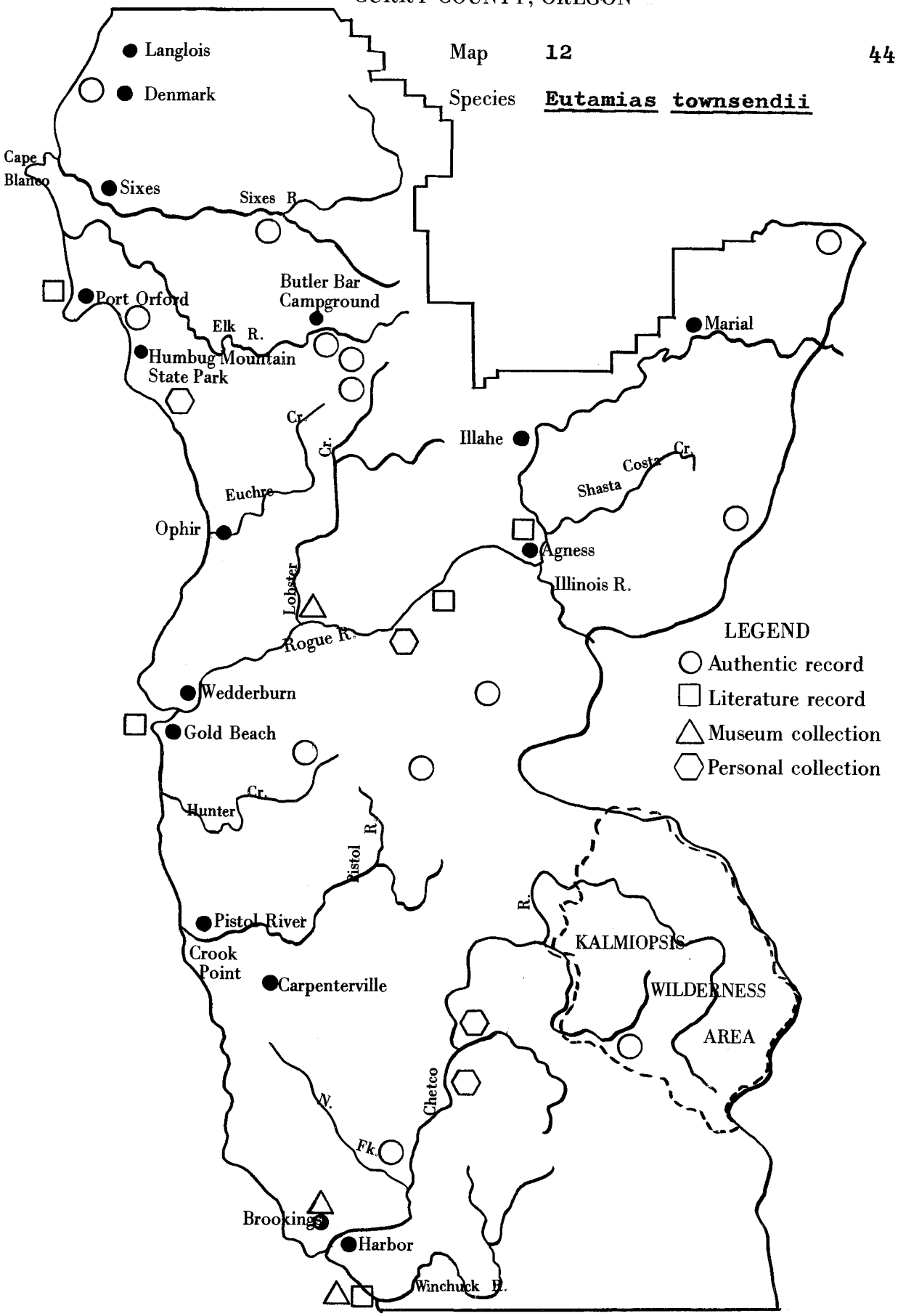
California Ground Squirrel

The California ground squirrel is found throughout the county in varying habitats. It may often be seen sitting on fence posts, fence wires, shrubs or snags. At

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 12

Species **Eutamias townsendii**

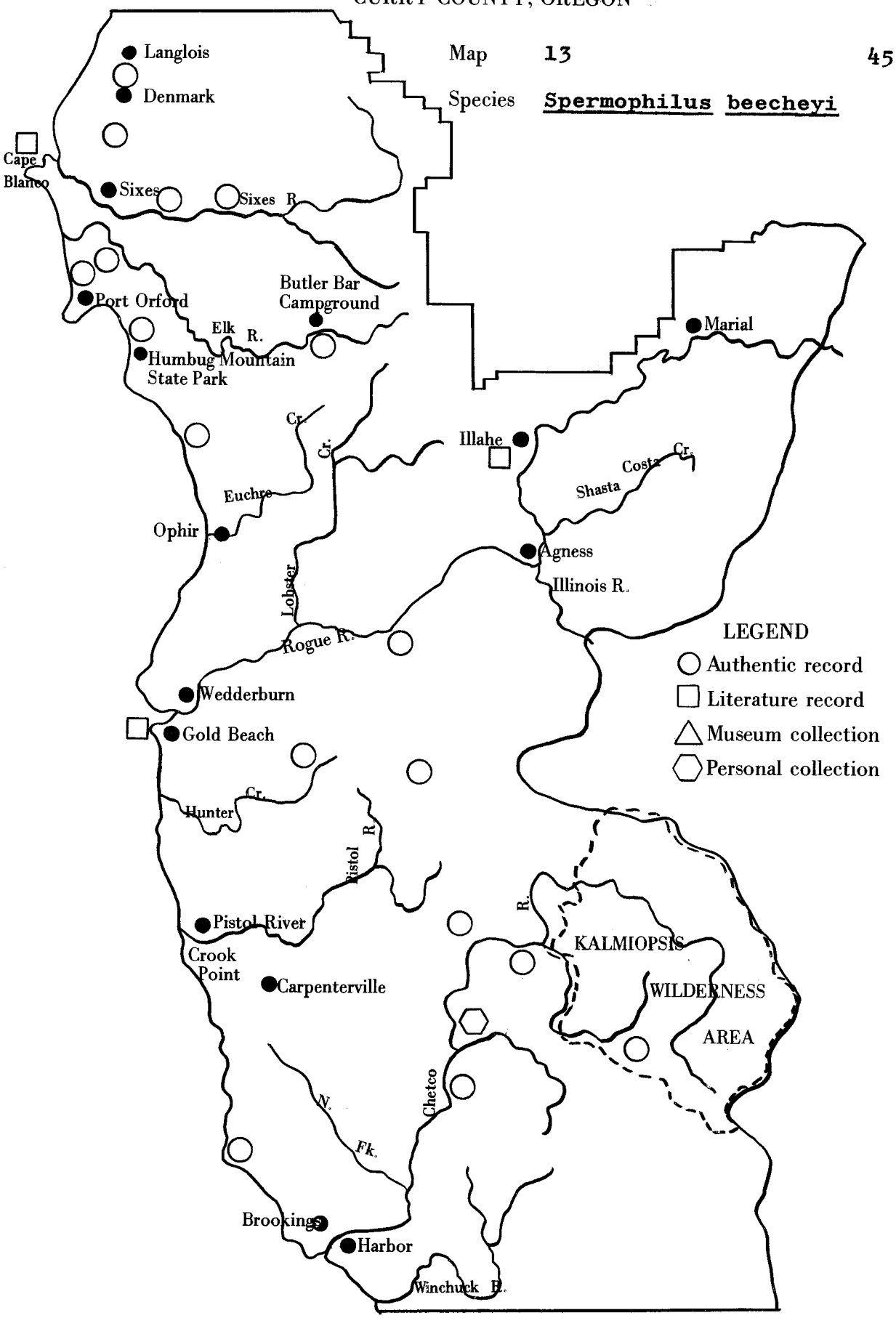


Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 13

Species **Spermophilus beecheyi**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

parks and picnic areas, where they readily take food from the hand, they live in open, grassy fields. They also live within residential areas burrowing in lawns. Their abundance around human habitation makes them a major pest in the settled parts of the county. However, their preferred habitat in the county appears to be logged areas which have regrown to grass, weeds and brush.

Based on road sightings, the number of squirrels in 1967 greatly exceeded that in 1968 and 1969.

A single specimen was shot while it was sitting on a snag in an open, logged hillside 15-20 feet above the ground.

Total specimens: 42. Cape Blanco: Edge (1931), 31. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 4; Howell (1938), 4. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1. Site 40: Sherrell, 1. /Illahe/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Spermophilus lateralis

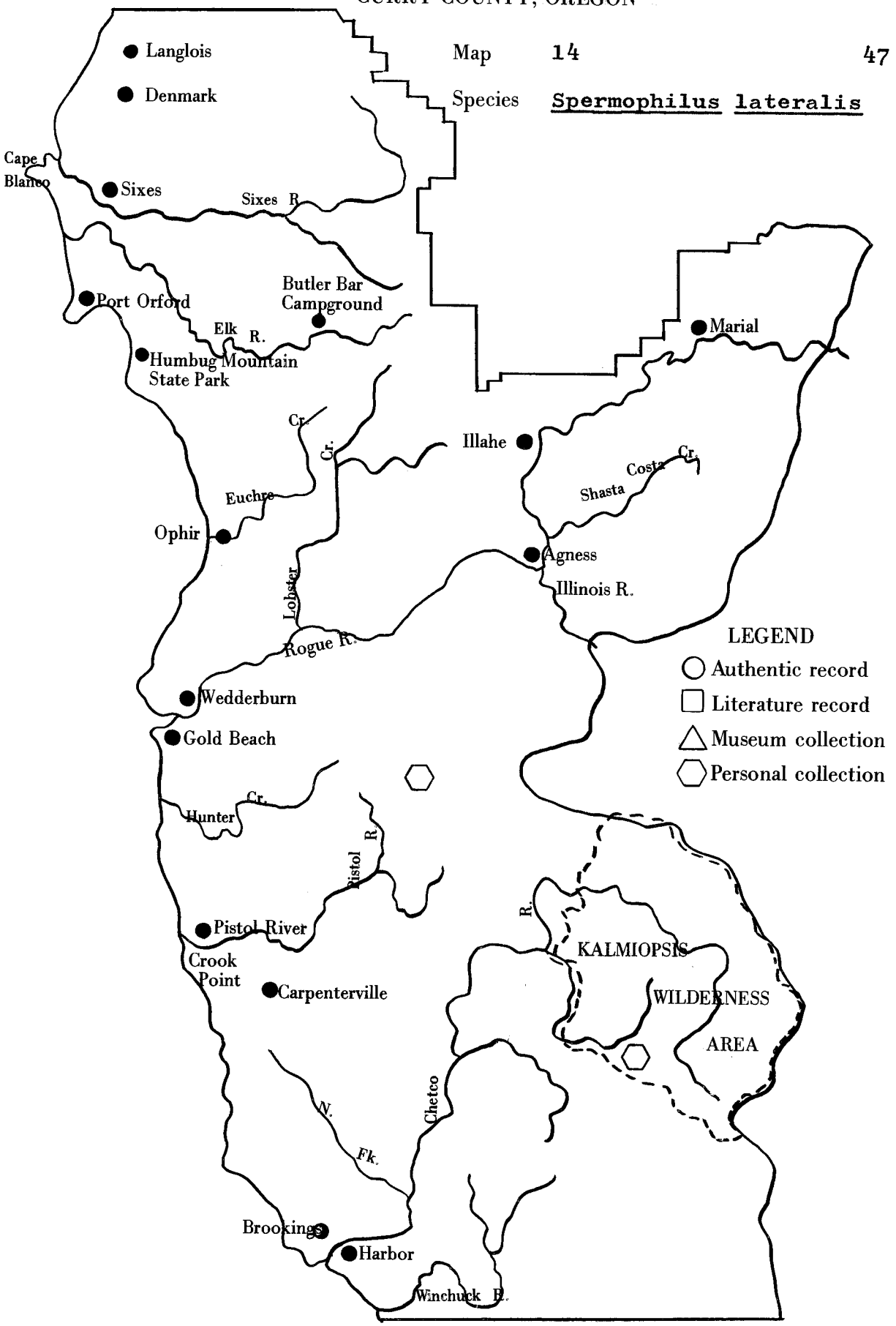
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel

The range of the golden-mantled ground squirrel includes central Washington, the eastern three-fourths of Oregon, and northeastern California. In southwestern Oregon the range nears the coast (Hall and Kelson, 1959). No records of the golden-mantled ground squirrel were found from Curry County. The closest recorded specimen was from Briggs Creek, 13 miles southwest of Galice, Josephine County (Hall and Kelson, 1959). This is at least 7½ miles east of Curry County across the Illinois River.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 14

Species **Spermophilus lateralis**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

The specimens obtained during this study were 17½ to 21½ miles west to southwest of the Briggs Creek location. They are the first specimens to be recorded from Curry County and are new marginal records for Oregon.

The populations are located at elevations of 3850 to 4200 feet. Detailed descriptions of the collection localities, Sites 29, 30, and 44 are found in Appendix B. They inhabitat open, rocky areas in mixed pine forest. The areas resemble the central Oregon pine forests where this ground squirrel is abundant.

I am planning a further study of the area to determine more exactly the range of this species within Curry County.

Total specimens: 3. Site 30: Sherrell, 1. Site 29: Sherrell, 1. Site 44: Sherrell, 1.

Sciurus griseus

Western Gray Squirrel

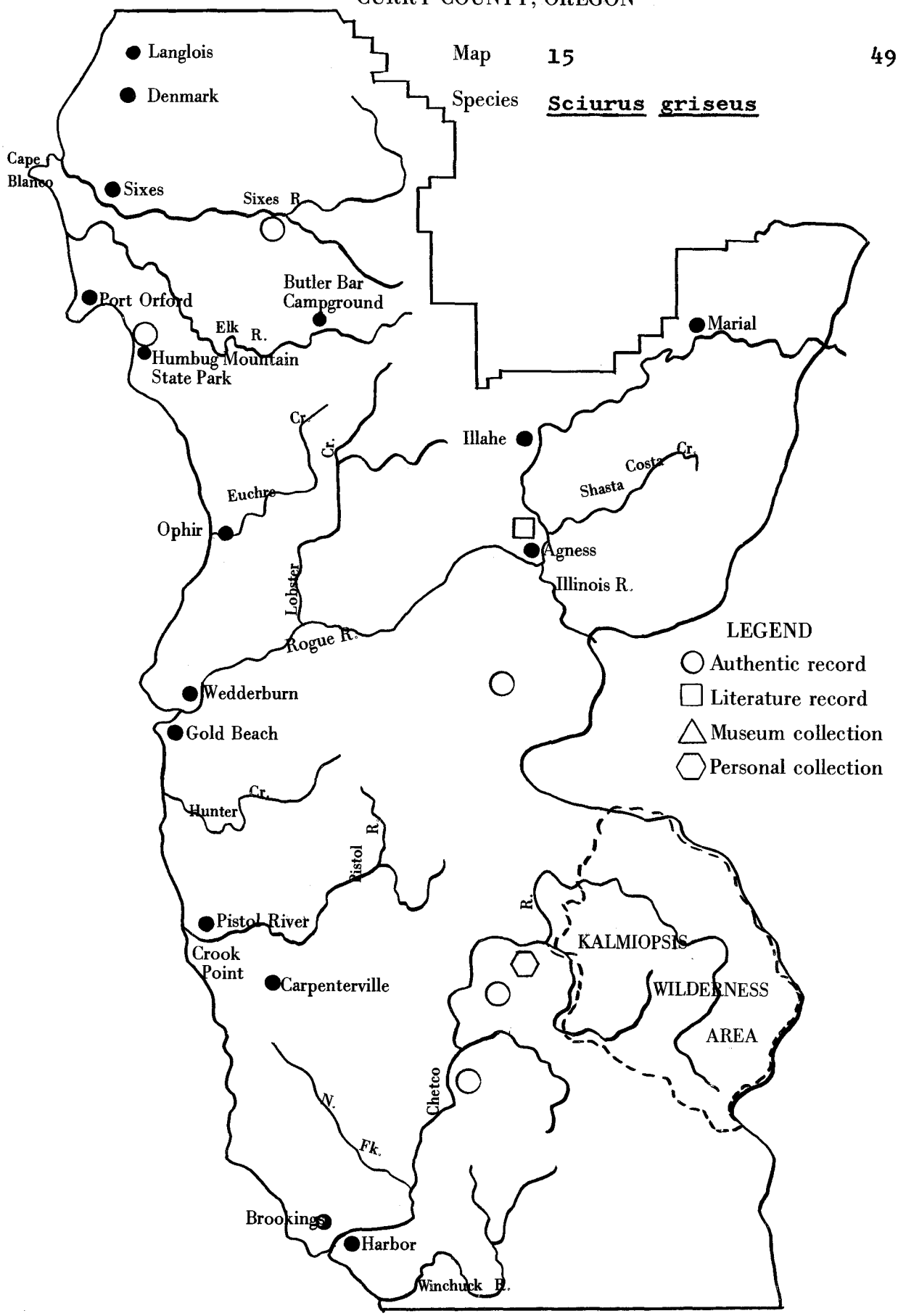
The range of this species includes south-central Washington; western Oregon, exclusive of the immediate coastal area except near Coos Bay; and northern California (Hall and Kelson, 1959). However, they were seen throughout the coastal strip of Curry County.

The majority of sight records made were in Douglas fir forests (mixed with scattered deciduous trees). They were regularly seen high in Douglas fir trees. The only place they were regularly sighted near a populated area

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 15

Species **Sciurus griseus**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

was Humbug Mountain State Park (T33S, R14W, N½ Sec. 25). They ranged from sea level at Humbug Mountain State Park up through the forests to an elevation of 2000 feet at Long Ridge Campground.

LeClair believes that the gray squirrel population has increased 75 percent since 1915.

Total specimens: 4. Agness: Elliot (1903), 2. /Agness/: Bailey (1936), 1. Site 43: Sherrell, 1.

Tamiasciurus douglasii

Chickaree

Most observations of the chickaree were made in Douglas fir forests; others were observed in the mixed pine forests near Sites 28-30. They were also present in the pine forests at Site 44.

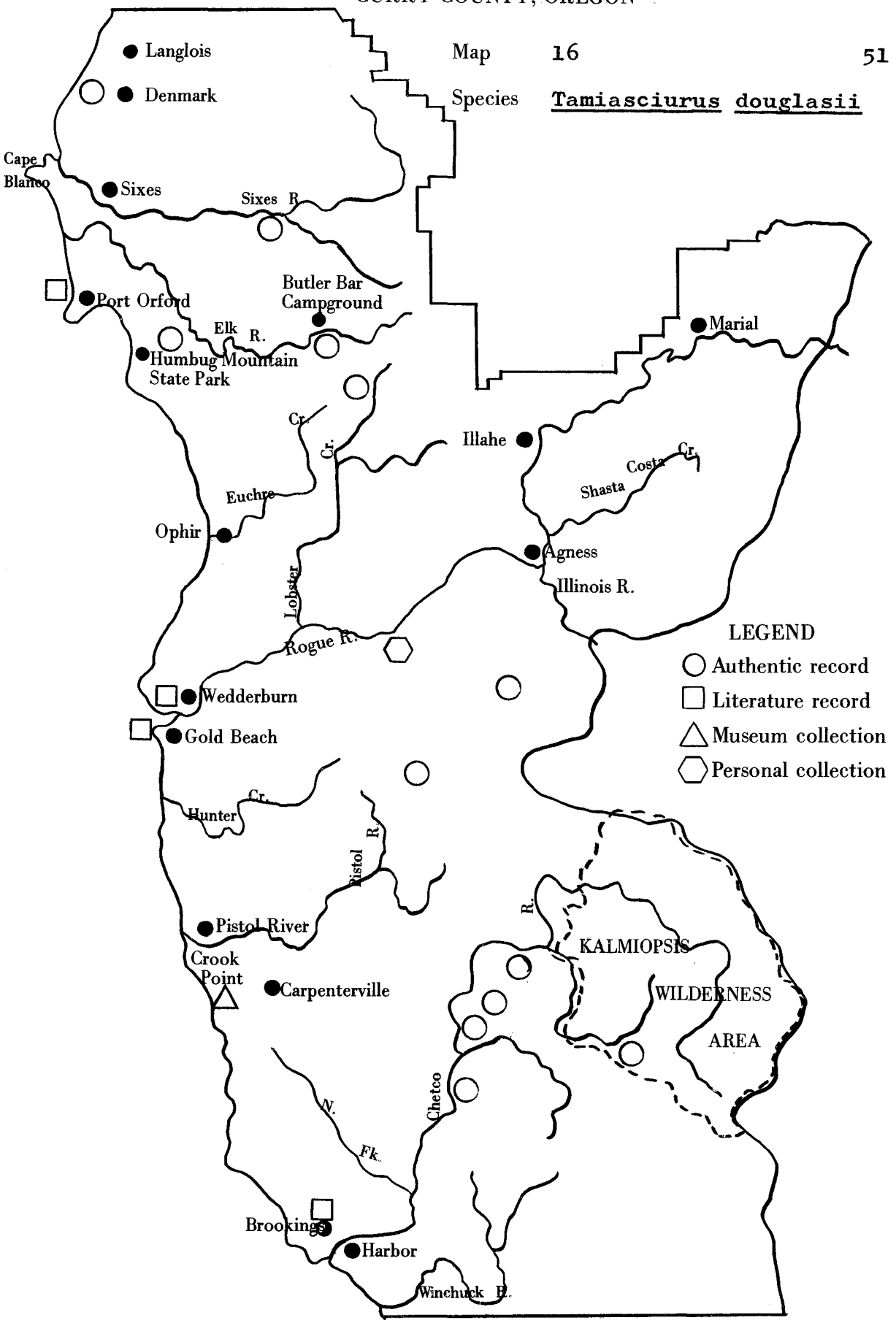
Elevations of sight records ranged from near sea level at Floras Lake (T31S, R15W, NW¼ Sec. 17), near Denmark, the only site at which it was found in a predominantly Sitka spruce forest, to 4000 feet at Game Lake (T36S, R12W, NW¼ Sec. 26).

Total specimens: 15. Port Orford: Hall and Kelson (1959), 1; Shotwell, 1. /Wedderburn/: Bailey (1936), 1. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 9. 13 miles south of Gold Beach: Johnson, 1 (UPS 5905). Brookings: Elliot (1903), 1. Site 21: Sherrell, 1.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 16

Species *Tamiasciurus douglasii*



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Glaucomys sabrinus

Northern Flying Squirrel

The range of the flying squirrel includes western Oregon south to the Rogue River (Bailey, 1936). Hall and Kelson (1959) and Ingles (1965) extend the range southward into northern California. No detailed accounts were found of the species in Oregon south of Gold Beach. Specimens are, however, recorded from Port Orford and Gold Beach.

McNeely reported repeated sightings of flying squirrels while logging near the Lobster Creek-Euchre Creek divide. As many as six were seen jumping from a single falling tree. Walker confirmed the Euchre Creek location.

Total specimens: 9. Port Orford: Howell (1918), 4. Gold Beach: Bond, 3 (SDMNH 16847-16849); Bailey (1936), 1; Howell (1918), 1.

Thomomys umbrinus

Mountain Pocket Gopher

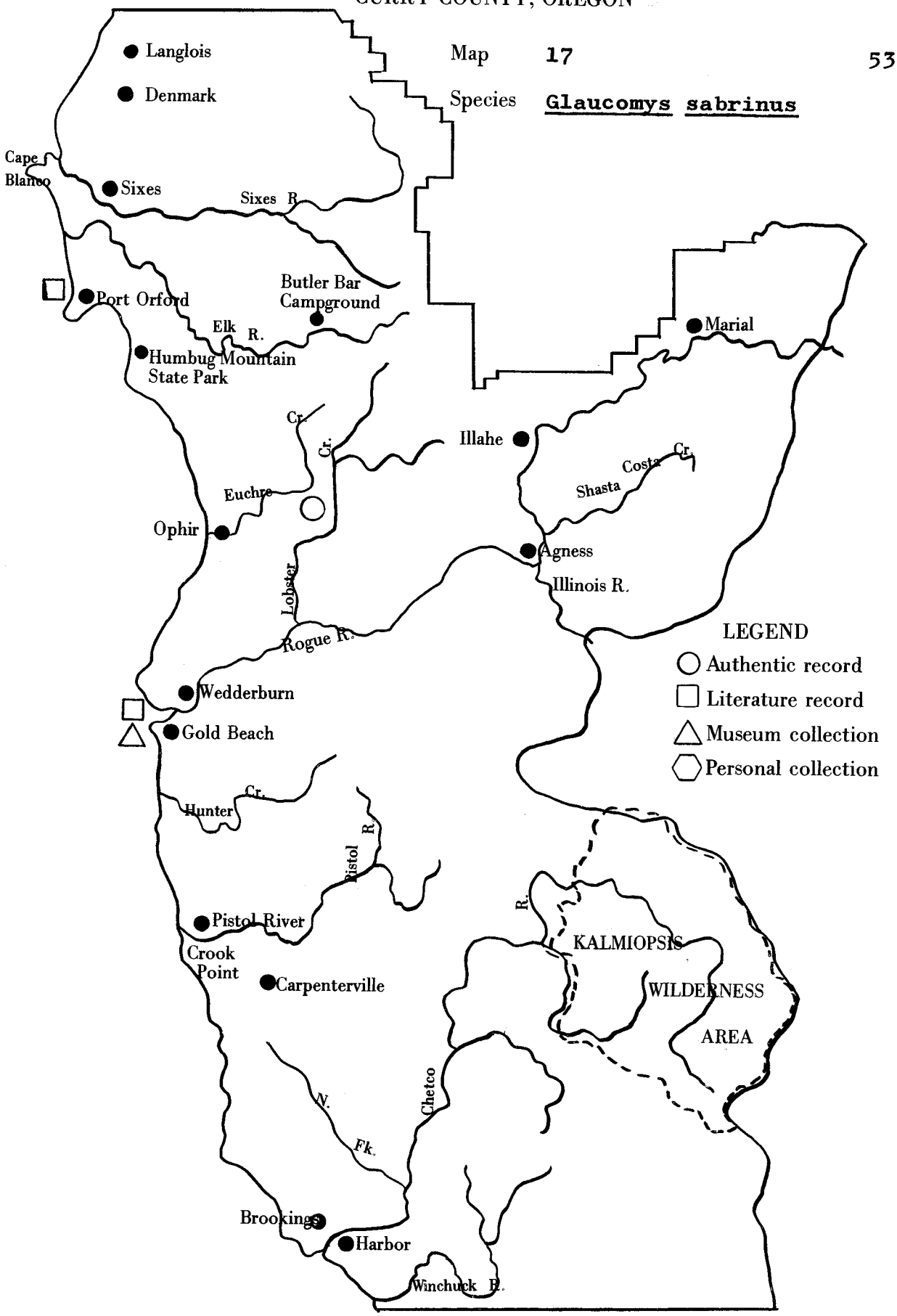
The range of this species generally lies to the south of Oregon. It includes far southwestern Curry County and a narrow north-to-south transect from Roseburg south. Only parts of northern California lie within its range (Hall and Kelson, 1959).

I obtained seven pocket gophers from the county. Six were collected by Murray Walker at his sheep ranch, ½ mile north of Pistol River. The seventh was collected by Alan Woodriff at Fairyland Lily Farm, 2½ miles southeast

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 17

Species **Glaucomys sabrinus**

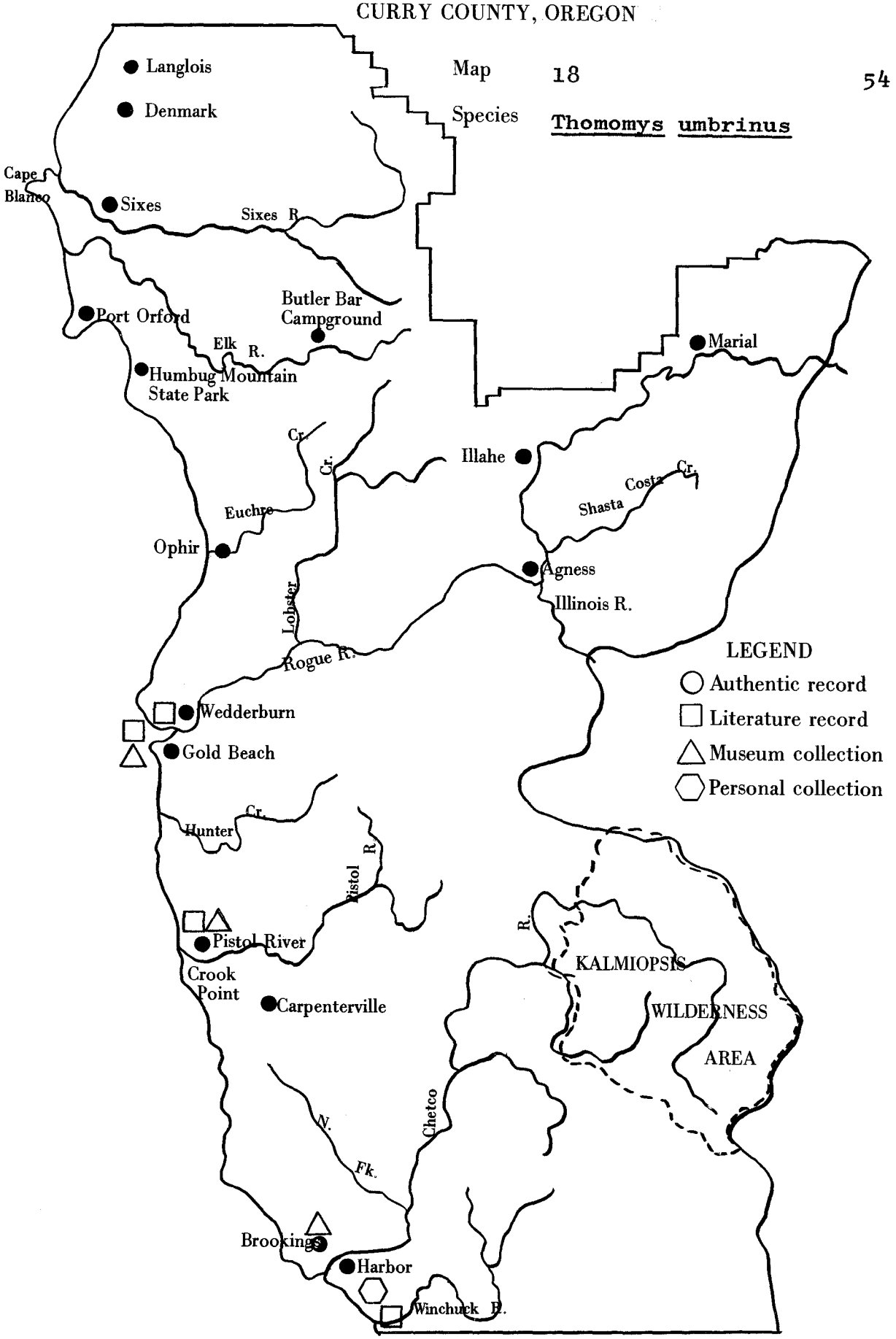


Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 18

Species **Thomomys umbrinus**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

of Brookings. Literature and museum records within Curry County are also restricted to southern Curry County.

Total specimens: 61. Wedderburn: Bailey (1915), 8. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 11; Walker, 7. Pistol River: A. Walker, 6. Pistol River, 1½ miles south: Grinnell (1935), 14 (MUZ 61331-61344). Pistol River, 3 miles south: A. Walker, 2. Brookings, 1 mile north: Young, 1 (ROY 29999). Brookings: Johnson, 3 (UPS 4072-4074). Brookings: 2 miles south: Young, 6 (ROY 29997-29998, 30000-30003); Woodriff, 1. Stateline: Jewett (1927), 2.

Castor canadensis

Beaver

Bailey (1936) shows two site locations on his distribution map but gives no information regarding either of these. They are apparently near Agness and Illahe. These are the only two specimen records from the county. Bailey (1936) indicated that by 1827 fur trappers from the Willamette Valley had trapped the beaver out of the Rogue even at its mouth.

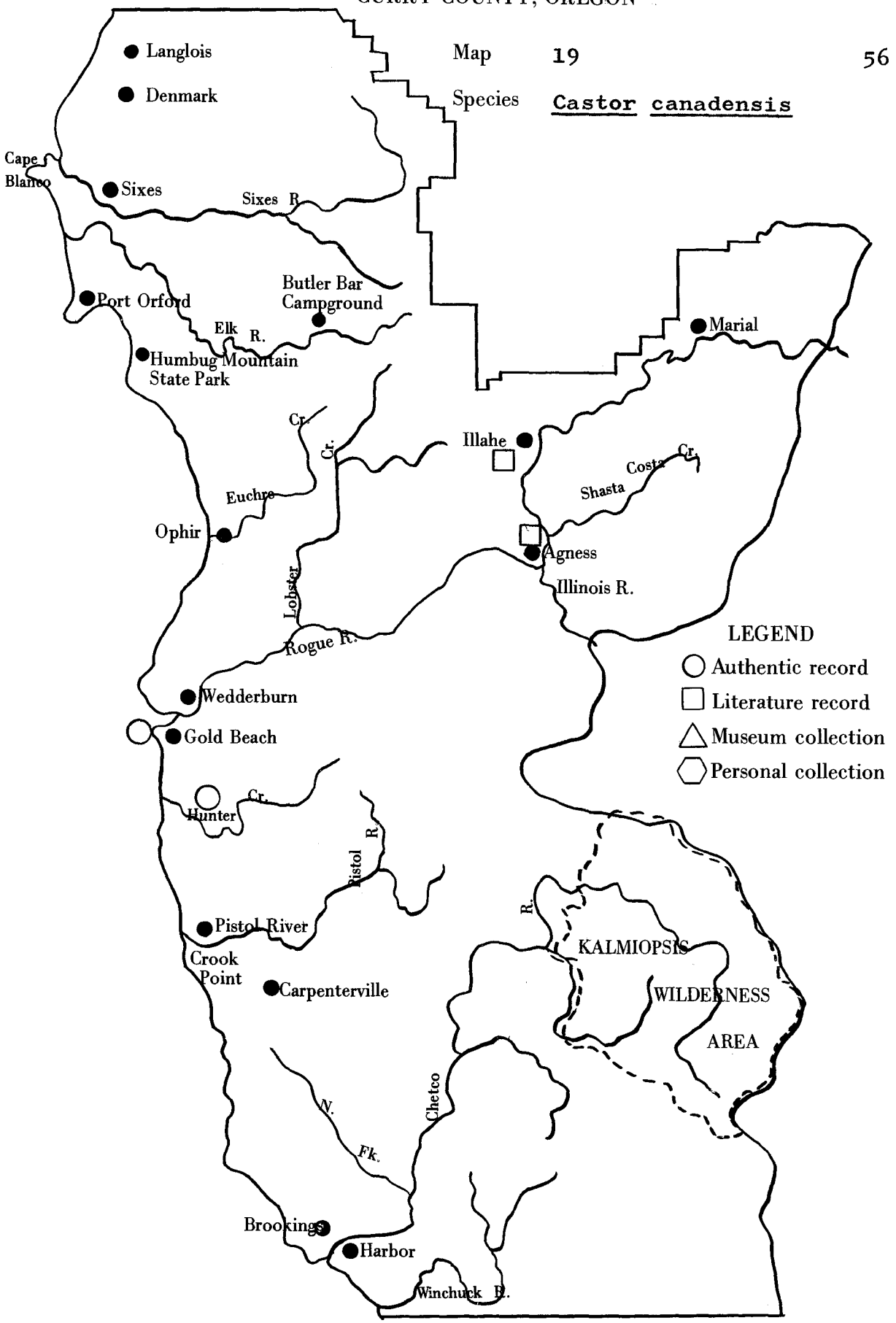
LeClair stated that they were once common along Hunter Creek; however, they were rapidly trapped out once a trapping season was established. He knows the location of only one at present [1969]. McNeely asserts that beaver are found on Hunter Creek and Riley Creek within the city limits of Gold Beach.

Total specimens: 2. [Agness]: Bailey (1936), 1. [Illahe]: Bailey (1936), 1.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 19 56

Species **Castor canadensis**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Peromyscus maniculatus

Deer Mouse

The deer mouse occurs throughout Curry County and is the species most commonly caught in snap traps. Its range extends from sea level to nearly 5000 feet.

I failed to catch this mouse in only three trap lines. One line at Blackberry Creek, Site 3, which consisted of eight traps set for two days, obtained only nine *Microtus townsendii*. At Laird Lake, Site 4, only two shrews (1 *Sorex trowbridgii*, 1 *Sorex bendirii*) were caught in 50 traps in three days. The third line at Pistol River, Site 32, yielded eight *Microtus longicaudus* and two *Zapus trinotatus* in 50 traps in two days.

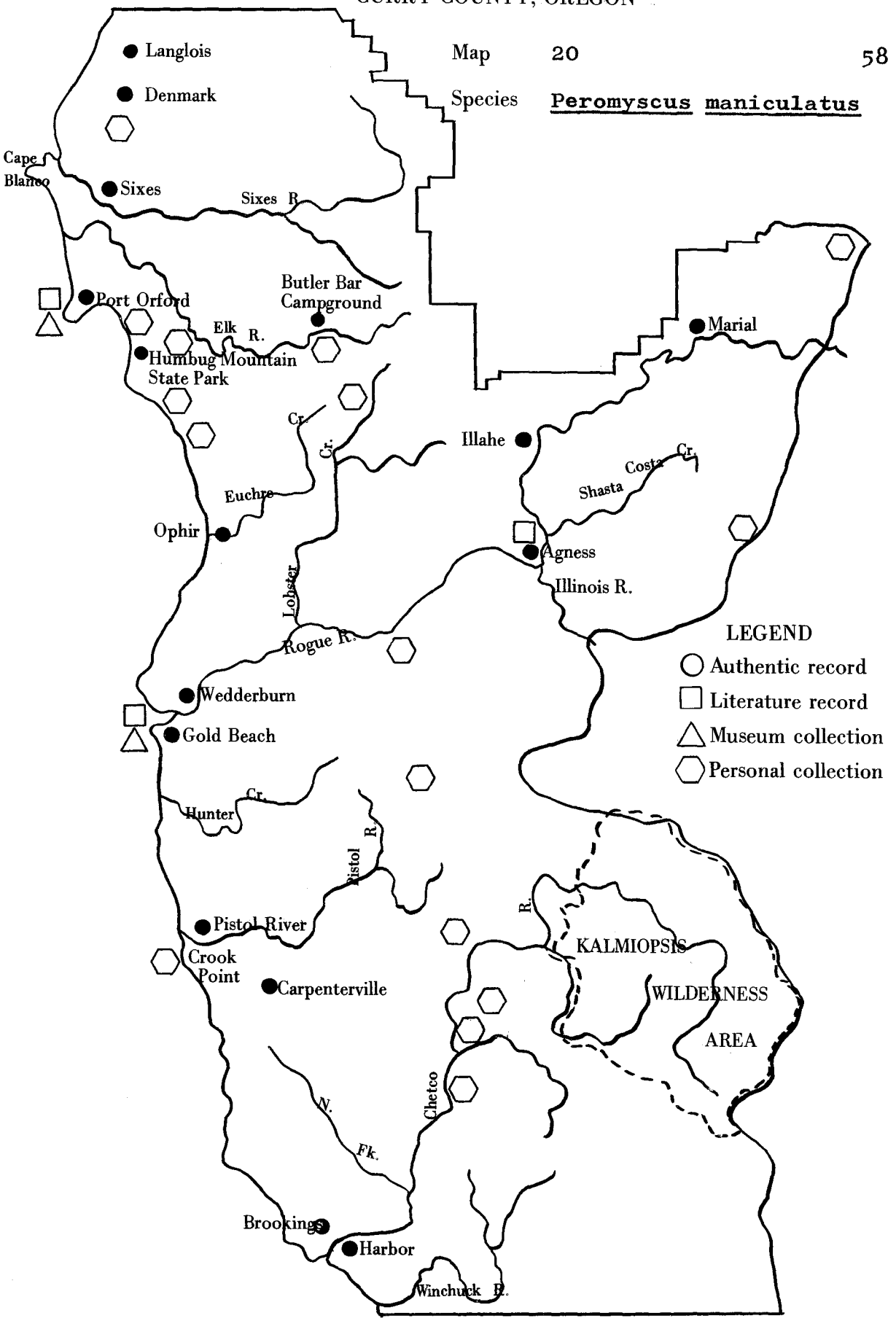
An analysis of the trapping records shows that in the coastal grassland the microtines are the predominant species. However, in the open, inland prairies which appear quite similar, *Peromyscus maniculatus* completely replaces the *Microtus* spp. *Microtus townsendii* was located inland at Blackberry Creek but in a grassy field not more than 100 feet square between Blackberry Creek and Elk River. In all other grassy, inland habitats trapped, *Peromyscus maniculatus* was the most often trapped species.

Elliot (1903) lists 18 specimens of *Peromyscus austerus* at Gold Beach and Agness but because this species, now *Peromyscus maniculatus austerus*, was never described as occurring in Curry County, it is assumed that this was

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 20 58

Species **Peromyscus maniculatus**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

a mis-identification and these specimens are here considered to be Peromyscus maniculatus rubidus.

Total specimens: 303. Site 1: Sherrell, 3. Port Orford: Osgood (1909), 2. Brodie, 1 (OSUMNH 1168). Site 7: Sherrell, 18. Site 8: Sherrell, 18. Site 9: Sherrell, 24. Site 10: Sherrell, 10. Site 11: Sherrell, 18. Site 12: Sherrell, 4. Site 13: Sherrell, 7. Site 14: Sherrell, 5. Site 15: Sherrell, 13. Site 16: Sherrell, 1. Site 17: Sherrell, 7. Site 18: Sherrell, 7. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 21; Osgood (1909), 17; Johnson, 4; Brodie, 1. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1. Site 31: Sherrell, 3. Site 33: Sherrell, 2. Site 34: Sherrell, 2. Site 36: Sherrell, 4. Site 37: Sherrell, 1. Site 39: Sherrell, 10. Site 40: Sherrell, 13. Site 41: Sherrell, 19. Site 42: Sherrell, 1. Site 27: Sherrell, 4. Site 28: Sherrell, 2. Site 20: Sherrell, 8. Site 21: Sherrell, 2. Site 22: Sherrell, 13. Site 23: Sherrell, 4. Site 24: Sherrell, 2. Site 25: Sherrell, 1. Site 26: Sherrell, 4. Site 6: Sherrell, 7. Site 5: Sherrell, 4. Site 2: Sherrell, 1. Agness: Elliot (1903), 3; Osgood (1909), 2. Site 46: Sherrell, 7. Site 47: Sherrell, 2.

Neotoma fuscipes

Dusky-footed Wood Rat

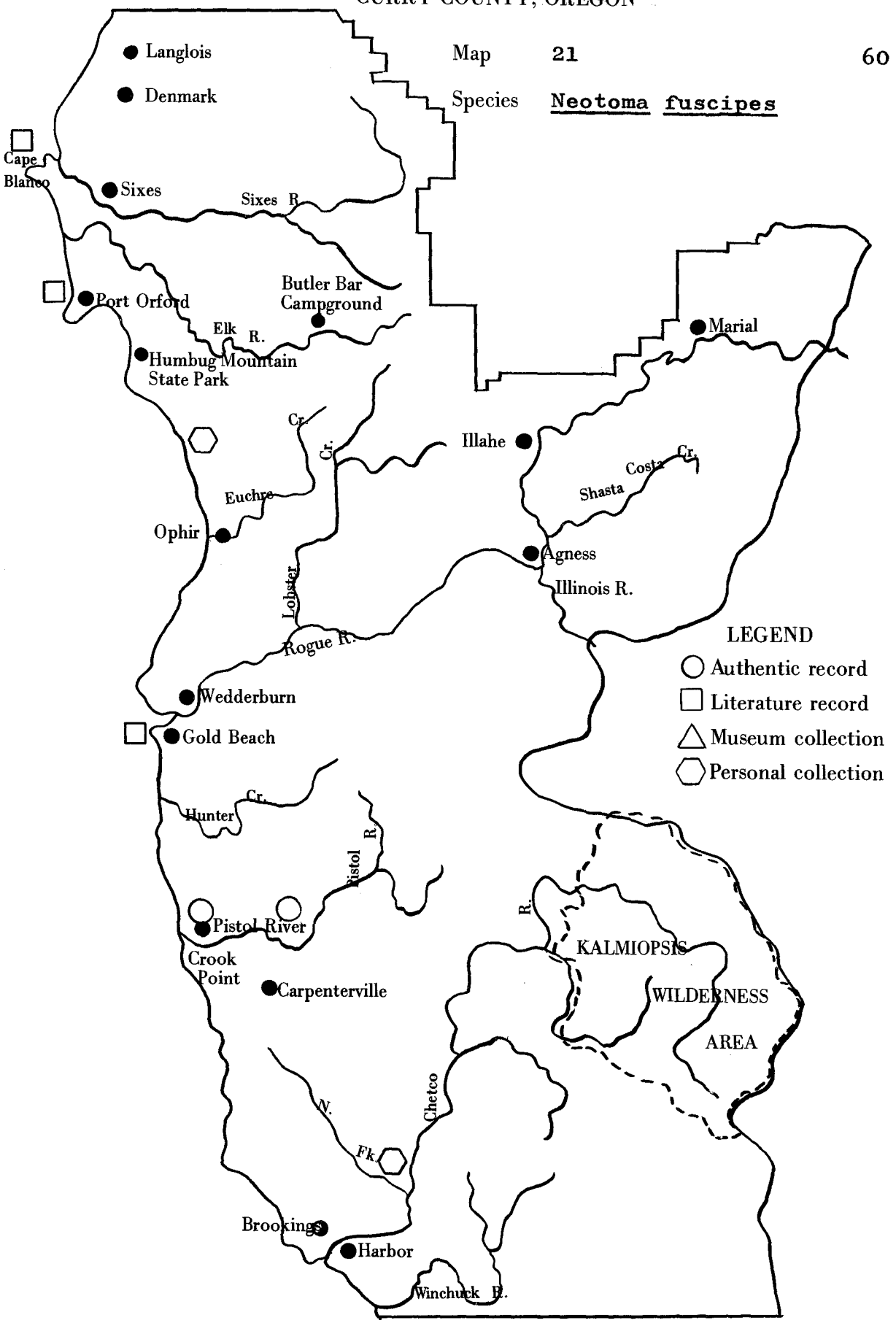
I collected two dusky-footed wood rats in differing habitats. The first, Site 16, was caught in a rat trap on an old brush pile upon which it appeared a nest was being built. Later examination indicated no further nest building activity. The nest consisted of twigs and short limbs up to two inches in diameter. The site is on the immediate coastal strip near a willow grove.

The second site, Site 35, 5 miles northeast of Brookings, was in a Douglas fir grove (trees 20-25 feet tall). This specimen was driven out of its nest and shot with an air rifle. The nests at this site were large (up to 6 feet

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 21 60

Species **Neotoma fuscipes**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

tall and 3 feet in diameter) and consisted of leaves and fir needles built around living poison oak shrubs. Several nests were located in an area less than 50 feet square.

Walker and Crockett stated that this species as well as the bushy-tailed wood rat was present on their ranches.

Total specimens: 21. /Cape Blanco/: Bailey (1936), 1. /Port Orford/: Bailey (1936), 1. Site 16: Sherrell, 1. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 9; Goldman (1910), 7. Site 35: Sherrell, 1. /Illinois River/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Neotoma cinerea

Bushy-tailed Wood Rat

According to Bailey (1936) the bushy-tailed wood rat occurs in Curry County. He lists its habitat as caves and sheltered areas among rocks but notes that at times they occur in areas far removed from their normal habitat (e.g. barns, houses, forests, open country). Kelson (1952) lists two specimens from Port Orford which are part of the U.S. National Museum Biological Survey Collection. These are probably the same specimens referred to by Bailey (1936, p. 171) on his range map for the species. Walker and Crockett reported this species present on their ranches.

Total specimens: 3. /Port Orford/: Bailey (1936), 1. Port Orford: Kelson (1952), 2 (USNM 206508, 206370).

Clethrionomys californicus

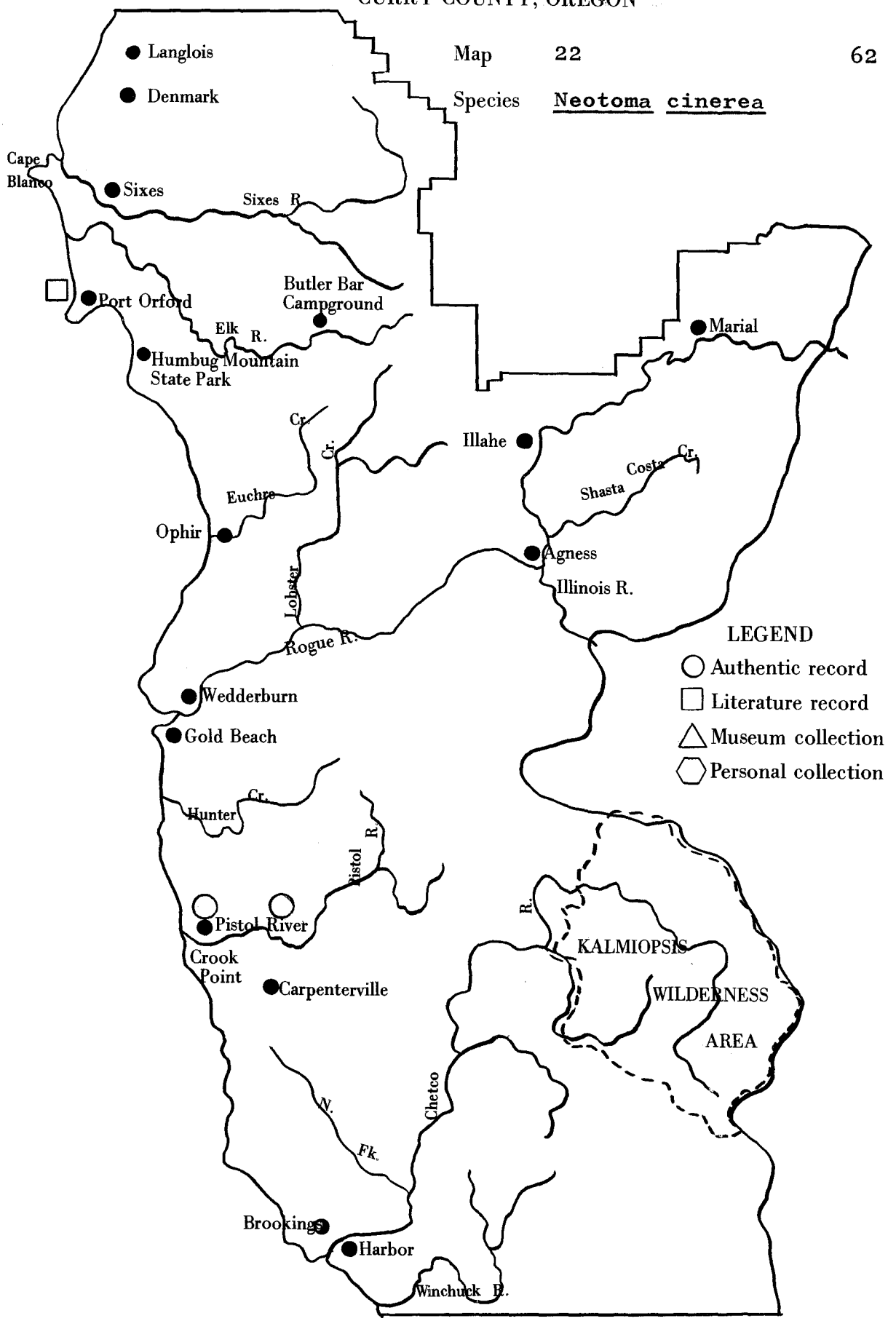
California Red-backed Mouse

The species is endemic to western Oregon and northwestern California (Hall and Kelson, 1959; and Johnson,

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 22 62

Species **Neotoma cinerea**

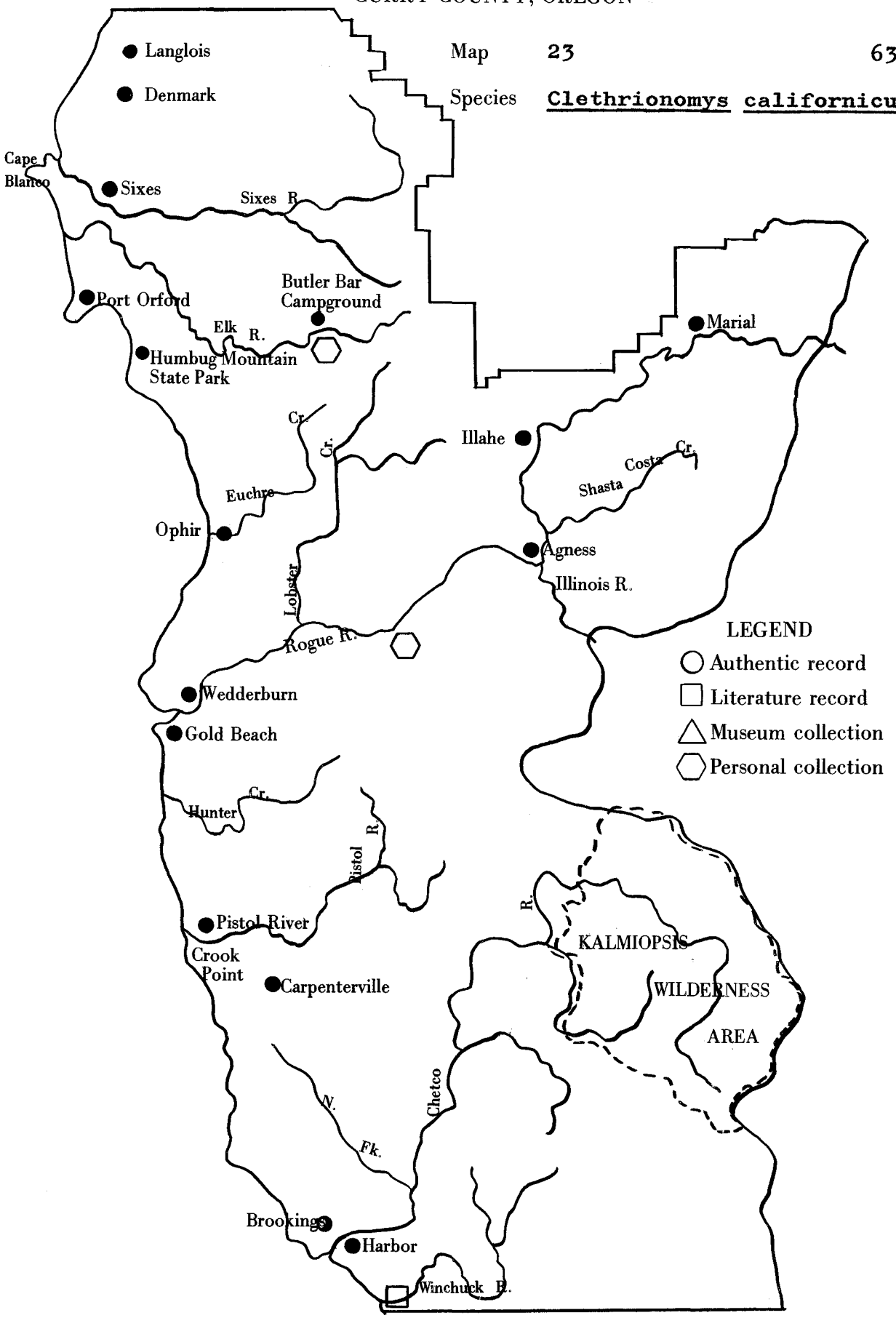


Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 23 63

Species **Clethrionomys californicus**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

1968). Two specimens were obtained in Douglas fir forests along logs. The specimen at Site 2 was at an elevation of 800 feet, the specimen from Site 21 at 3500 feet. In neither location was there an appreciable amount of underbrush.

The only record found for the county was a range map citation for the Stateline area (Bailey, 1936). However, Bailey (1936, p. 191) in his description of the species states, "This is a scarce or rarely collected species represented in Oregon by specimens from only four localities--Astoria, Yaquina Bay, Wells, and Oregon City [none of these are in Curry County]."

Total specimens: 3. Site 2: Sherrell, 1. Site 21: Sherrell, 1. [Stateline]: Bailey (1936), 1.

Arborimus longicaudus

Red Tree Mouse

This species is endemic to western Oregon, except the north coastal area; and the immediate coastal strip of California south to San Francisco (Ingles, 1965).

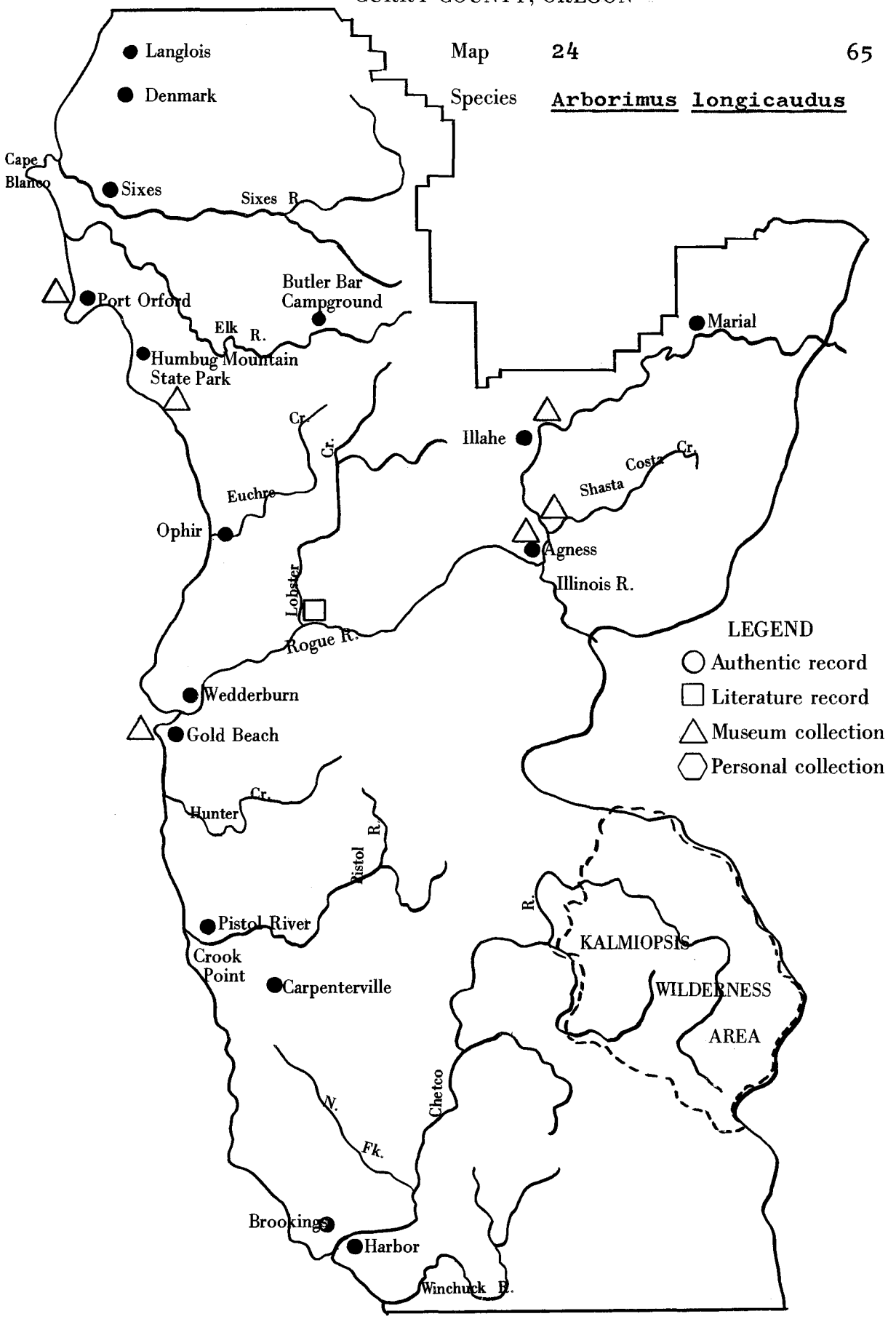
Few collectors have been successful in capturing red tree mice due to its arboreal existence. The majority of literature citings refer to the collection of Stanley G. Jewett.

Jewett (1920) reported taking three specimens from the Lowrey and Adams ranches east of Gold Beach along the Rogue River. Jewett (1923) also reports that an adult

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 24 65

Species **Arborimus longicaudus**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

female and three young were taken from a nest at Agness by a Mr. Elmer Williams. However, no specimens were retained nor were any measurements taken.

A collection of 14 specimens was obtained by Jewett between 22 November 1917 and 11 December 1930. These, which include the three cited in the preceeding paragraph, are now in the collection of the San Diego Museum of Natural History, Nos. SDMNH 16650-16663 (Bond).

Johnson reported obtaining three live specimens south of Humbug Mountain State Park, and a skull, UPS 4723, near Gold Beach.

Other references to Curry County specimens by Howell (1926) and Bailey (1936) apparently refer to Jewett's specimens. One exception to this may be the Lobster Creek specimen cited by Bailey (1936) which I cannot definitely attribute to Jewett.

Total specimens: 19. Port Orford: Bond, 1 (SDMNH 16650). South of Humbug Mountain State Park: Johnson, 3. Gold Beach: Bond, 1 (SDMNH 16663); Johnson, 1 (UPS 4723). Lobster Creek: Bailey (1936), 1. Agness: Bond, 8 (SDMNH 16651-16658). Lowrey Ranch, 20 miles east of Gold Beach: Bond, 2 (SDMNH 16659-16660). Adams Ranch, 23 miles east of Gold Beach: Bond, 2 (SDMNH 16661-16663).

Phenacomys albipes

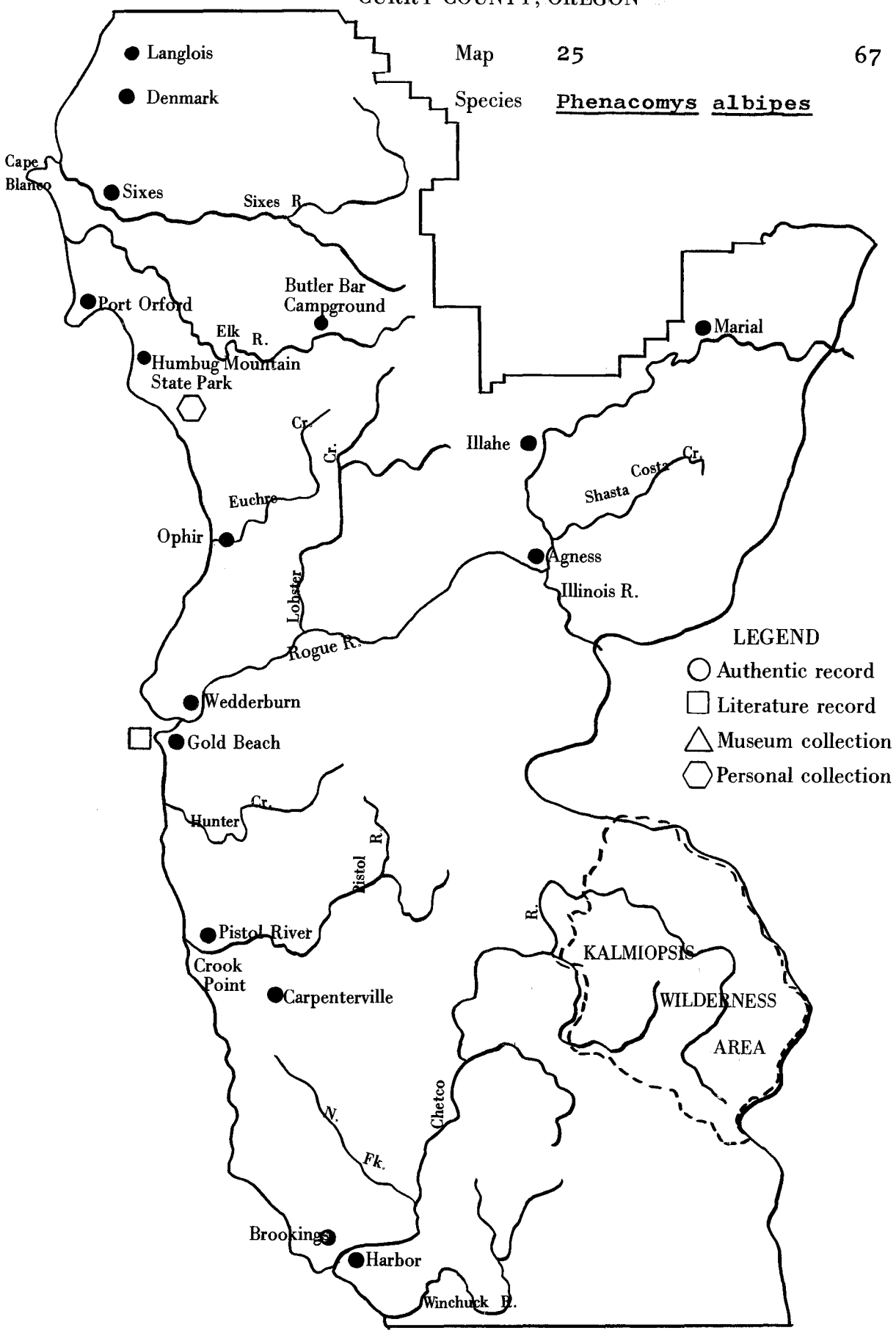
White-footed Vole

The known range of this rare species includes only western Oregon, inland to the Vida area; and northern, coastal California. I collected one adult male Phenacomys

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 25 67

Species **Phenacomys albipes**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

albipes along Brush Creek, Site 11. This specimen, taken on the first of three trap nights, was collected on the south bank about three feet above the stream under a salmonberry thicket (Sherrell, 1969).

This species is the rarest of the North American microtine rodents. Johnson and Maser (1967) reported only 28 catalogued museum specimens.

This is a new locality record for the species. Only one other Curry County specimen is known (MVZ 54922); it was collected three miles above Gold Beach on the south side of the Rogue River (Johnson and Maser, 1967).

Total specimens: 2. Site 11: Sherrell, 1. Gold Beach: Johnson and Maser (1967), 1.

Microtus californicus

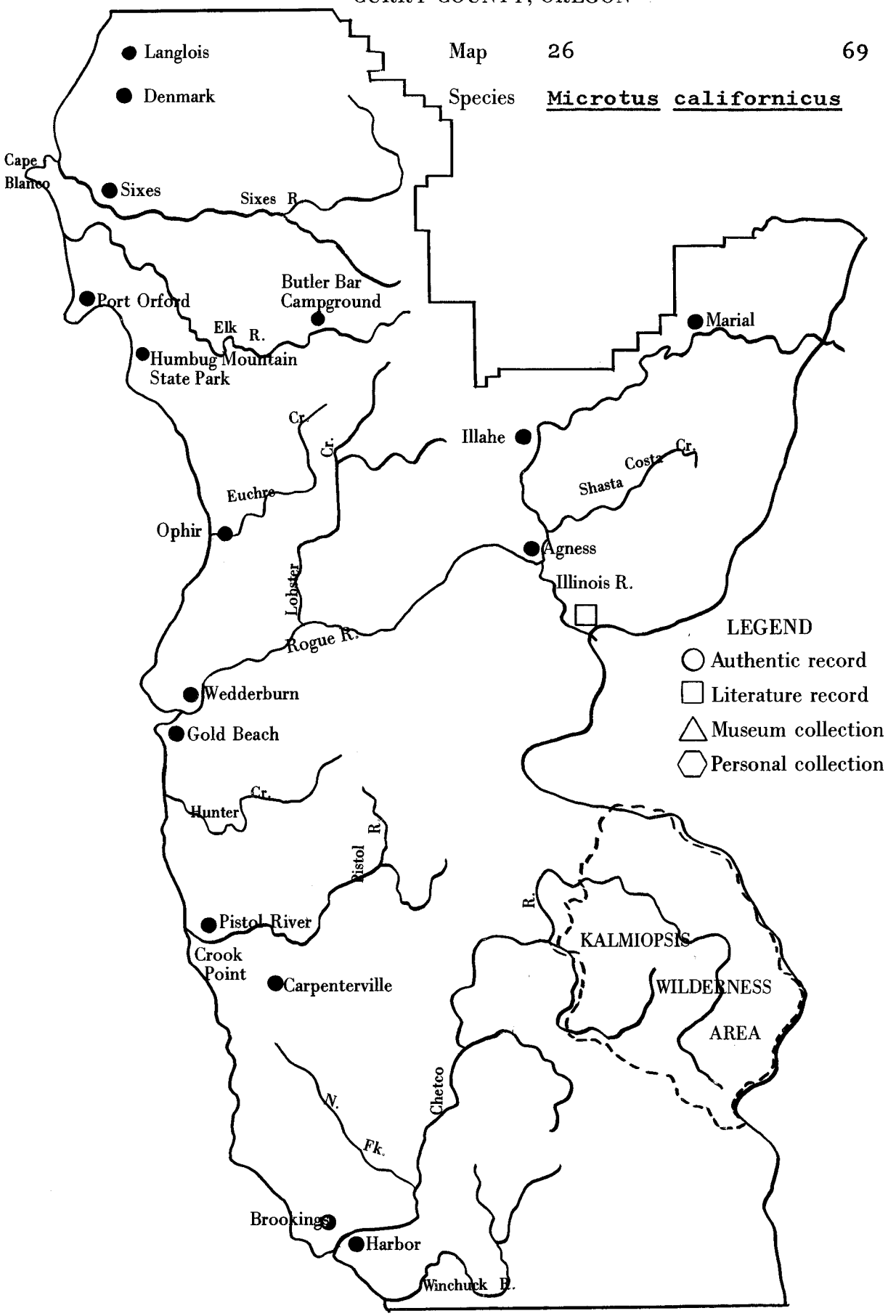
California Meadow Mouse

The only record found for this species in the county is an unidentified citing on a distribution map by Bailey (1936, p. 207). It is not possible to determine whether this locality record, shown on the Illinois River, is within Curry County or not. However, Bailey (1936) does include all of Curry County south of the Rogue within the range of the California meadow mouse. Hall and Kelson (1959) and Ingles (1965) do not extend the species' range into the county but show the range of the species to include south-central Oregon, northeastern California, and points south.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 26 69

Species *Microtus californicus*



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Bailey (1936) describes the habitat of the species as dry upland meadows and grassy slopes. In such areas my catch consisted entirely of Peromyscus maniculatus.

Total specimen: 1 questionable. Illinois River: Bailey (1936), 1.

Microtus townsendii

Townsend Meadow Mouse

All of western Oregon lies within the range of the Townsend meadow mouse (Bailey, 1936; Hall and Kelson, 1959; and Ingles, 1965). However, no specimen records were found for the species within the county.

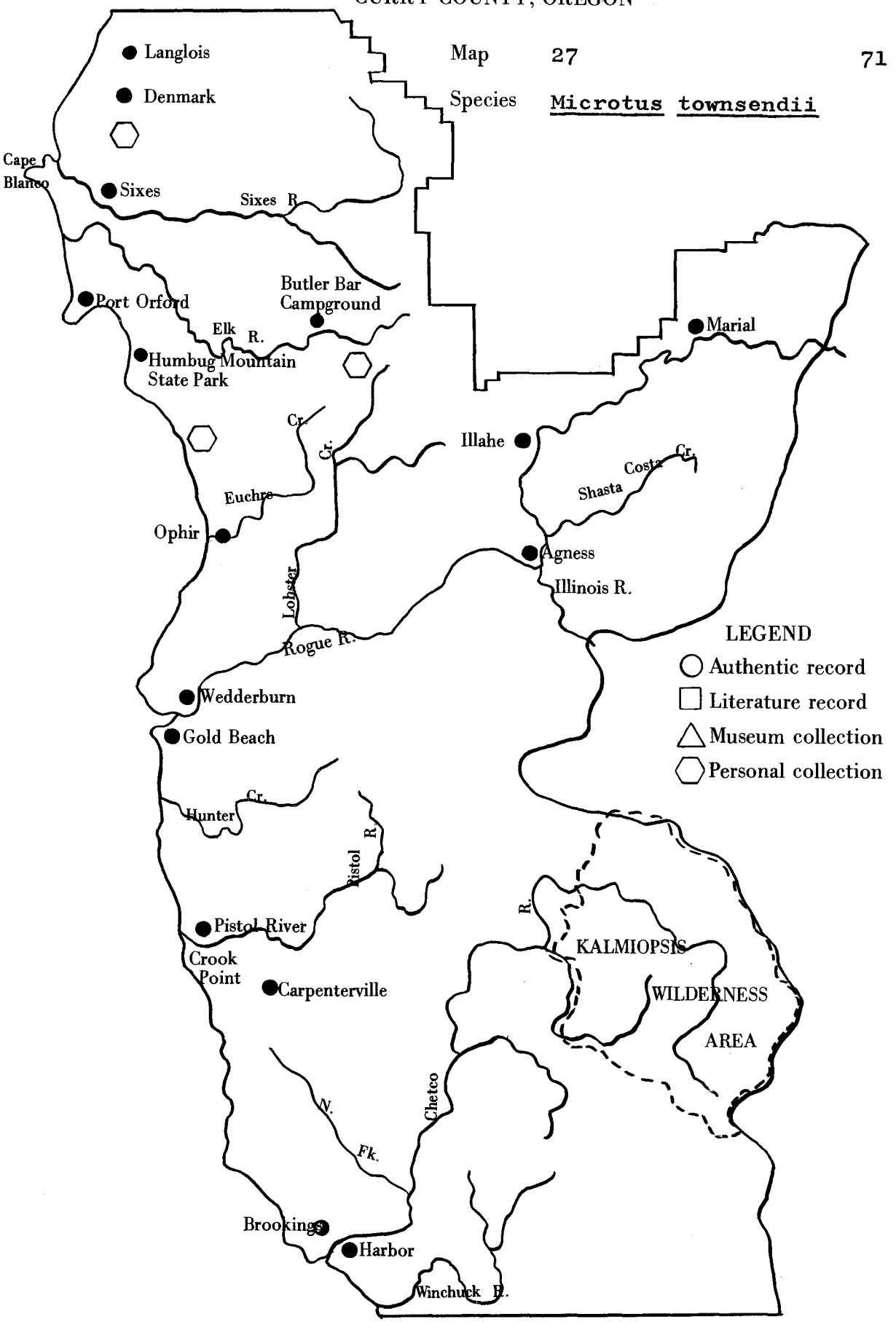
Specimens were caught at three sites in the northern part of the county: Sites 1, 3, 15. The majority of specimens, 17 of 27, were taken at Pacific High School, Site 1, in runways along a very small creek or in a cleared, but overgrown, grassy, weedy field immediately adjacent to the creek. Dense brushland, largely alder, bordered the area. The other coastal specimen was taken at Site 15 (for a more detailed discussion of this specimen refer to the description of Microtus longicaudus).

Nine specimens were taken at Blackberry Creek, Site 3. A concentrated population--nine specimens were taken in 16 trap nights--existed at this site in a small, level, field of grasses and sedges completely surrounded by a Douglas fir forest. The site was located about 25 feet

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 27

Species *Microtus townsendii*



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

above the confluence of Blackberry Creek and Elk River. Runways, many containing grass cuttings, were abundant.

Total specimens: 27. Site 1: Sherrell, 17. Site 15: Sherrell, 1. Site 3: Sherrell, 9.

Microtus longicaudus

Long-tailed Meadow Mouse

The long-tailed meadow mouse is the most common mammalian species on the grassy slopes of central, coastal Curry County. Thirty of the 33 specimens I obtained were caught in dry, grassy fields (trapping during the dry summer) within a few hundred yards of the Pacific Ocean in central Curry County. One of the exceptions, taken at Site 1, was within 3½ miles of the coast in similar habitat, the other two, Site 13, were taken along Brush Creek in a more moist microhabitat.

Only at Sites 1 and 15 were Microtus townsendii taken on the same trap line with Microtus longicaudus. At Site 1, 17 Microtus townsendii were taken with one Microtus longicaudus whereas at Site 15, 19 Microtus longicaudus and one Microtus townsendii were collected.

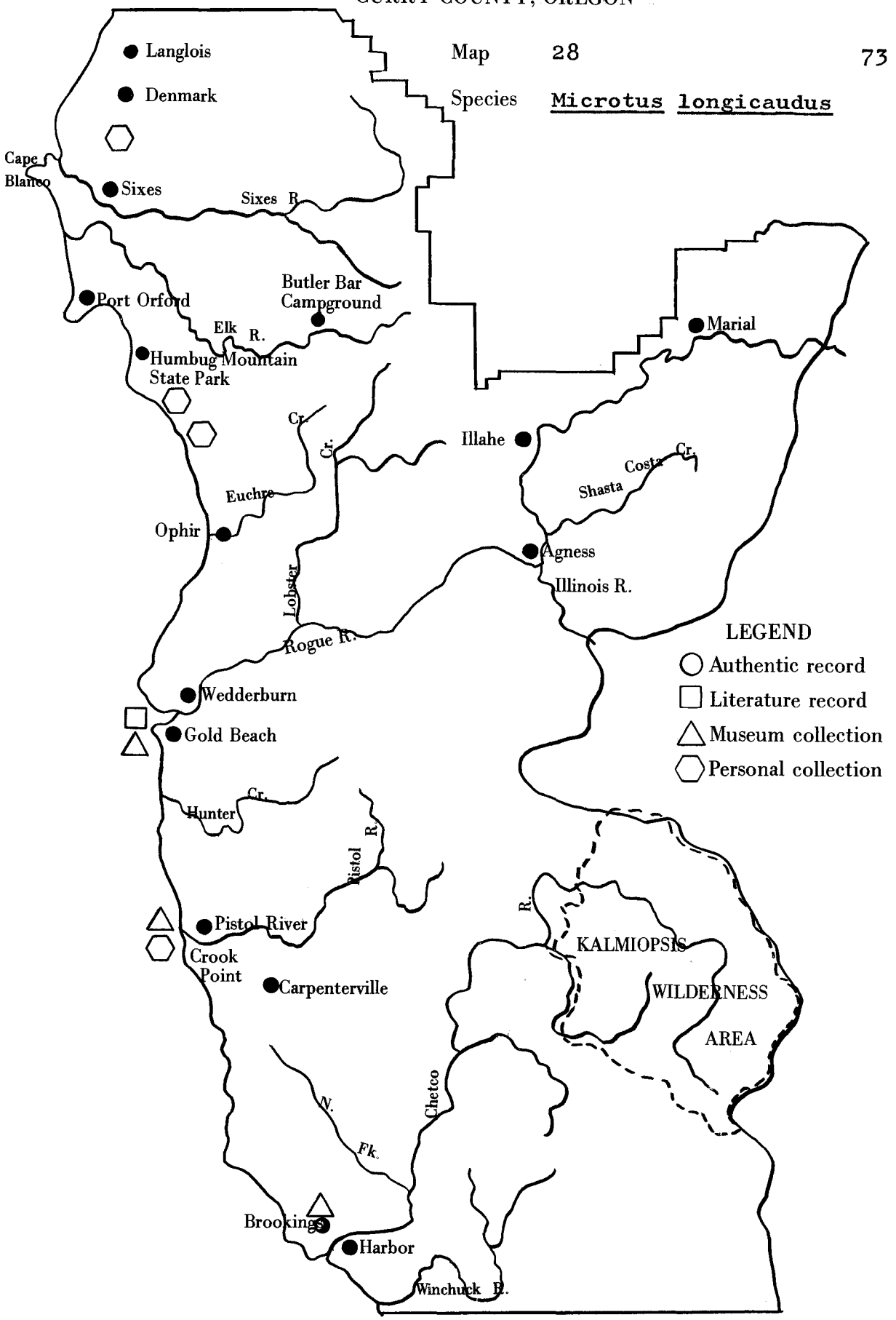
Literature and museum records also show the preference for the central, coastal strip within the county. Elliot (1903), Bailey (1936), and Johnson obtained 51 specimens near Gold Beach.

Total specimens: 95. Site 1: Sherrell, 1. Site 10: Sherrell, 3. Site 13: Sherrell, 2. Site 15: Sherrell, 17. Site 18: Sherrell, 4. Gold Beach: Bailey

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 28

Species Microtus longicaudus



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

1900, 1; Bailey (1936), 16; Bond, 2 (SDMNH 16625-16626); Elliot (1903), 20; Johnson, 14 (UPS 5906-5919). Site 31: Sherrell, 2. Site 32: Sherrell, 8. Crook Point: Sullivan, 1 (SOC 29).

Microtus oregoni

Oregon Meadow Mouse

The only Oregon meadow mice (Microtus oregoni) I caught were in a moist Sitka spruce grove on the immediate coastal slope. The undercover consisted of a variety of lush grasses and herbaceous plants. They were the only microtines taken at this locality.

Literature records were found for the Gold Beach, Agness and Stateline areas.

Total specimens: 9. Site 7: Sherrell, 3. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 4. /Stateline/: Bailey (1936), 1. /Agness/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Ondatra zibethica

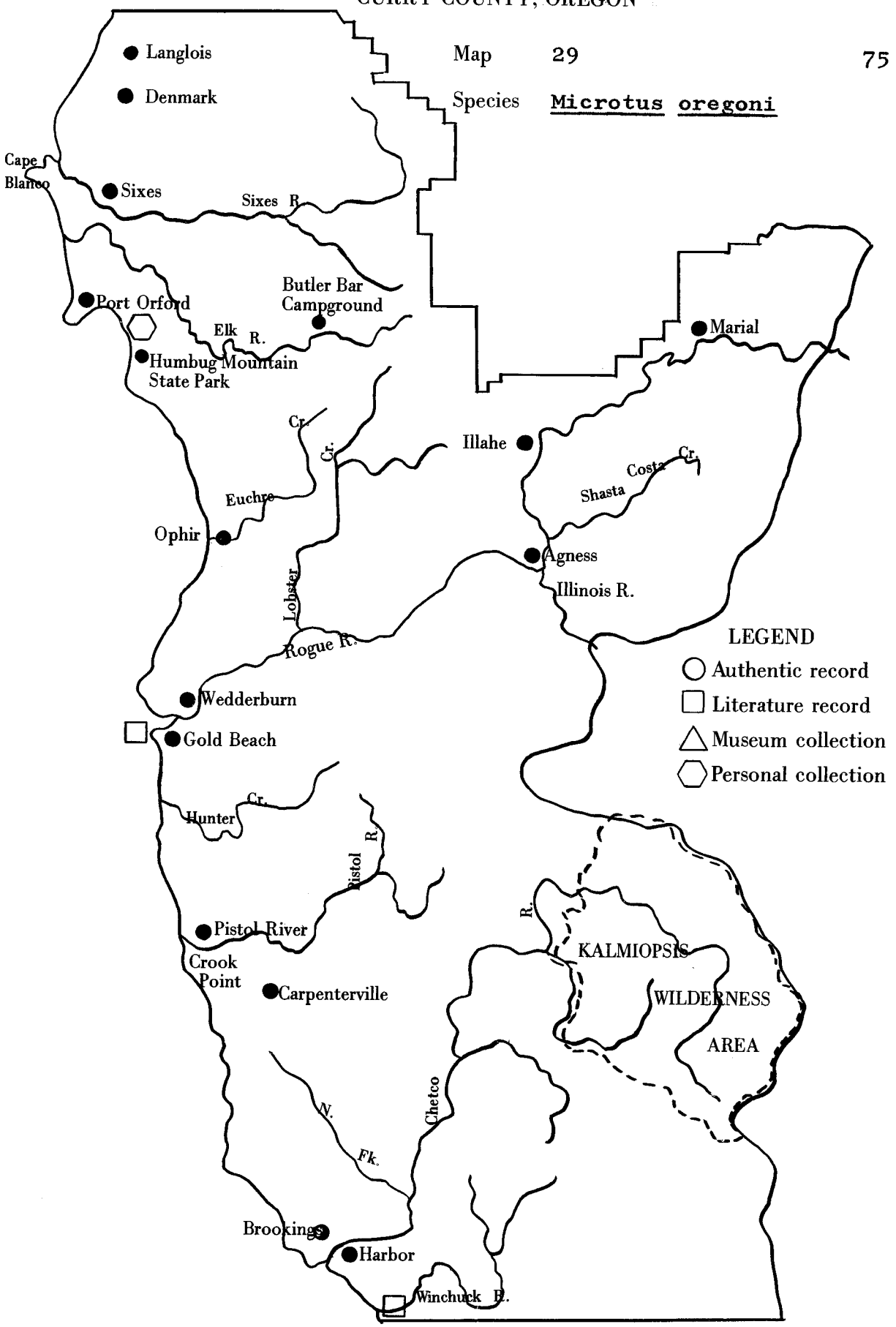
Muskrat

The range of this species includes Washington, northwestern and eastern Oregon, and northeastern California (Hall and Kelson, 1959). The published range of the muskrat does not extend into Curry County (Bailey, 1936; Hall and Kelson, 1959; Ingles, 1965). The species, however, does occur in certain localities. The State Game Commission (Guyman) did not acknowledge the planting of muskrats in the county but unauthorized introduction may have been made.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 29

Species **Microtus oregoni**



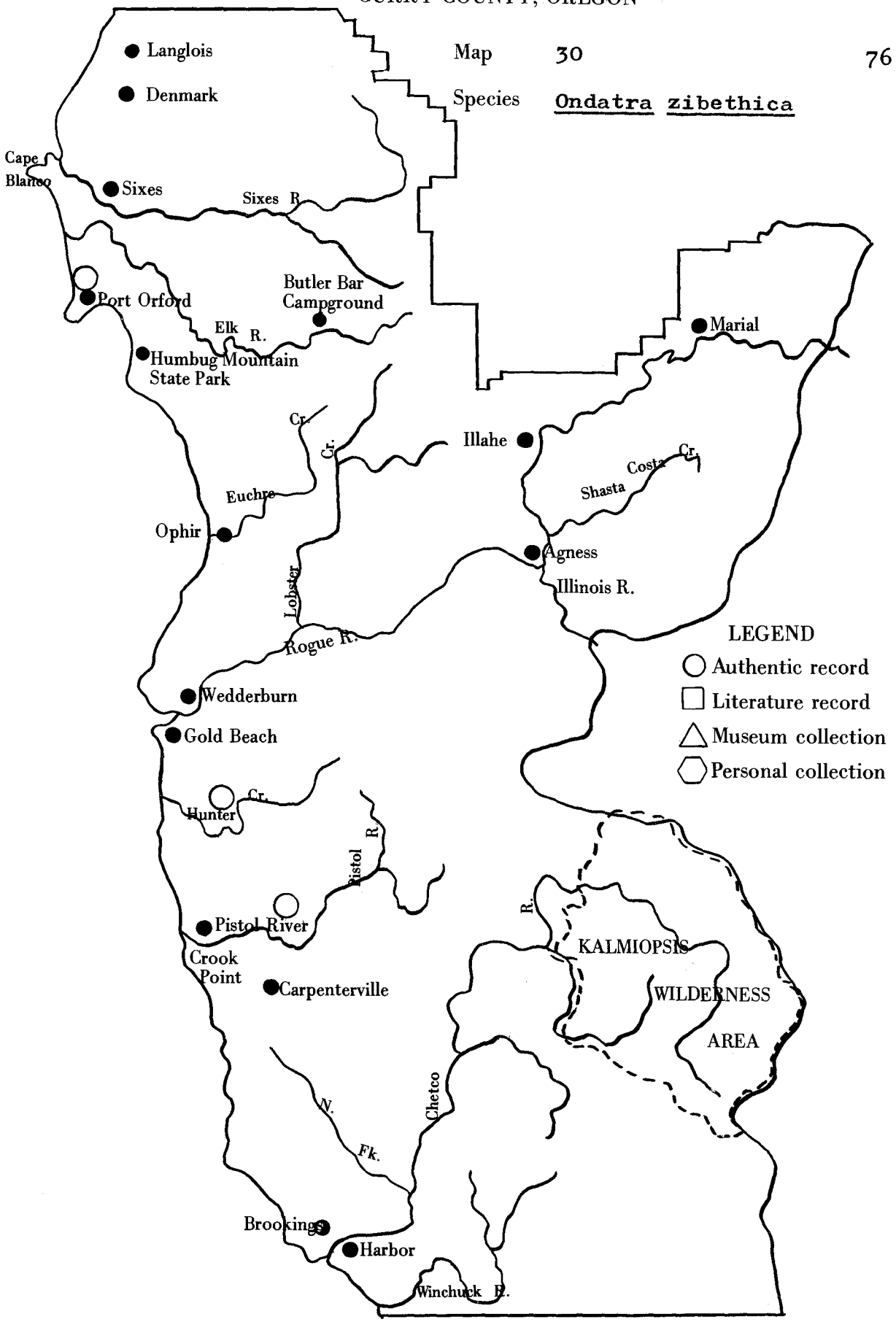
Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 30

76

Species *Ondatra zibethica*



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

I saw a muskrat crossing Highway 101 within the city limits of Port Orford in the spring of 1968. LeClair noted that the populations had fallen off in recent years due to the decline of mill ponds. He was once able to take 25 to 30 per day (he could not give a date) but states that they are now rare in the Hunter Creek area.

Crockett stated that there are quite a few along Pistol River at the present time. He believes that many of these are escapees of a now defunct fur farm.

Total specimens: 0.

Zapus trinotatus

Pacific Jumping Mouse

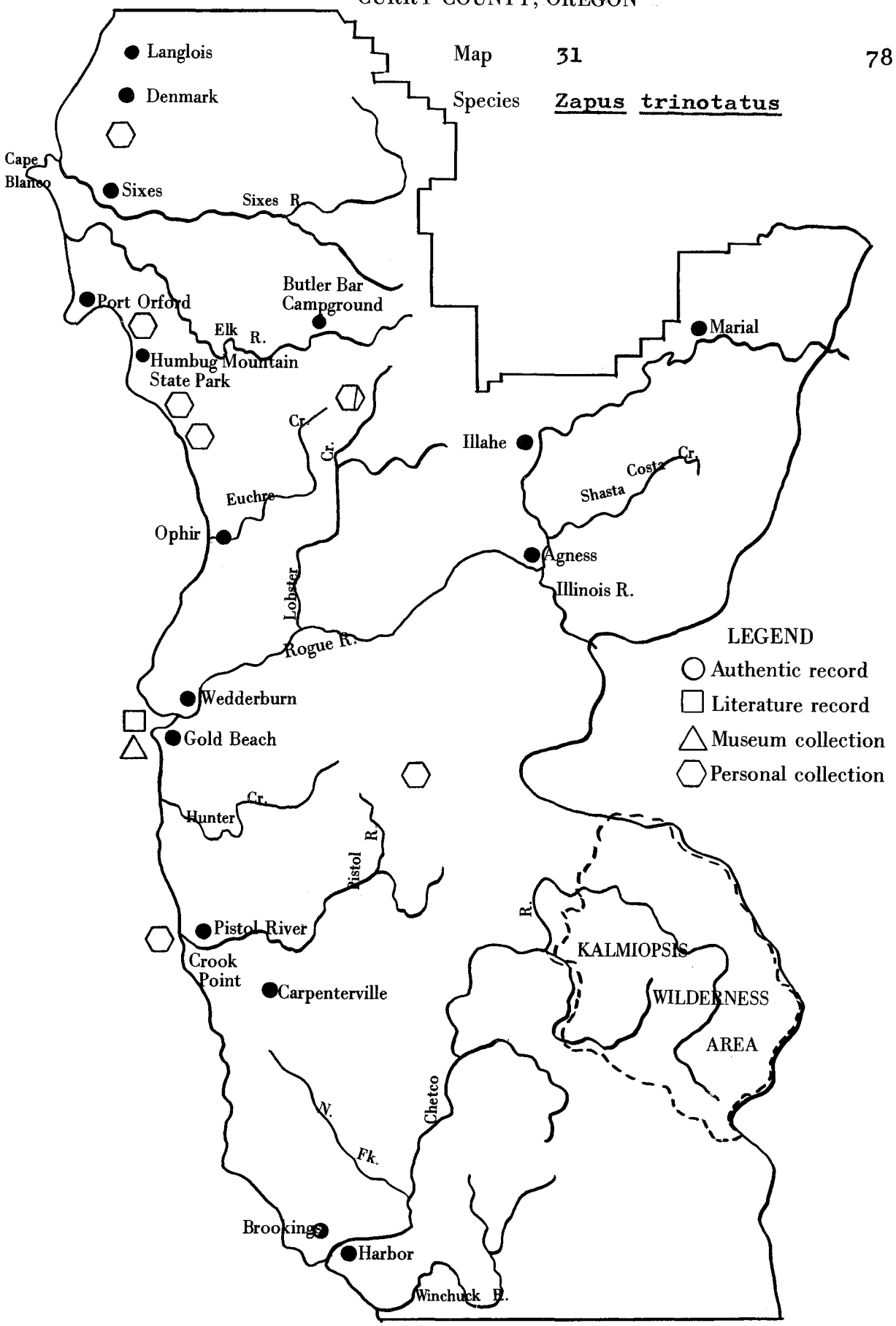
The Pacific jumping mouse occurs throughout Curry County. Specimens were taken in the following habitats; (1) in dry grassy fields, (2) in lush grass in a Sitka spruce grove, (3) along a stream, (4) in a wet Equisetum swamp and (5) along a ditch bordering a salmonberry thicket. No habitat preferences are evident from the catch records. Specimens were taken both inland and in coastal locations in dry and moist environments at elevations from near sea level up to 3500 feet.

Total specimens: 21. Site 1: Sherrell, 2. Site 7: Sherrell, 7. Site 11: Sherrell, 3. Site 15: Sherrell, 1. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 4; Johnson, 1 (UPS 5924). Site 33: Sherrell, 1. Site 28: Sherrell, 1. Site 5: Sherrell, 1.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 31 78

Species Zapus trinotatus



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Erethizon dorsatum

Porcupine

No museum records or literature references were found to establish the presence of the species within the county. Bailey (1936) and Ingles (1965) state that the species is rarely found west of the Cascades, and they do not extend its range into the county.

Near dusk on 19 August 1969 I sighted a single specimen crossing Game Lake Road, T36S, R12W, Sec. 27, in a mixed forest of Douglas fir, Ponderosa pine and sugar pine.

LeClair reported the porcupine population was increasing as he was seeing many more of them during daylight hours than in the past. The government trappers, Shepherd and McNeely, stated that populations were increasing throughout the county. Further, Barthol reported that the Chetco Ranger District personnel were concerned about the present porcupine population.

Total specimens: 0.

Canis latrans

Coyote

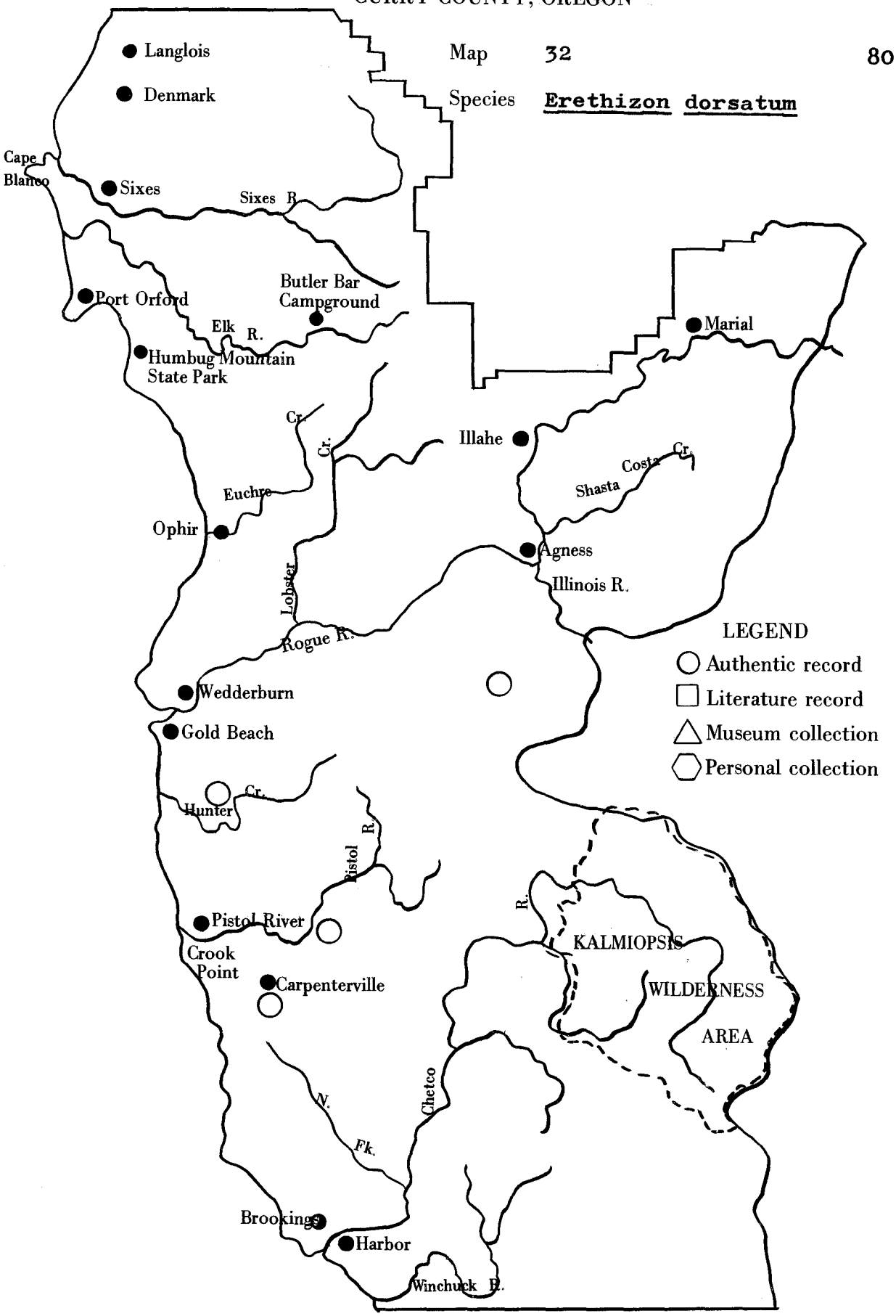
Coyotes are present throughout the county. Local citizens groups, largely sheep farmers, offer a bounty. This species and the bobcat make up the majority of mammals taken by the county's two government trappers.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 32

80

Species **Erethizon dorsatum**

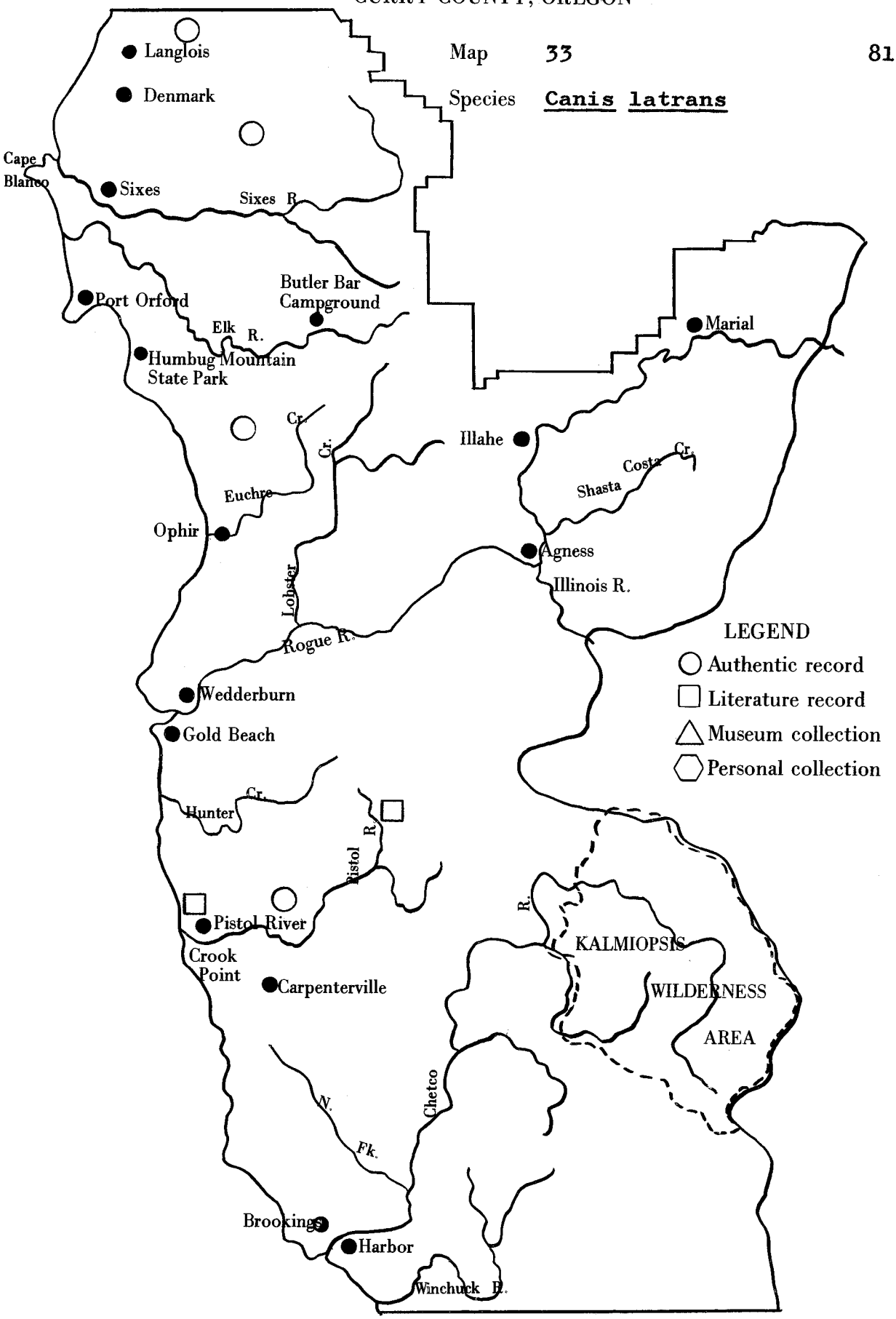


Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 33

Species **Canis latrans**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Bailey (1936) shows one specimen locality near Pistol River and states, "In the southwestern corner of the State they occasionally reach almost to the coast on the lower Rogue River and on Pistol River." Hall and Kelson (1959) also list a Pistol River specimen.

Colvin stated that the coyotes along with wolves and other fur bearers were greatly reduced in numbers before 1900 by the use of poisoned carcasses. However, Crockett stated that they first appeared in the Pistol River area about 1910. He believed they were present north of the Rogue River prior to that date.

The government trappers are obtaining conflicting data. Shepherd, who works northern Curry County, stated that the increased logging activity had increased populations to the point that his catch for last year was double that of the previous year. McNeely, however, working the southern part of the county, trapped only 10 coyotes in the past 10 months. On the other hand, he had set many cyanide gas bombs which had been exploded and may have accounted for other specimens.

Shepherd listed the following collection sites:

(1) T30S, R13W, Sec. 19-20, 28-29-31-32

(2) T31S, R14W, Sec. 20-25

(3) T34S, R14W, Sec. 10-11, 15-16

(4) T35S, R13W, Sec. 17-20

Total specimens: 2. [Pistol River]: Bailey (1936), 1. Pistol River, 12 miles east: Hall and Kelson (1959), 1.

Canis lupus

Northwestern Timber Wolf

The range of this species once included Washington; Oregon, except for southern Curry County; and northeastern California (Hall and Kelson, 1959). No specimen records exist of Curry County wolves. Bailey (1936) includes all of western Oregon within the range of this species and states that the wolf was common in the Willamette Valley and westward to the coast prior to settlement by whitemen.

Crockett stated that he knows of no wolves occurring in the county during his lifetime. He noted that some had been rumored in the Marial area but that no one had ever provided any proof. Colvin stated that they were common in the early days, before 1860, but that they had been poisoned. He did not claim to have first-hand knowledge of any specimens.

Total specimens: 0.

Vulpes fulva

Red Fox

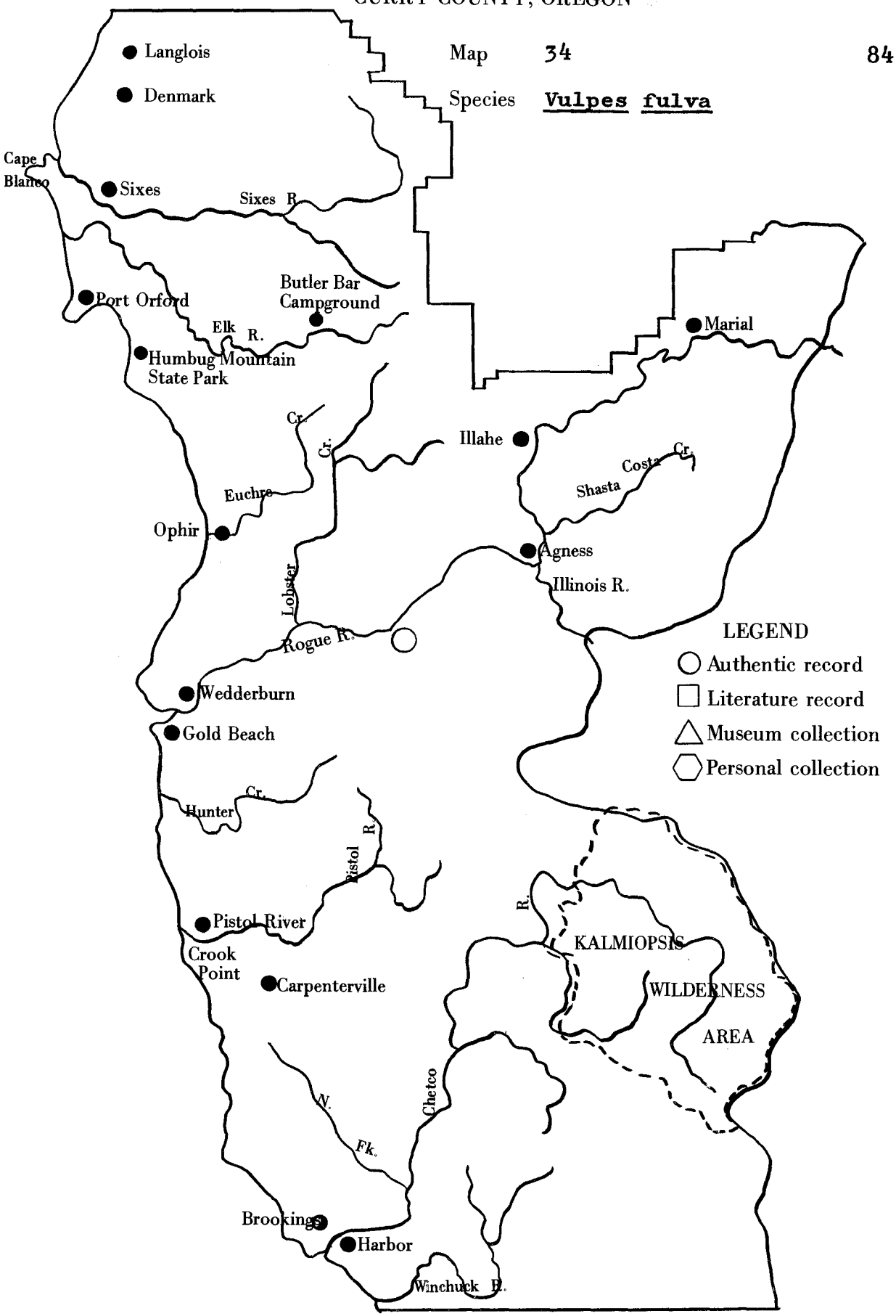
The range of this species includes a north-south transect through western Washington, Oregon, and northern California. However, this transect does not include the

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 34

84

Species **Vulpes fulva**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

coastal strip of these states except in northern Oregon (Hall and Kelson, 1959).

LeClair stated that he had trapped red fox in east-central Curry County between 1915-1920. No other record was found for the occurrence of this species in the county. As LeClair was not familiar with the gray fox, it is possible that he misidentified the animals he trapped.

Total specimens: 0.

Urocyon cinereoargenteus

Gray Fox

The only distribution record for the gray fox in the county is represented on a distribution map by Bailey (1936, p. 286). The location appears to be near Illahe.

The following sight records were reported by Curry County residents:

(1) Walker: near Bear Camp, Site 44.

(2) McNeely: at Gardner Ridge near Site 35, and along the south fork of the Pistol River.

(3) Crockett: near Bosley Butte, T39S, R13W, Sec. 10.

(4) Barthol: Packsaddle area, T41S, R11W, Sec. 8.

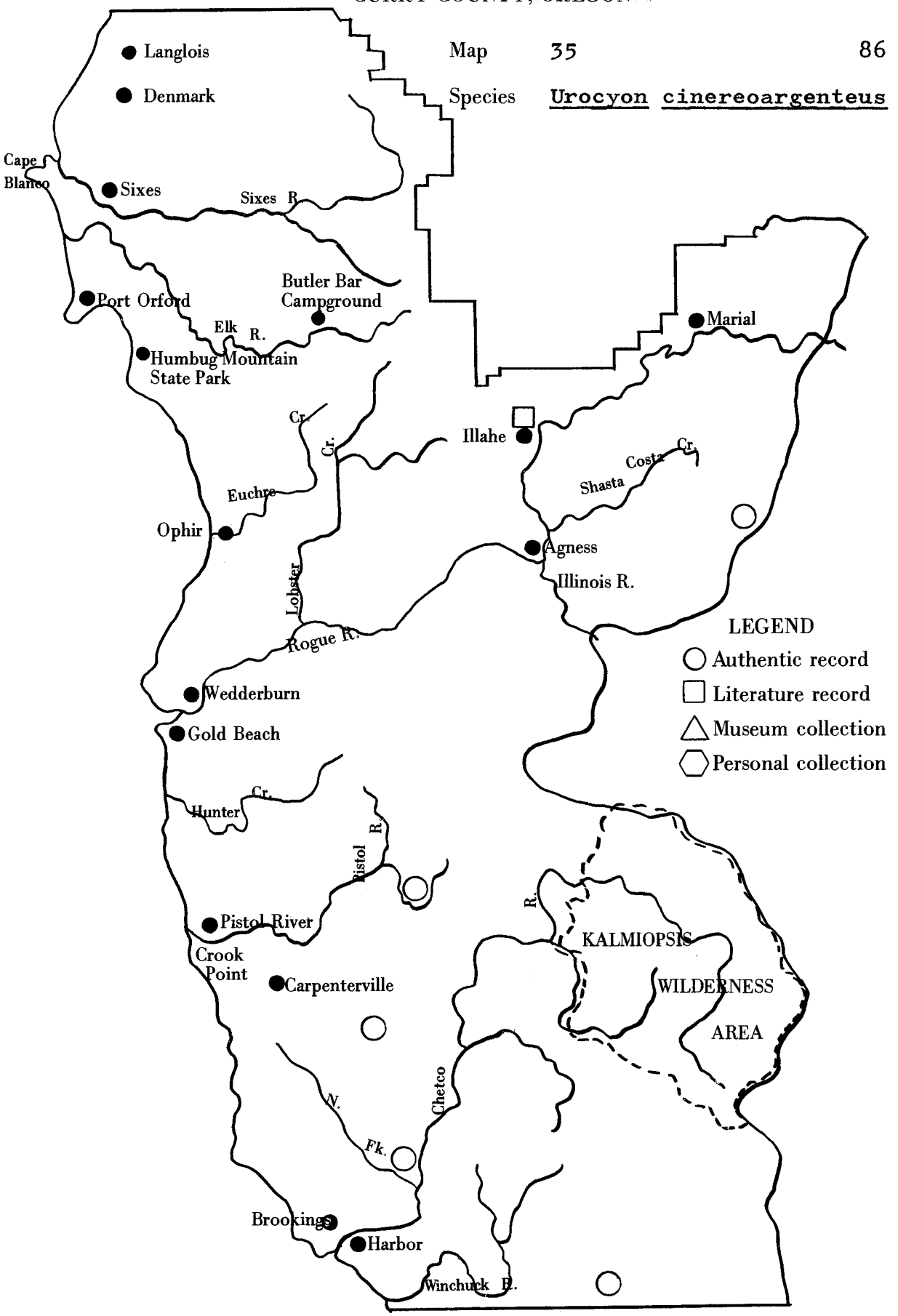
The specific location of the above sites indicates the landmarks used in describing the site to me and is not necessarily the exact location at which the fox was spotted.

Total specimens: 1. /Illahe/: Bailey (1936), 1.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 35 86

Species Urocyon cinereoargenteus



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Ursus americanus

Black Bear

Black bear occur throughout the county. Shepherd states that the population of bears is stable. He listed two areas where he had killed bears: T31S, R14W, Sec. 20-25 and T34S, R14W, Sec. 10-11, 15-16. I saw a sow and two cubs along Elk River in August 1966.

According to McNeely there are more bears now than in past years. On 16 July 1969 he shot two young bears between Wildhorse Lookout and the Rogue River. While felling timber in July 1969 he reported seeing one to two bears per week. A group of loggers working at Agness saw at least one bear per day for three weeks. McNeely also reported that he had shot 13 at Colgroves ranch during the summer and fall of 1968. Rose sighted a yearling bear in the huckleberry brush near Snow Camp Lookout on 29 May 1969. South of the Winchuck River the bears are so numerous that they are damaging young timber (Barthol). LeClair also noted an increase in the bear population.

Total specimens: 4. /Port Orford/: Bailey (1936), 1. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1. /Pistol River/: Bailey (1936), 1. /Stateline/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Bassariscus astutus

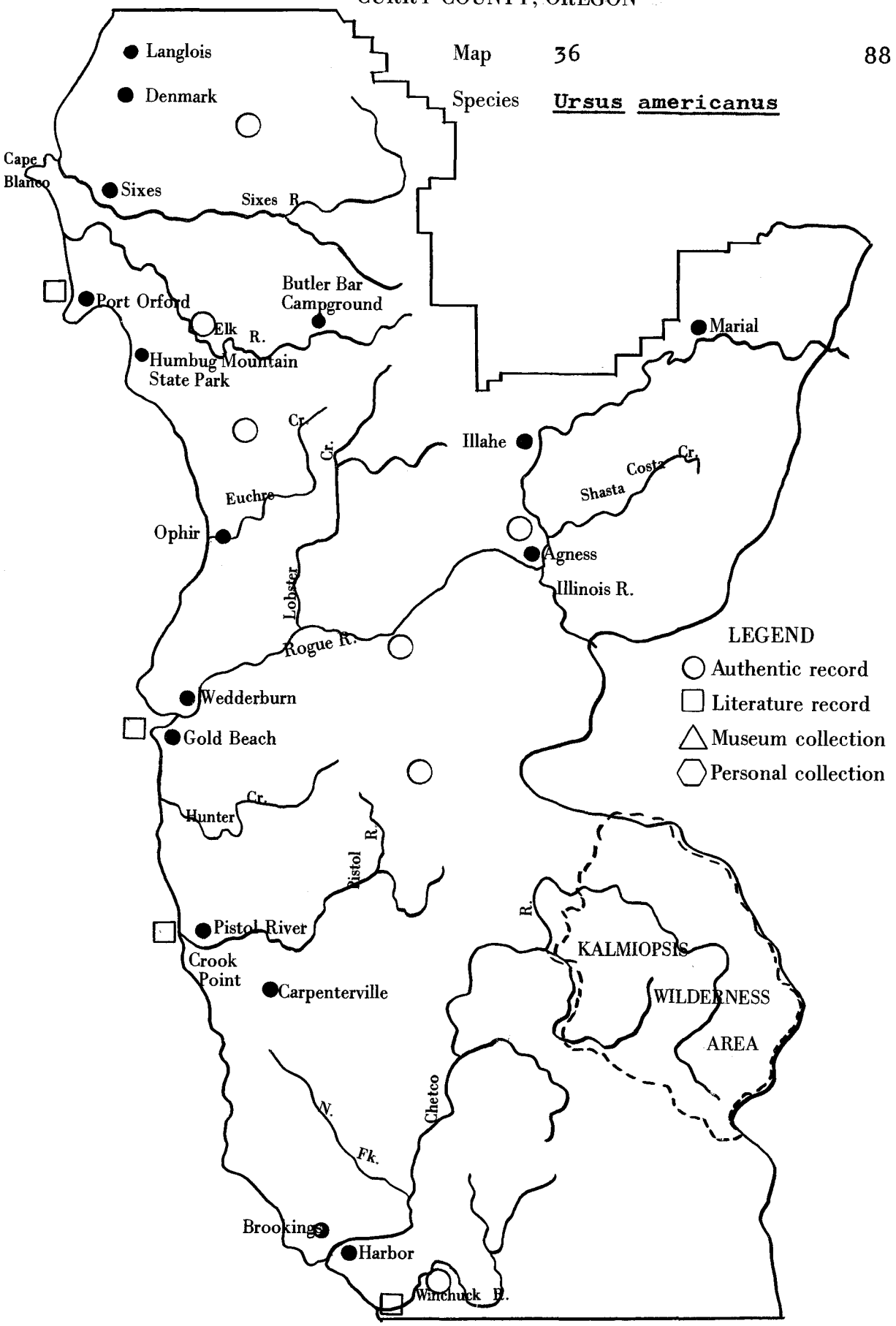
Ring-tailed Cat

The range of this species lies south of Oregon except in the southwestern corner of the state (Hall and Kelson,

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 36 88

Species **Ursus americanus**

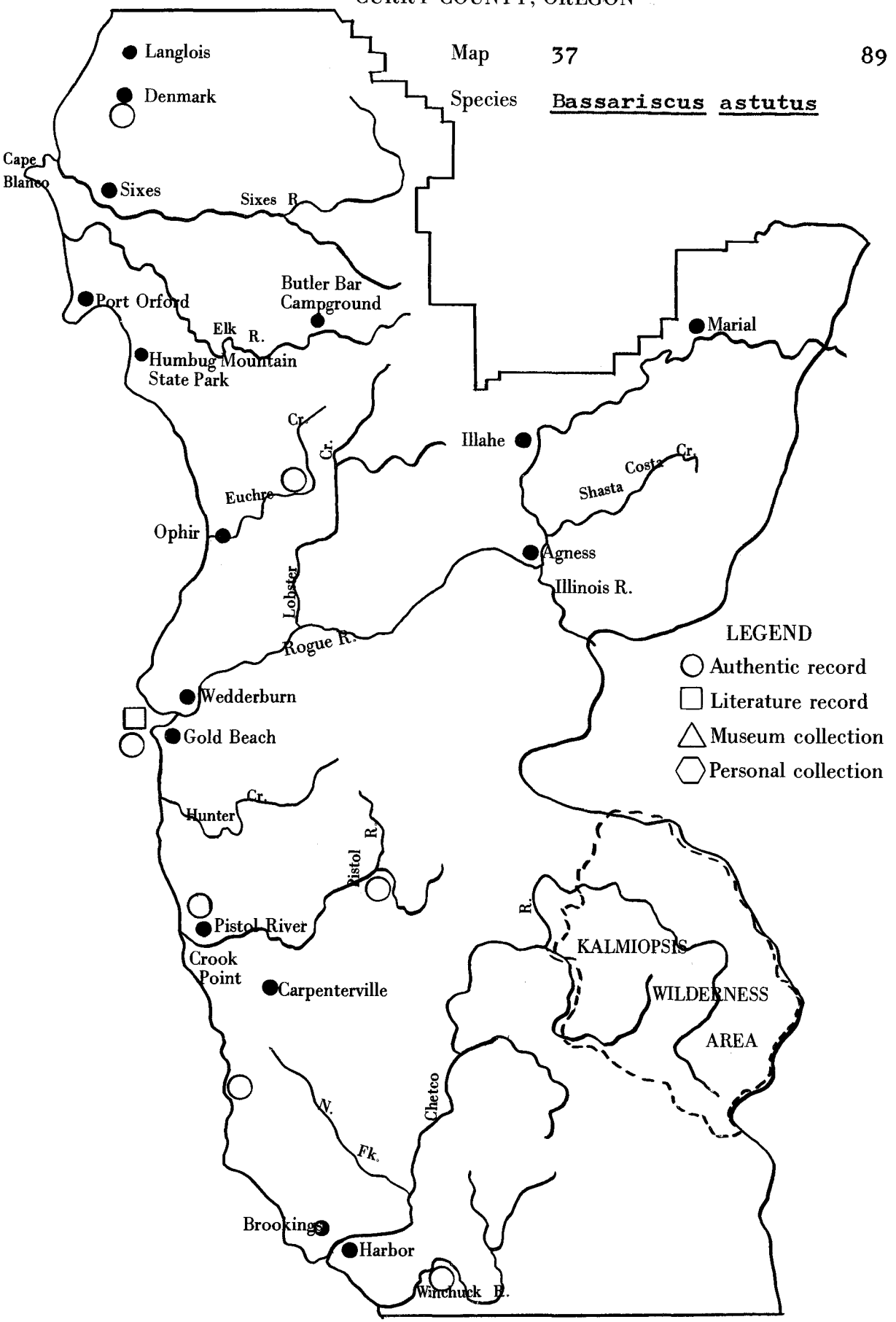


Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 37 89

Species *Bassariscus astutus*



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

1959). However, the ring-tailed cat occurs throughout Curry County at least in the lowlands and up the river valleys. The species was once more abundant. Many of the loggers were familiar with the species but unable to give specific locations or dates.

Ilene Fisher reported that her parents had trapped one at their rabbit ranch, T31S, R15W, Sec. 27. Three sites were reported by McNeely: along Euchre Creek, around snags; at Whale's Head Cove, T40S, R14W, Sec. 3; and around old cabins on Pistol River. LeClair, who lives along Hunter Creek (T37S, R14W, Sec. 20), also stated they were relatively common "five miles back--in timber and brush." Colvin stated that they were relatively common around Gold Beach in 1904. They were also common in the Pistol River area in the 1930's where they are now rare (Walker).

Bailey (1936) provided the only literature record.

Total specimens: 1. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Procyon lotor

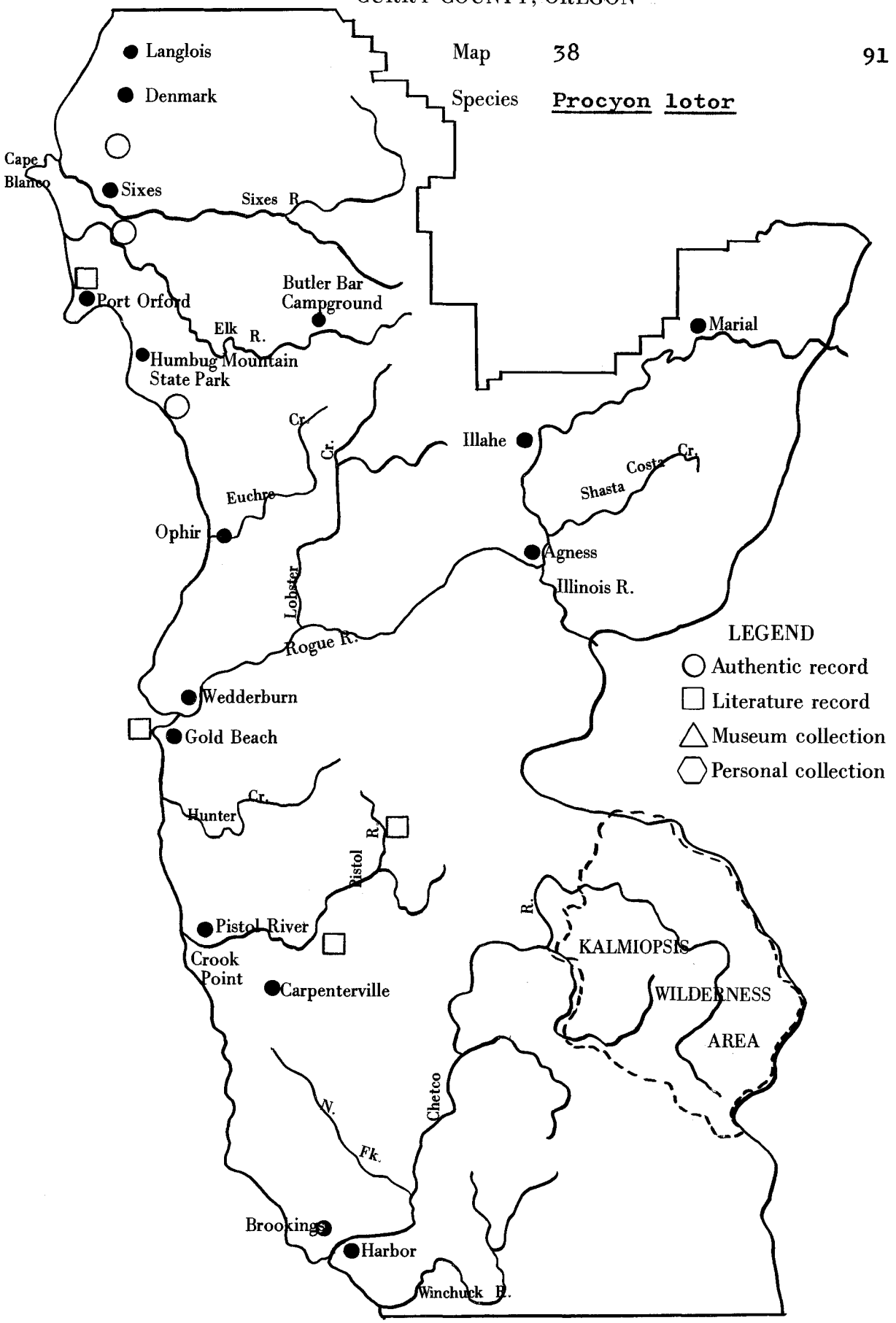
Raccoon

Raccoons are present in the coastal strip and up the river valleys of Curry County. I saw two young raccoons on several occasions at Brush Creek, T34S, R14W, NW¼ Sec. 6, near Sites 10-13. They were within 100 feet of the Creek and stayed close to dense shrubs. However, they did come

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 38

Species **Procyon lotor**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

out into the open, short, dry grass, on several occasions. Road kills were observed on Highway 101 near this site, at Elk River, and near Site 1.

Nine specimens are recorded from the county by Elliot (1903), Goldman (1950), and Bailey (1936). It is possible that some of these records are duplicates.

Total specimens: 9. Port Orford: Goldman (1950), 5. /Port Orford/: Bailey (1936), 1. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 1. /Pistol River/: Bailey (1936), 1. Pistol River, North Fork: Goldman (1950), 1.

Martes americana

Marten

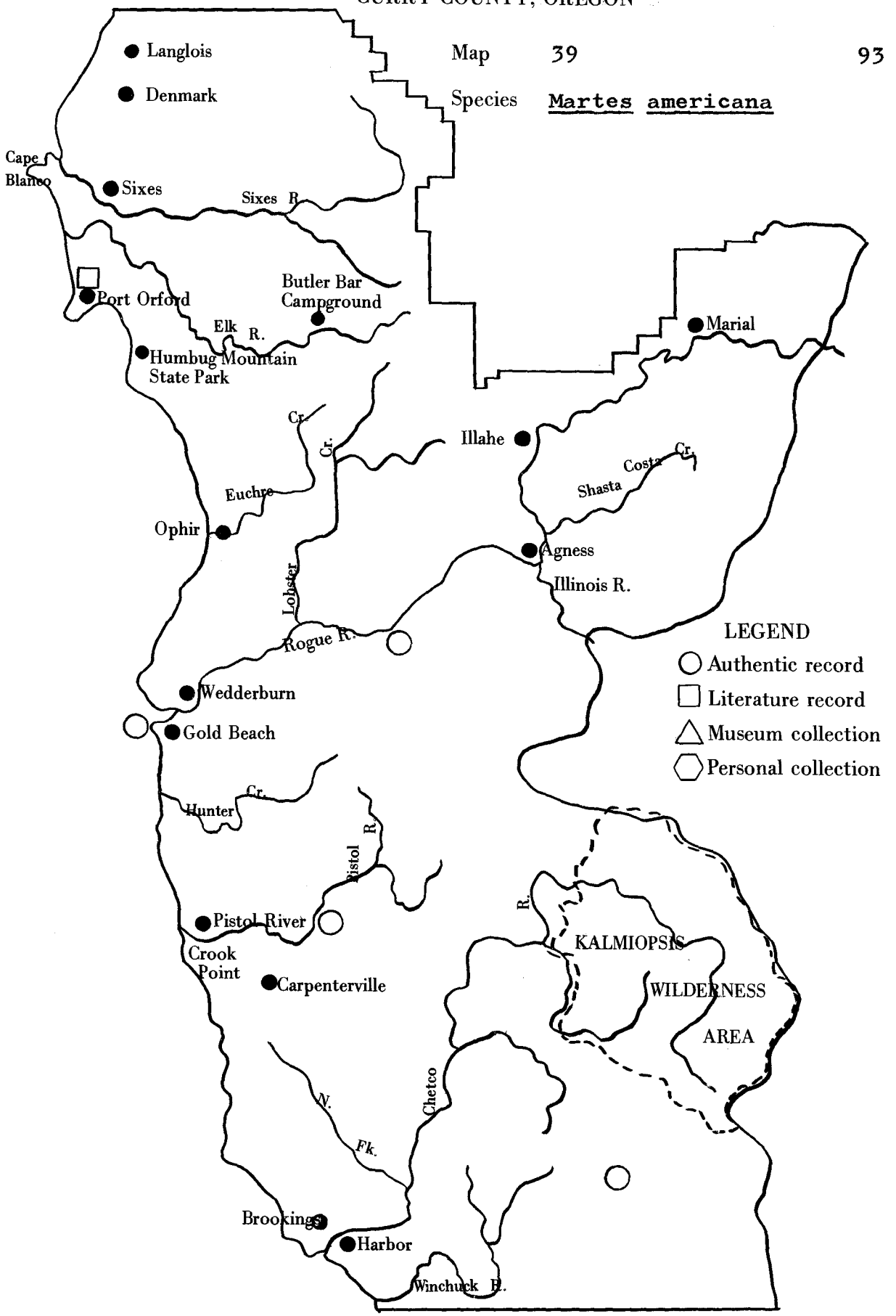
Only one specimen record was found for the county. Bailey (1936) shows a collection site on his distribution map, near Port Orford, but does not specify the exact locality nor the collector.

Colvin stated that the marten was common in the Gold Beach area in 1904, and LeClair described them as fairly common in 1915. He set a line of traps near Wildhorse in 1915-1916 but was unable to check them for several days due to a snow storm. Later he found a marten in every trap but they were damaged and of no value for pelts. McNeely noted marten sign on Wakeup Rilea Creek, a southside tributary of the Rogue about 12 miles southeast of Ophir. Rose sighted a marten on Horse Creek (T40S, R11W, Sec. 17) 15 May 1969 at the edge of a USFS clear out.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 39

Species **Martes americana**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Walker noted that marten were common in heavy timber, especially around hollow logs, about nine miles up Pistol River between 1930-1935; some are still in the area. Crockett states they are best trapped where a stand of timber goes over a ridge.

Total specimens: 1. /Port Orford/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Martes pennanti

Fisher

Bailey (1936) lists a locality record on his distribution map for the Gold Beach area; no information regarding the exact site or collector is given.

I obtained little information from county residents. Colvin stated that he "had never heard of a fisher." LeClair agreed that there are none in the Gold Beach area and that there have been none since 1915. Crockett, however, stated he trapped one about one mile from the Gardner Ranch, T38S, R14W, Sec. 18-19, about 1957-1959. He saw one again in 1966 near the same location. From discussions with Crockett, I am confident of his ability to recognize a fisher.

Total specimens: 1. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Mustela erminea

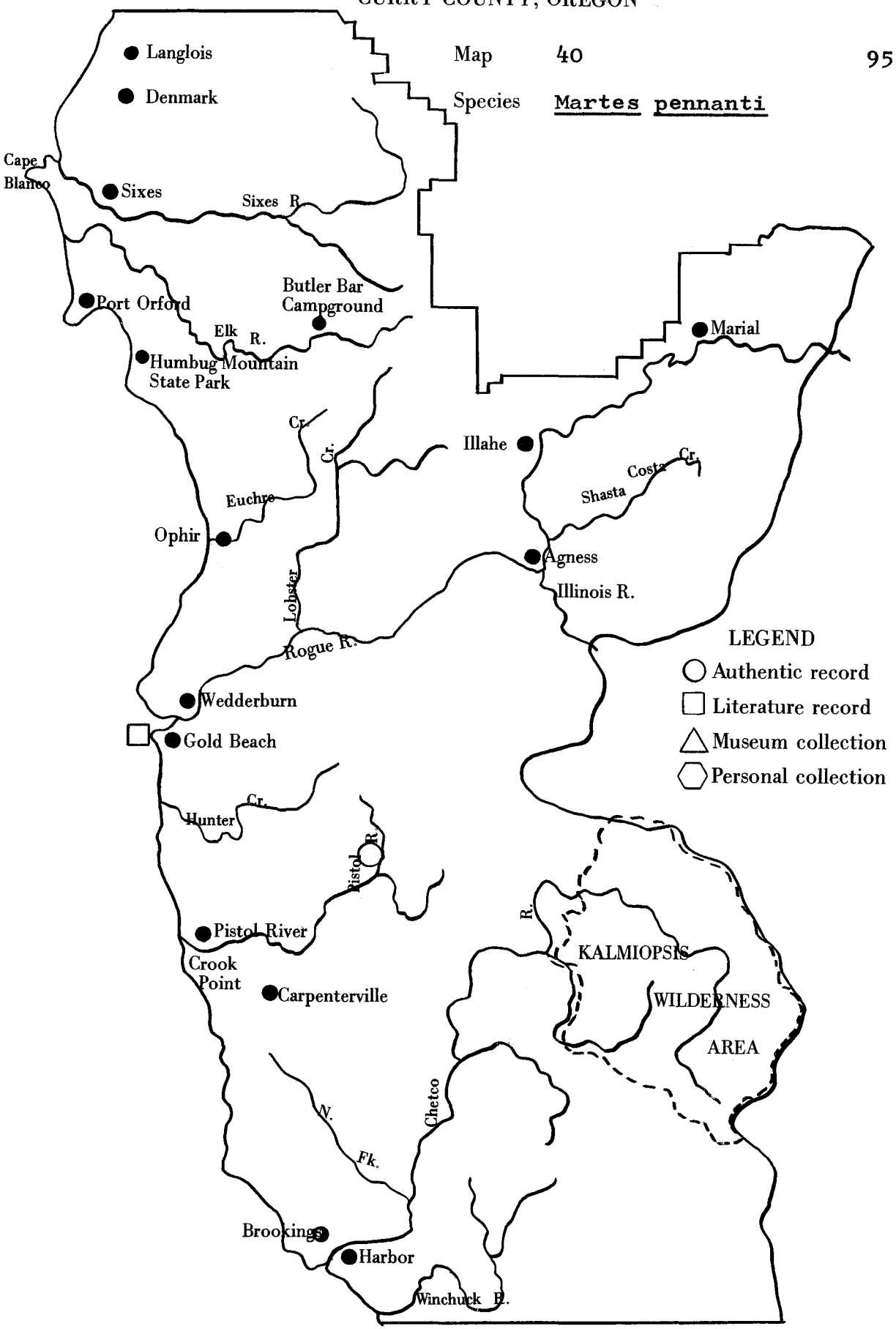
Short-tailed Weasel

A single specimen was given to me by a student, Rick McKenzie. He obtained the specimen, dead, from a

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 40

Species Martes pennanti

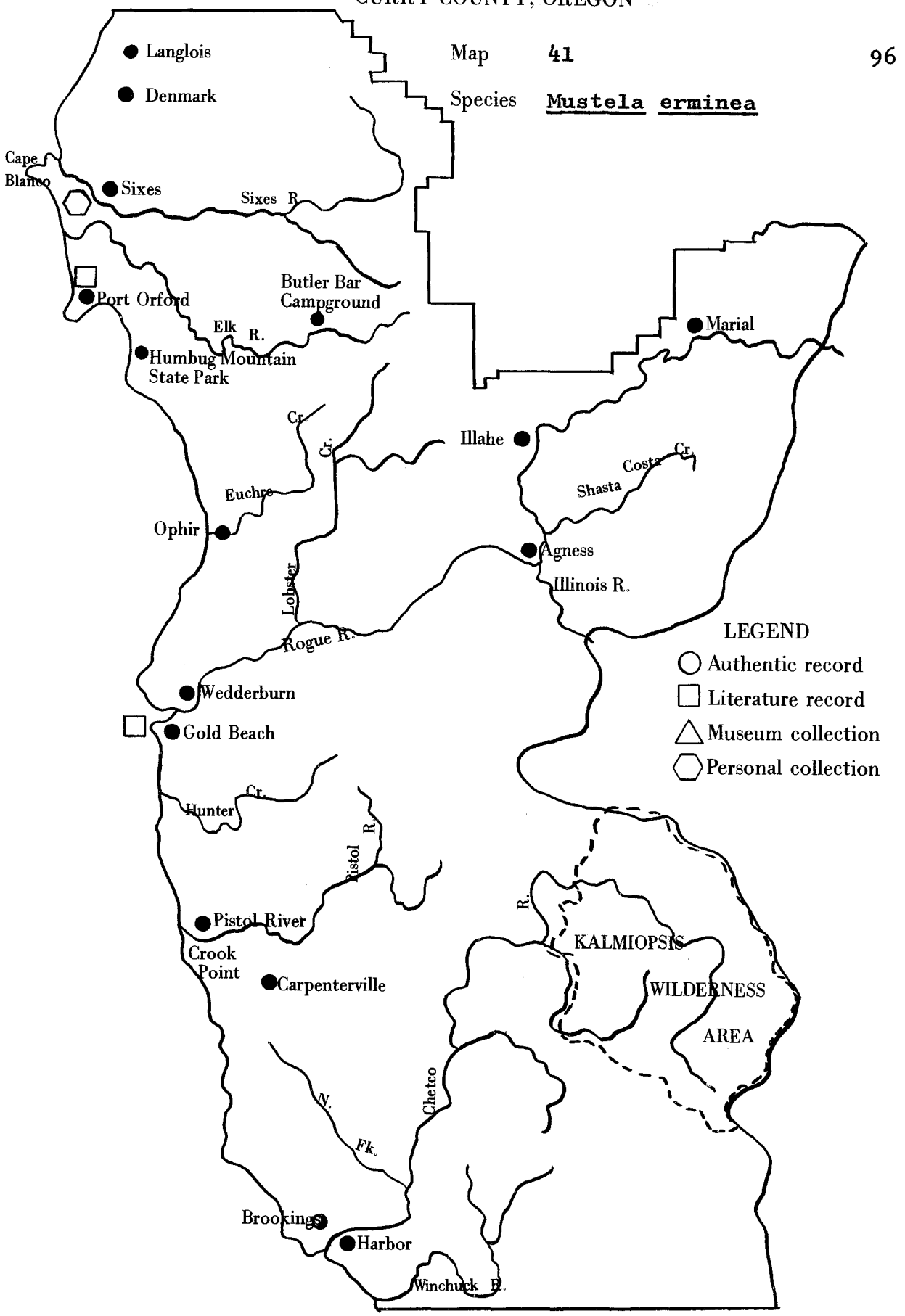


Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 41

Species *Mustela erminea*



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

sheep pasture along the Cape Blanco Road. Crockett, LeClair, and Walker indicated that weasels are present but difficult to trap. They could not specify whether they were Mustela erminea or Mustela frenata since they had taken few, if any, specimens.

About equal numbers of M. erminea and M. frenata are reported from the county. The records listed below by Bailey (1936) and Hall and Kelson (1959) probably represent the same specimens. Bailey's work is, to a great extent, based upon the Biological Survey Collection, United States National Museum; Hall and Kelson note that the specimens they cite are from that museum. Further, the specimens listed by Hall and Kelson (1959) from Gold Beach, located in the Field Museum of Natural History, are probably the same two reported by Elliot (1903).

Total specimens: 8. Cape Blanco: McKenzie, 1. Port Orford: Bailey (1936), 1. /Port Orford/: Hall and Kelson (1959), 1. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 2; Hall and Kelson (1959), 2. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Mustela frenata

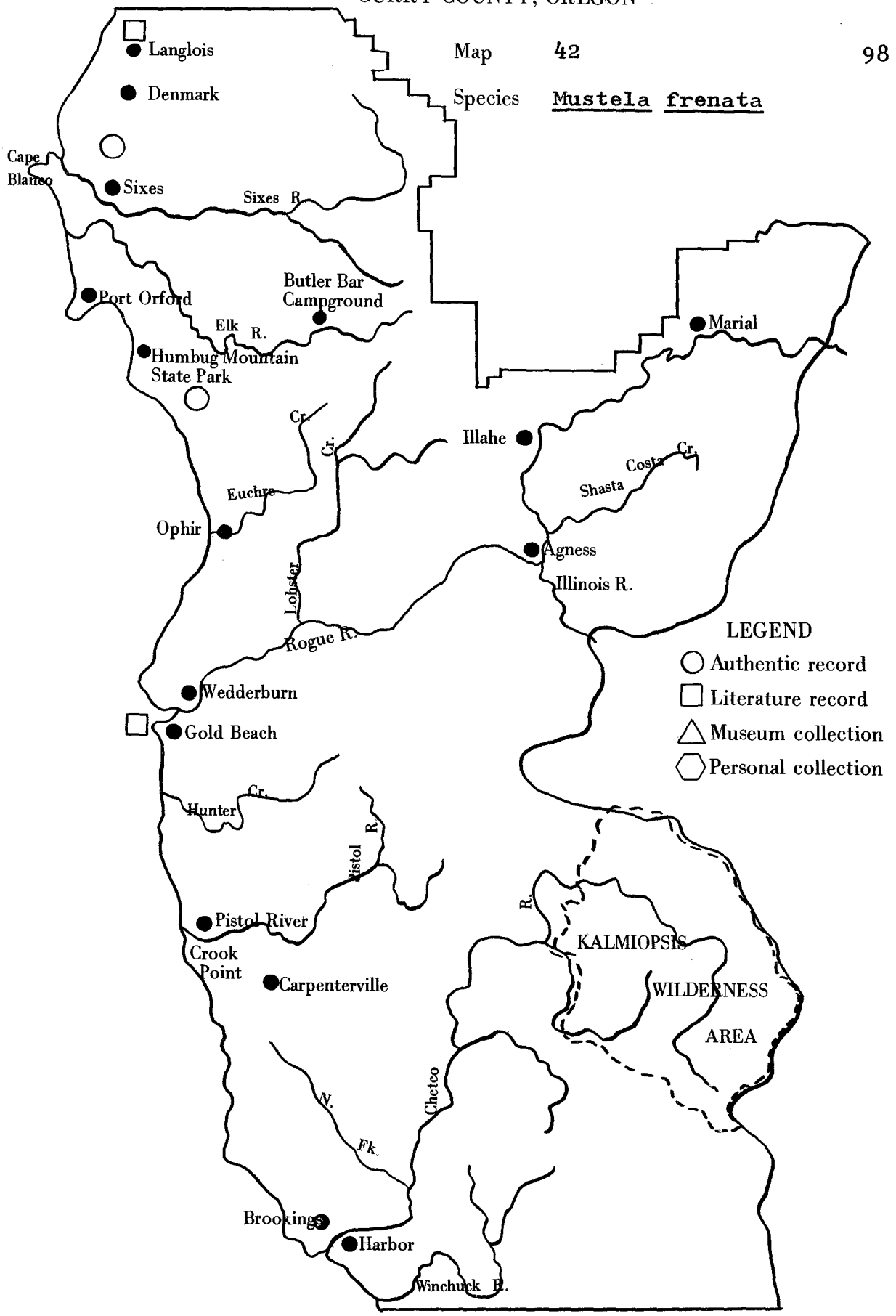
Long-tailed Weasel

I identified a road kill of this species just north of Sixes in May 1966. The habitat there varies greatly from pastures to brushland to swamp. Shepherd reported the long-tailed weasel present in the general area south of Humbug Mountain, T34S, R14W.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 42 98

Species Mustela frenata



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

The two specimens recorded by Hall and Kelson (1959) from Gold Beach may be two of the three recorded by Elliot (1903) as they are reported at the same museum, Field Museum of Natural History.

Total specimens: 7. Langlois: Hall (1951), 1. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 3; Hall (1951), 3.

Mustela vison

Mink

The only recorded specimens are from Gold Beach. However, I identified two road-killed mink just north of Sixes in an area of brushland, pastureland, and swamp where I also identified a road-killed long-tailed weasel (Mustela frenata).

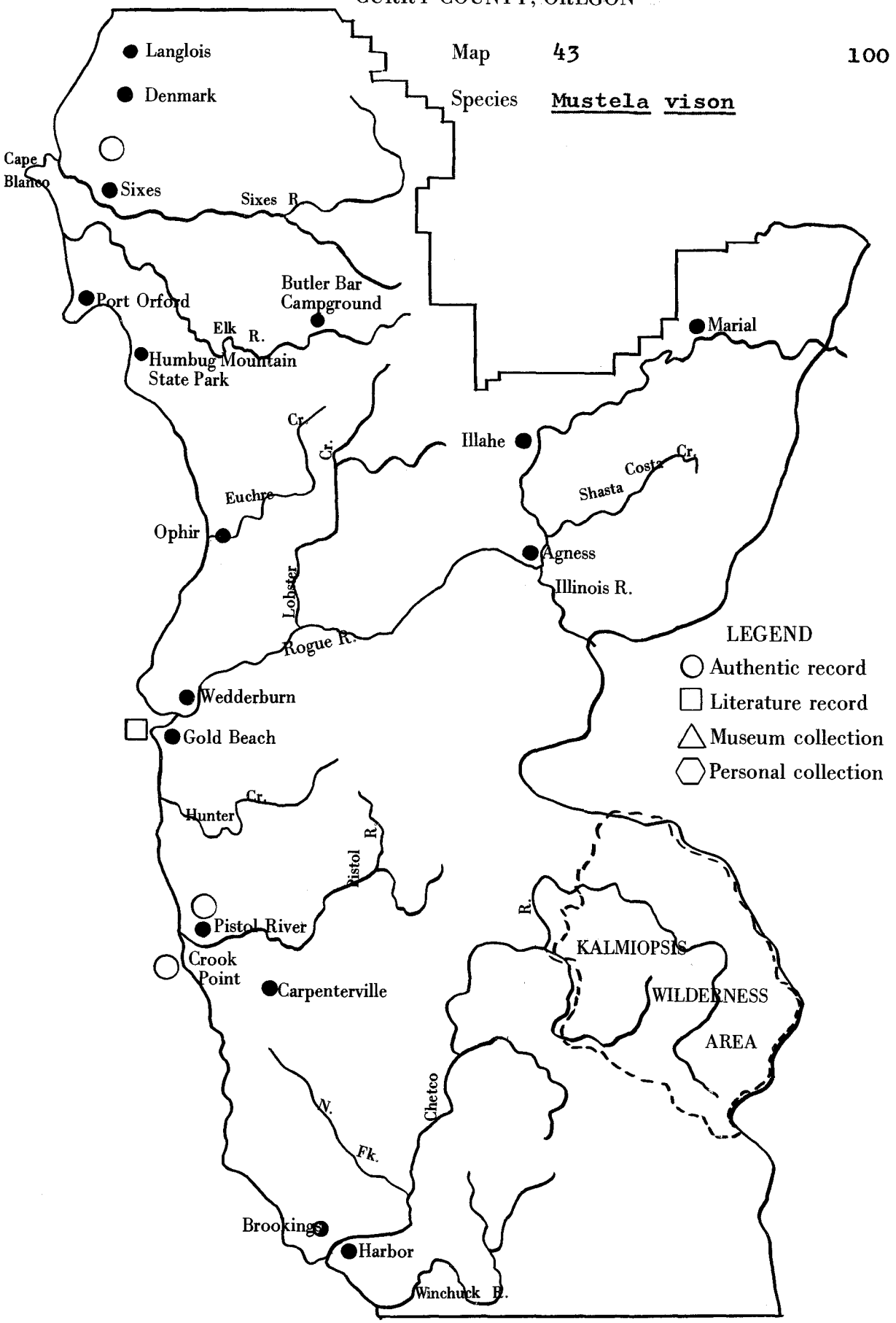
The mink was once a common species in Curry County, particularly along the Rogue and Pistol Rivers (Colvin, Crockett, LeClair and McNeely). Crockett believes that mink from a local fur farm escaped and infected the native mink about 1959. He again spotted tracks during the winter of 1968-1969, T38S, R14W, Sec. 20-21. McNeely stated that mink are present along Myers Creek, T38S, R14W, Sec. 4 and 8.

Total specimens: 3. Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 2. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 43 100

Species **Mustela vison**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Spilogale putorius

Spotted Skunk

Based upon the number of road kills I observed, the spotted skunk is common in northern Curry County. The species is reported throughout the county by Bailey (1936), Hall and Kelson (1959), and Ingles (1965).

Total specimens: 11. Port Orford: Van Gelder (1959), 4 (USNM). Hubbard Creek, 1¼ miles southeast of Port Orford: Van Gelder (1959), 1 (USNM). Gold Beach: Elliot (1903), 3; Van Gelder (1959), 2 (CNHM). /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Mephitus mephitus

Striped Skunk

The striped skunk's range includes all of Curry County (Bailey, 1936; Hall and Kelson, 1959; and Ingles 1965). However, the only specimen record found was a citing on a distribution map by Bailey (1936): the locality and collector are not noted.

Total specimens: 1. /Port Orford/: Bailey, (1936), 1.

Lutra canadensis

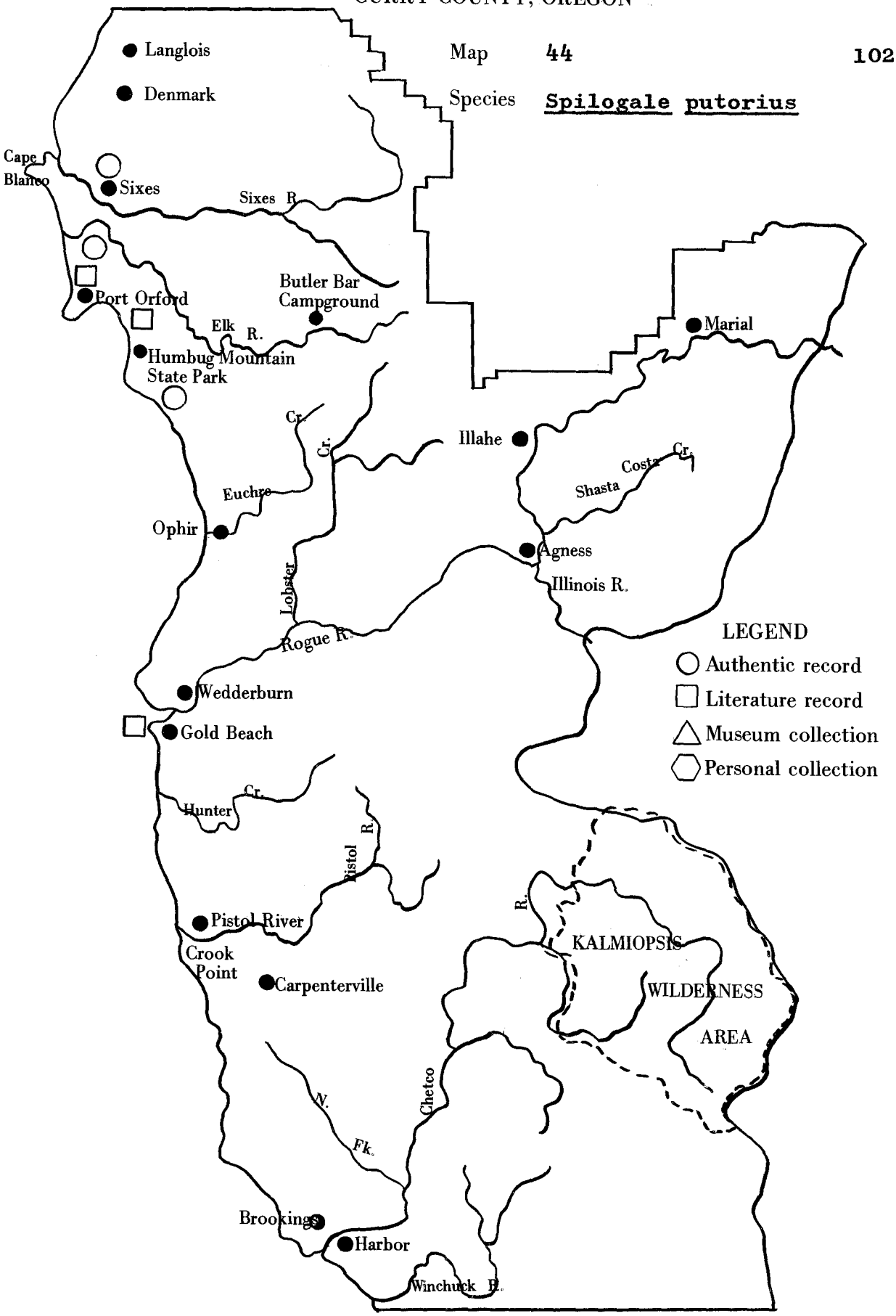
River Otter

The only specimen record found for the county was a distribution map record by Bailey (1936) for the Gold Beach area. Colvin reported the otter as abundant on Hunter Creek about 1900, and Crockett stated that they were common along Pistol River in 1926 but believes that they are now rare.

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 44 102

Species **Spilogale putorius**

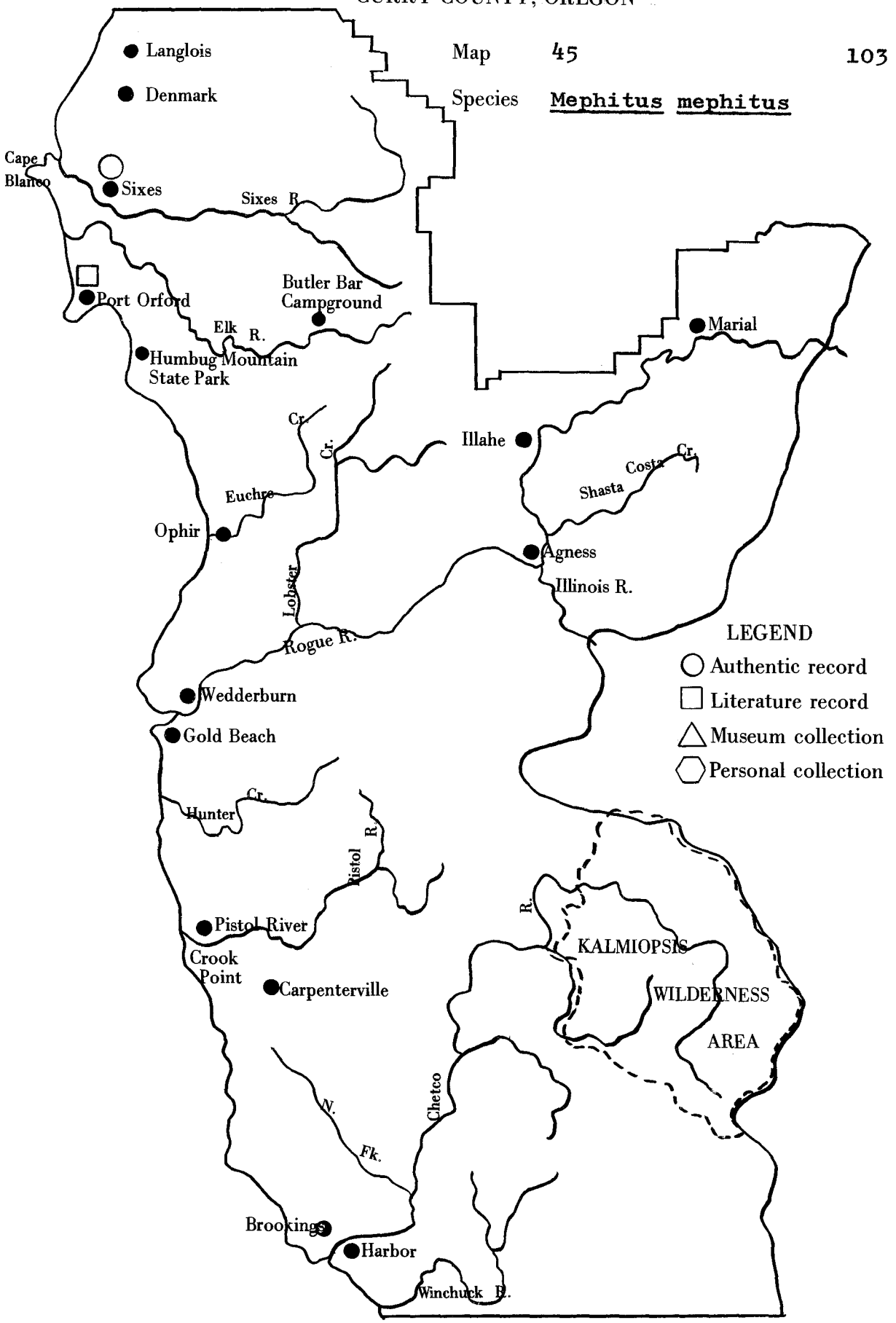


Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 45

Species **Mephitus mephitus**

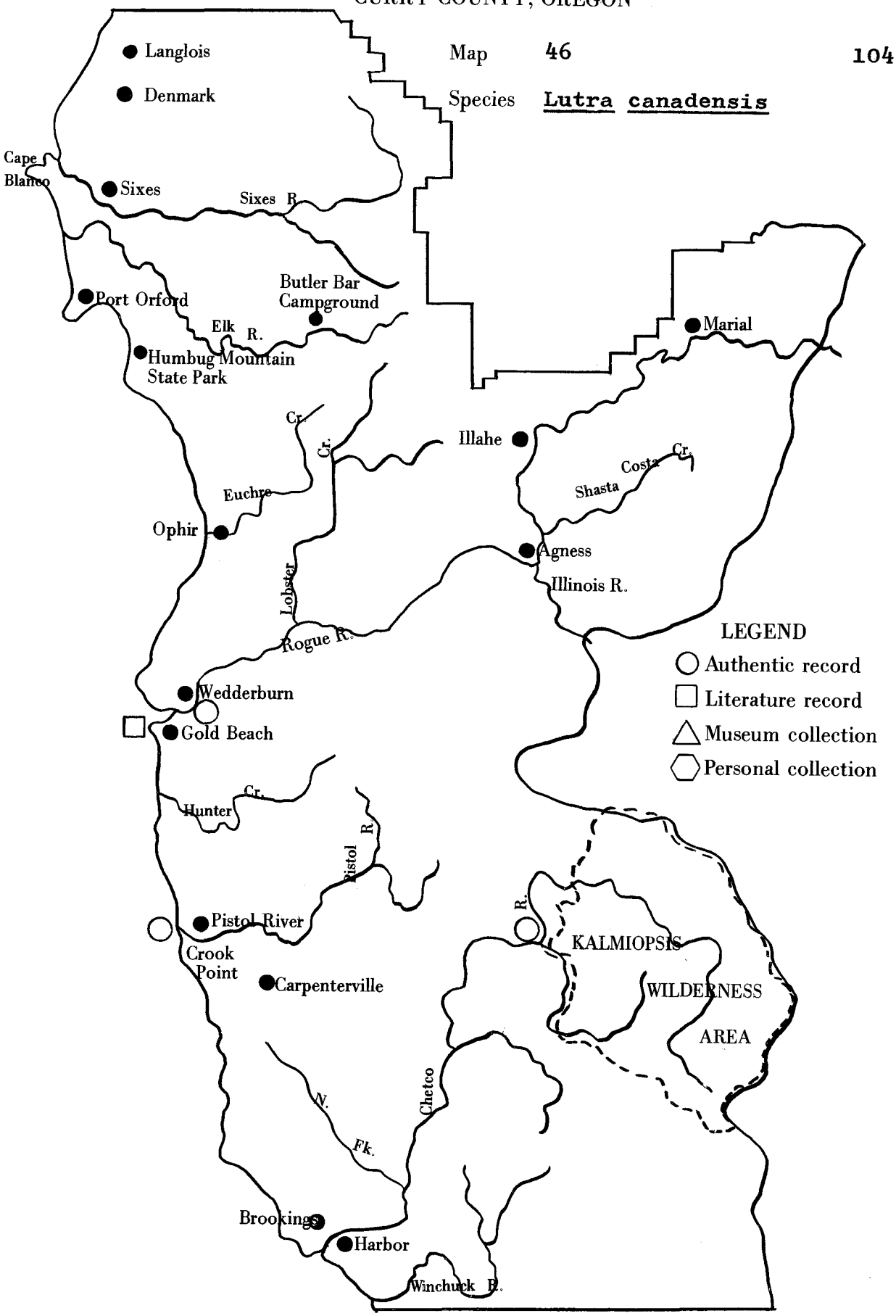


Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 46

Species **Lutra canadensis**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Several recent sightings by local residents were obtained. Ash saw two otters on the Chetco River between the Tolman Ranch, T38S, R12W, SE½ Sec. 11, and the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area on 9 August 1968. A substantial otter population now exists along the Rogue River (LeClair and McNeely). McNeely reported that they may be seen playing on the docks at Arntzen's resort on the south bank of the Rogue, T36S, R14W, Sec. 29. Walker reported them present on Pistol River to the ocean. His dog caught one in 1966-1967.

Total specimens: 1. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Enhydra lutris

Sea Otter

No recent records of sea otter sightings for Oregon were found. Populations have been noted off the Washington and California coasts.

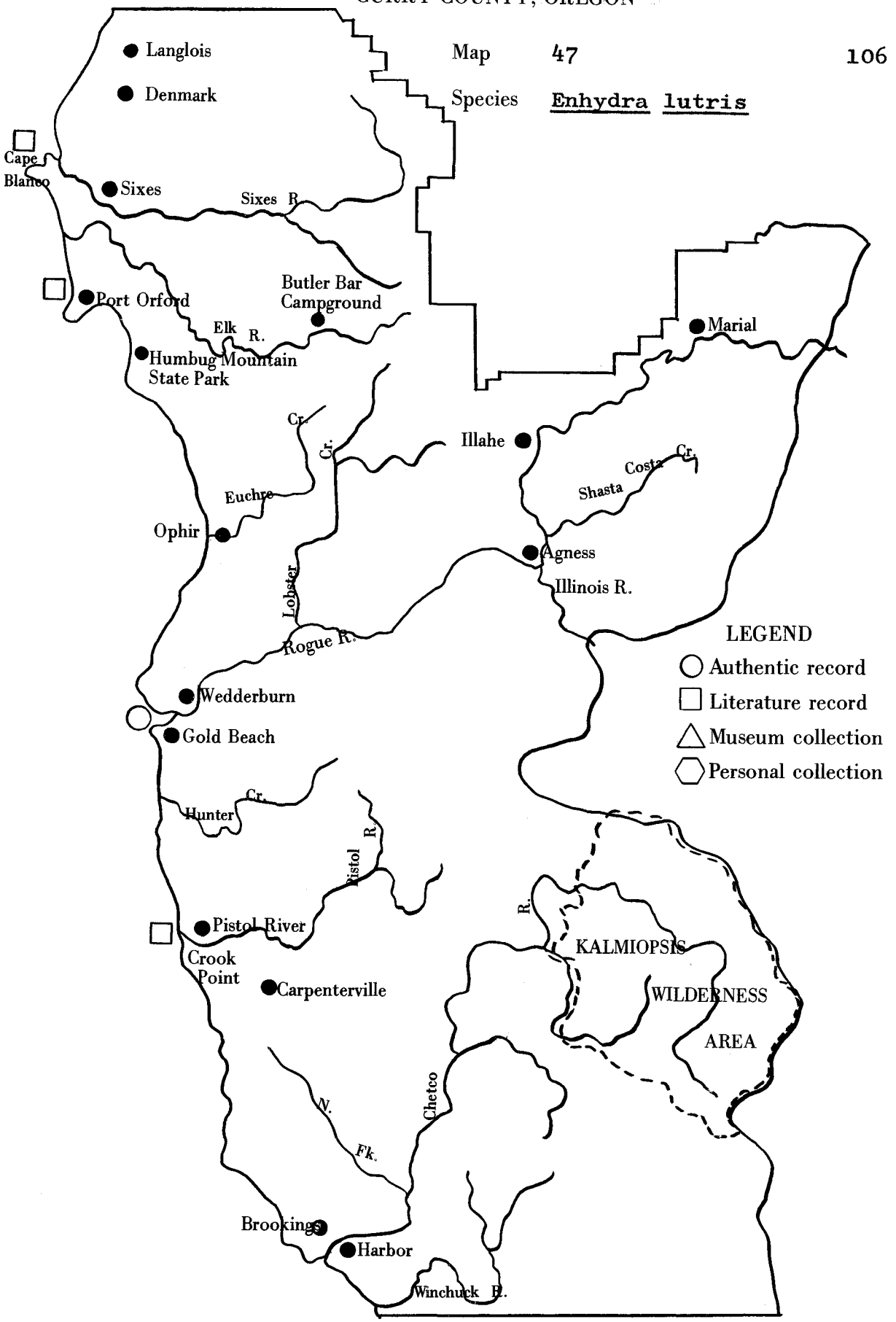
Frank Colvin stated that his father killed two at the mouth of the Rogue River in 1888. The only records found were by Bailey (1936):

> George Gibbs reported them abundant at Port Orford; and as found at the mouth of the Columbia in 1855 and 1856. George Suckley obtained a skull of one at Port Orford about 1856 (received at U.S. National Museum in 1857), and R. W. Dunbar sent in a skull from there in 1859. There is another skull in the collection labeled Oregon, 1874, and one from Pistol River, 1857. A femur of a sea otter in a good state of preservation was picked up by Jewett in a shell

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 47 106

Species **Enhydra lutris**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

mound at the mouth of Pistol River in Curry County in 1930 and sent to the Biological Survey for identification. Its bleached and weathered condition does not indicate prehistoric origin.

Scammon (1874, p. 69) gives Cape Blanco, Oreg., as one of the principal hunting grounds for sea otters from 1852 to 1872, and Allen (1898, p. 356) reported many taken in Oregon as late as 1876.

Total specimens: 3. Cape Blanco: Bailey (1936), 1. Port Orford: Bailey (1936), 1. Pistol River: Bailey (1936), 1.

Felis concolor

Cougar

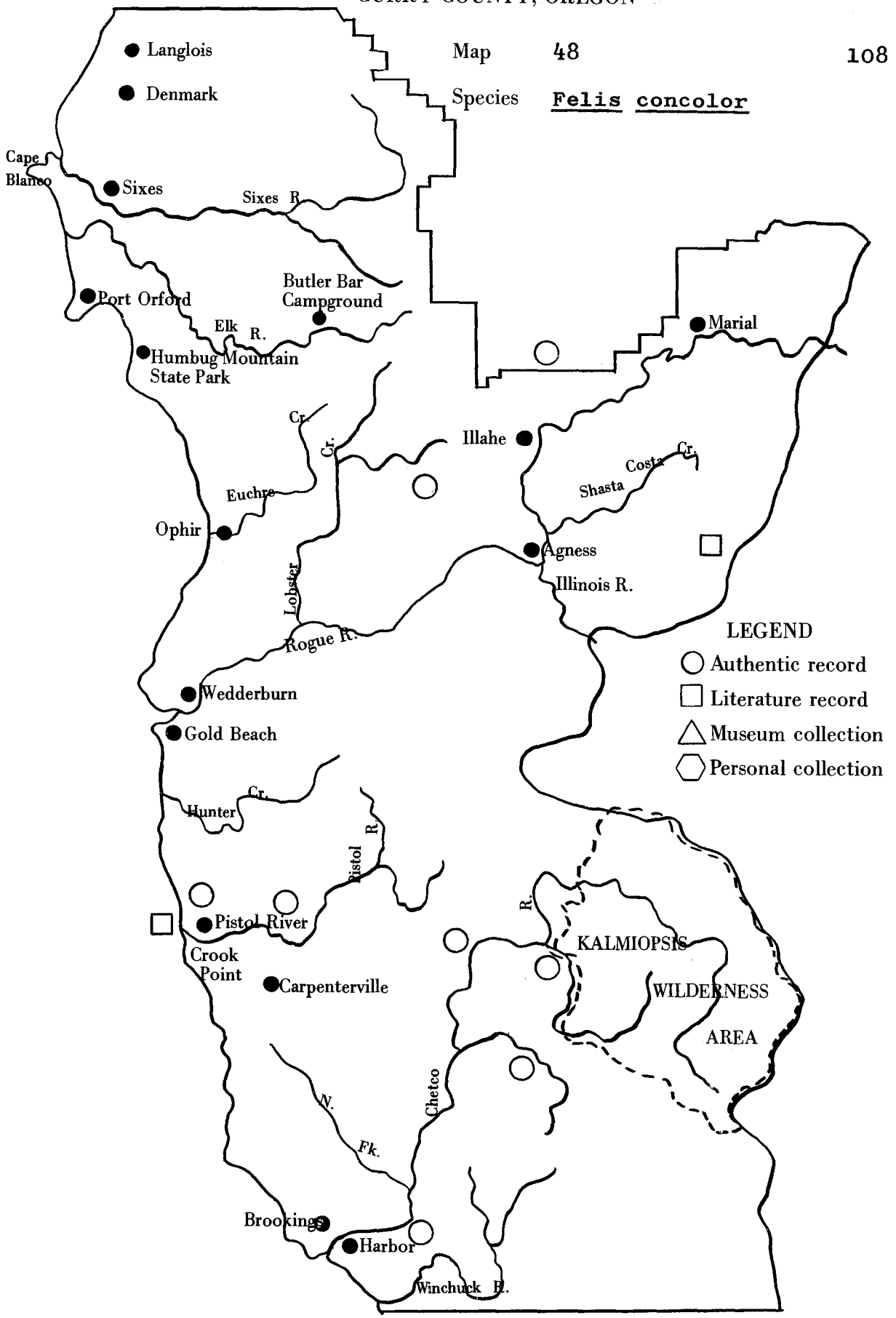
Shepherd, the government trapper for northern Curry County, reported that he has taken no cougar but that they are increasing in his area. On 20 July 1967 USFS personnel saw a cougar run across the clearing at Lake of the Woods Lookout, T34S, R12W, NE¼ Sec. 33, elevation 3419 feet. Two other cougar were sighted by forest service personnel at Bald Knob the day before, just north of the Curry County boundary at Bald Knob Lookout, T33S, R11W, NE¼ Sec. 30, elevation 3630 feet.

All other county records for the cougar are south of the Rogue River. The government hunter for southern Curry County has taken five: four at Gardner's ranch, T38S, R13W, E½ Sec. 18. He noted that there was "a lot of cougar sign" throughout the Chetco area. He believes there are now more cougar in the area than there were 20 years

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 48

Species **Felis concolor**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

ago. His predecessor, Harmon Timeus, took 100 cougar from 1964-1968. About one half of these were in the Chetco area particularly at Jack Creek, T41S, R13W, Sec. 2 and 12; and along the south fork of the Chetco River, T39S, R12W, Sec. 9-12 (McNeely). Barthol reported cougar sightings east of Quail Prairie, T38S, R11W, Sec. 29-30, and at Steel Bridge, T39S, R12W, SE¼ Sec. 28.

Crockett killed 29 cougar on his ranch, T38S, R14W, NE¼ Sec. 20, during 1942-1943. At that time he stated that he had to trap them to protect his livestock; he has no trouble now.

Specimens are reported from 12 miles east of Agness and at Pistol River (Hall and Kelson, 1959) and Bailey (1936) records one site on his distribution map from the Pistol River area.

Total specimens: 3. Pistol River: Hall and Kelson (1959), 1. /Pistol River/: Bailey (1936), 1. Agness, 12 miles east: Hall and Kelson (1959), 1.

Lynx canadensis

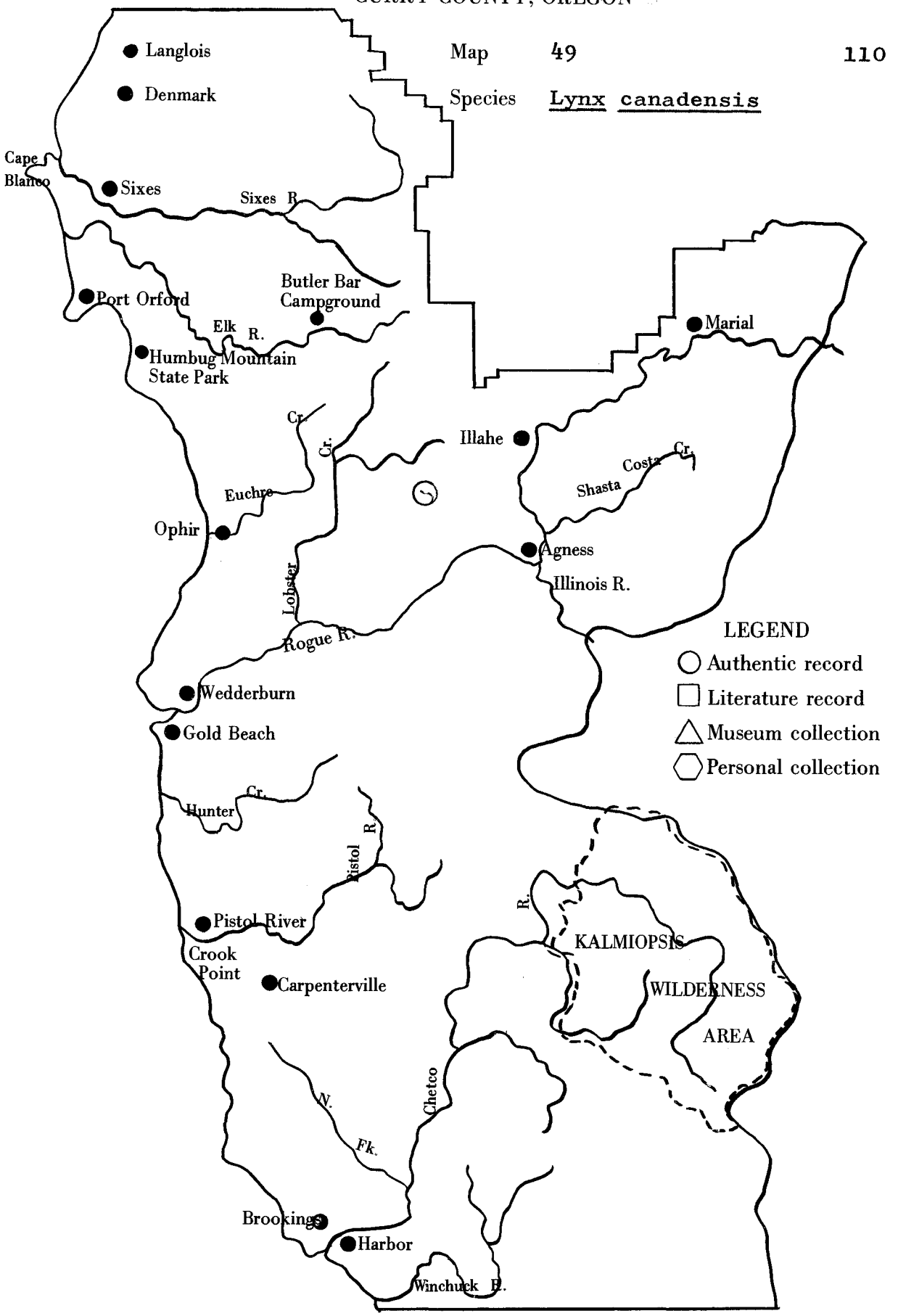
Canadian Lynx

No museum or literature records were found for the Canadian lynx in Curry County. Bailey (1936) shows the range of this species coming close to the northeast corner of the county. Hall and Kelson (1959) show the range of this species to include Washington and Oregon, except for the southwestern corner of Oregon. Its range does not

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 49

Species Lynx canadensis



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

extend into California. Burgess, Gold Beach District Ranger, USFS, believes that one was spotted approximately one-half mile south of Lake of the Woods Lookout, T34S, R12W, Sec. 33-34 (Burgess). He based his identification on the description given by a logger of a "very large wildcat that appeared to be running downhill."

Total specimens: 0.

Lynx rufus

Bobcat

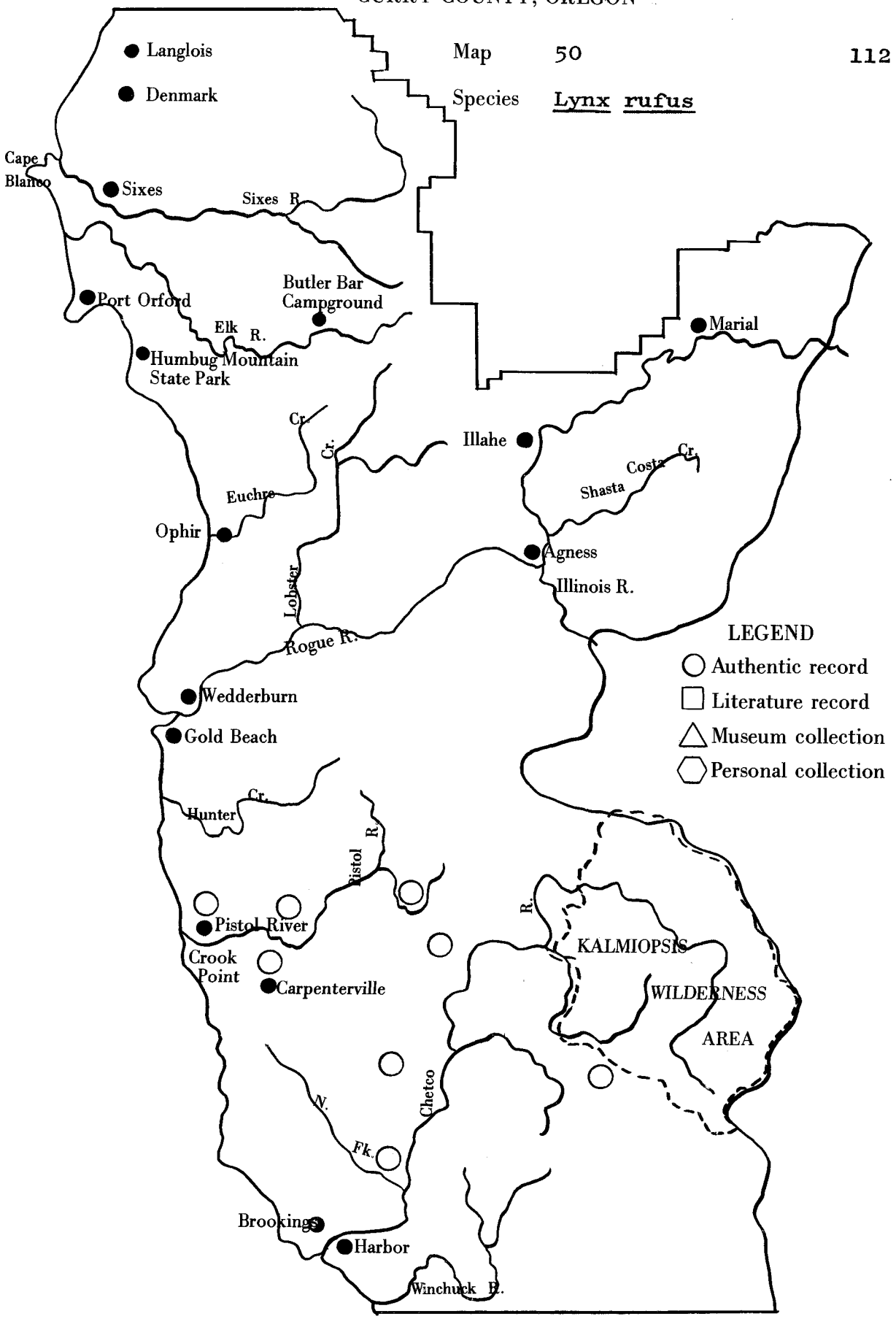
Bailey (1936), Hall and Kelson (1959), and Ingles (1965) include Curry County within the range of this species but cite no specific records. My map for this species is deceptive in that it shows no northern Curry County specimens. The government trapper for that region, Tom Shepherd, simply stated that bobcats occurred regularly throughout the region but he gave no specific collection sites. McNeely noted that he had taken 79 specimens in southern Curry County in nine months (1968-1969). Many of these were taken on the Walker and Crockett ranches.

Isolated sightings were reported as follows: Al Frank, 1, T38S, R12W, Sec. 9, 29 May 1969. Duane D. Rose, 1, T39S, R13W, Sec. 26, 4 May 1969. Clyde Barthol, none sighted, but much sign along the south side of the

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 50 112

Species *Lynx rufus*



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area. Several daylight sightings were reported in the Hunter Creek area by LeClair.

Total specimens: 0.

Cervus canadensis

Elk

Elk are recorded as occurring throughout Curry County (Bailey, 1936; Hall and Kelson, 1959; and Ingles, 1965). In reality a few isolated herds do still exist, but some may move in from Coos County.

Colvin stated that elk were common in the Port Orford to Pistol River region prior to 1900. His father, in 1857, had a contract to kill two elk per week for a sawmill on Elk River. Most of these elk were killed on Bald Mountain, T33S, R14W, Sec. 20-21. By the early 1900's only 25-30 elk were left along the lower Pistol River. Dodge (1898) reports that elk were common at Port Orford in 1851.

A local herd exists at Myers Creek; T38S, R14W, Sec. 3-4, 8. Crockett reported this herd and McNeely stated that it contains about 40 head including six bulls.

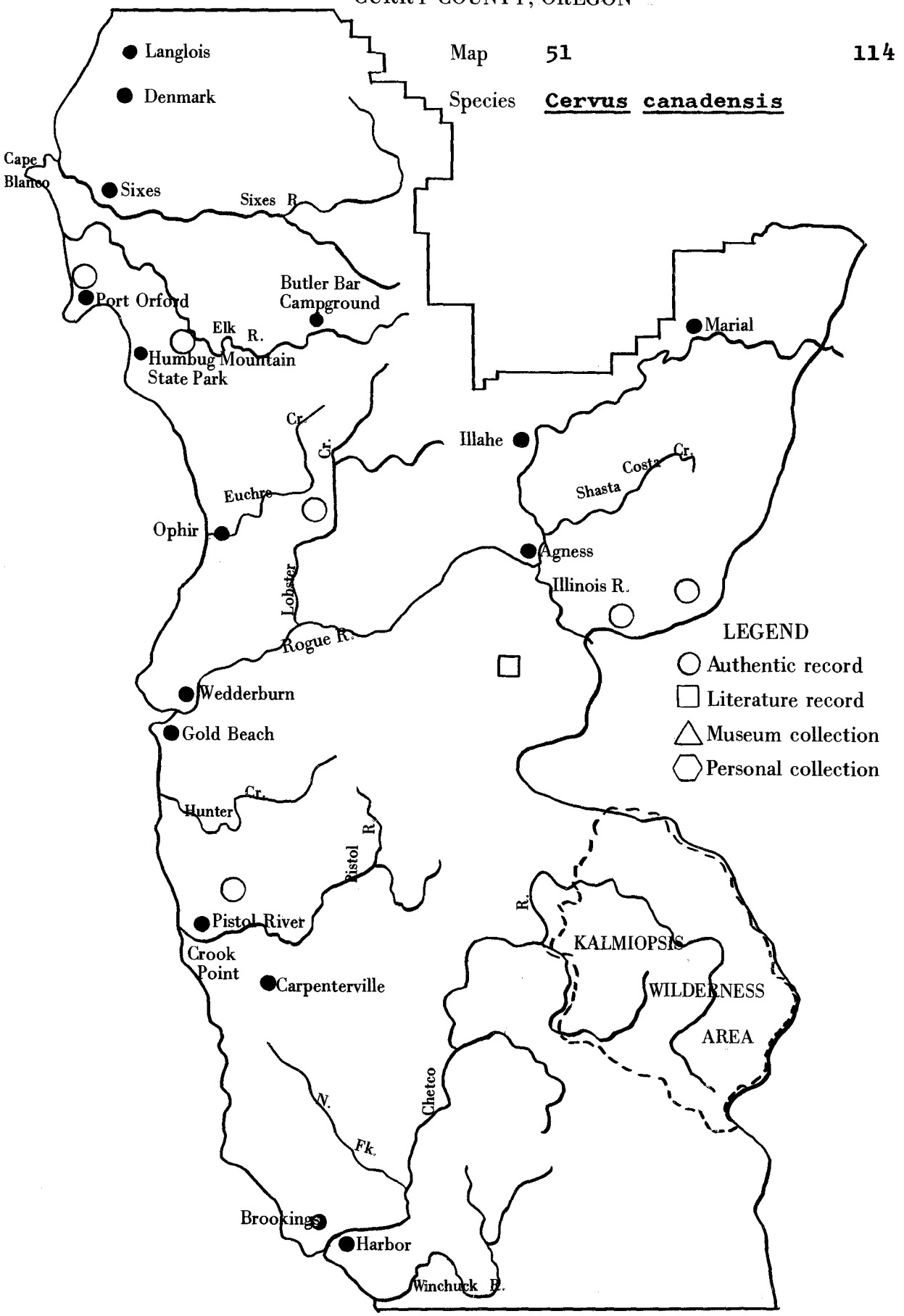
LeClair noted that most of the elk had been killed. In 1942 30-40 head inhabited the area including one white elk cow. A white calf was born but later both white animals were killed.

Burgess reported elk in the Brandy Peak, T34S, R10W, Sec. 21, to Fish Hook Peak, T35S, R10W, Sec. 17, area. He

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 51 114

Species **Cervus canadensis**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

was surprised that they were this far south but he surmised that they had migrated south from Coos County.

The only recent records for northern Curry County, provided by Shepherd, were in the Euchre Creek area, T34-35S, R14W. At present there is no elk hunting permitted within the county (Oregon Big Game Regulations, 1969).

There are plans to release 15 head at High Prairie, T38S, R12W, Sec. 3, and 15 head at Red Mountain Prairie, T39S, R11W, Sec. 8 and 17 (Barthol).

Total specimens: 1. /South of Agness/: Bailey (1936), 1.

Odocoileus hemionus

Black-tailed Deer

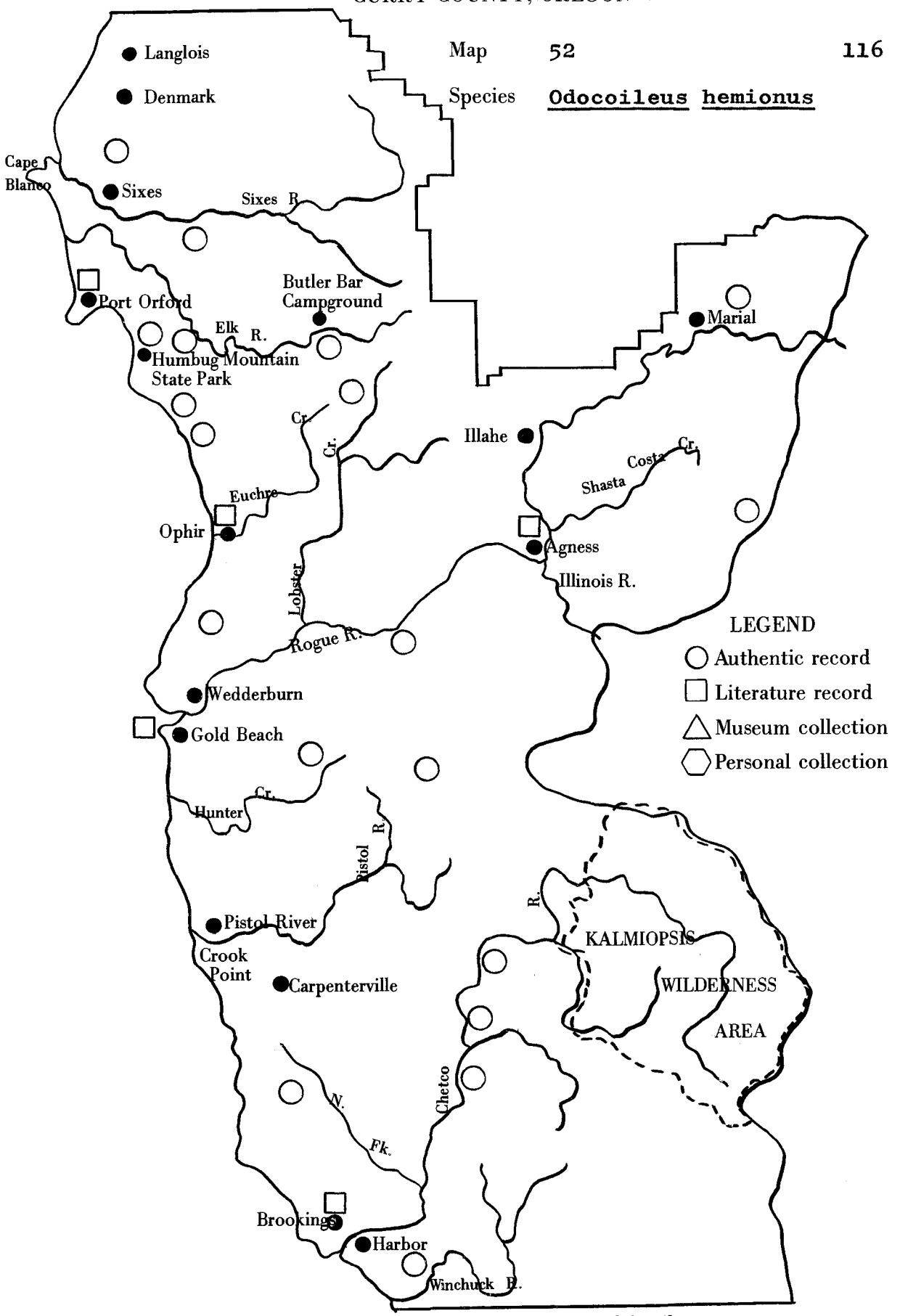
The black-tailed deer occurs throughout Curry County. Elliot (1903) and Bailey (1936) report specimens from the county. However, deer populations have decreased in recent years. Crockett stated, "There isn't one deer where there used to be one hundred." LeClair was more conservative reporting, "You can't see one deer where /you/ saw fifty before."

Curry County is included in two big game management units: Sixes and Chetco. In 1968 3,150 deer were shot in the Sixes unit and 1,390 deer in the Chetco unit. However, each of these units includes about one half of its area from outside the county (Ives, 1969).

CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

Map 52 116

Species **Odocoileus hemionus**



Scale: One inch equals 6.9 miles

Total specimens: 6. /Port Orford/: Bailey (1936), 1. /Ophir/: Bailey (1936), 1. /Gold Beach/: Bailey (1936), 1. /Brookings/: Bailey (1936), 1. Agness: Elliot (1903), 2.

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LITERATURE CITED

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

MUSEUMS CONTACTED CONCERNING CURRY COUNTY MAMMALS

A. Those museums reporting specimens:

Museum	Location	Comments
Central Washington State College	Ellensburg	None prior to this study
Oregon State University	Corvallis	2 *Peromyscus* 1 *Sylvilagus*
Royal Ontario Museum	Toronto	7 *Thomomys* 1 *Scapanus*
San Diego Museum of Natural History	San Diego	(Stanley G. Jewett Collection) 14 *Phenacomys* 4 *Eutamias* 3 *Glaucomys* 2 *Microtus* 2 *Sorex* 1 *Myotis* 1 *Scapanus*
Southern Oregon College	Ashland	5 *Microtus* 1 *Aplodontia*
Tillamook County Pioneer Museum	Tillamook	(Personal Collection of Alex Walker) 12 *Thomomys*
University of Kansas	Lawrence	4 *Myotis* 2 *Plecotus*
University of Puget Sound	Tacoma	14 *Microtus* 11 *Sorex* 4 *Peromyscus* 3 *Thomomys* 1 *Tamiasciurus* 1 *Zapus*
University of Oregon	Eugene	1 *Tamiasciurus*

B. Those museums not containing any Curry County mammals were:

British Columbia Provincial Museum, Fort Hays Kansas State College, Linfield College, Michigan State University, Pacific Union College, Portland State College, University of Arizona, University of Idaho, University of Michigan, University of New Mexico, Washington State University, and Western Washington State College.

C. Those museums which failed to reply or were unable to check their collections were:

American Museum of Natural History, California Academy of Science, Canadian National Museum, Eastern Oregon College, Eastern Washington State College, Field Museum of Natural History, Fresno State College, Humboldt State College, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Oregon College of Education, United States National Museum, University of California, University of Portland, and the University of Washington.

APPENDIX B

COLLECTION SITE DESCRIPTIONS

1. Pacific High School, Site 1, was located 5 miles N of Port Orford, T31S, R15W, NW¼ Sec. 34, at an elevation of 250 feet. Traps were placed in cleared areas near dense brushland. Trap locations varied from grassy areas to swampy sites along a small stream. The surrounding brushland had a tree layer, up to 20 feet high, composed chiefly of red alder with scattered willows, Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, and Port Orford cedar. The undercover consisted of a dense growth of salal, braken fern, thimbleberry, and huckleberry. Vegetation in the cleared areas consisted chiefly of grasses with scattered blackberry, huckleberry, and braken fern.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	3
Date	16-18 August 1967

Species	No. Caught
Zapus trinotatus	2
Microtus longicaudus	1
Microtus townsendii	1
Sorex pacificus	1

No. of traps	100
No. of days	2
Date	12-14 June 1968

Species	No. Caught
Microtus townsendii	16
Sorex vagrans	4
Peromyscus maniculatus	3

A single Pacific shrew was taken at this site on 14 June 1967 but information regarding the trap line and other specimens taken has been lost.

2. Site 2 was located ½ mile E of Butler Bar Campground, T33S, R13W, NW¼ Sec. 16, at an elevation of 800 feet. This site consisted of an open stand of mature Douglas fir with a ground cover which varied from grasses to fir needles with few shrubs present, largely vine maple. A considerable number of fallen logs, both recent and decayed, provided the majority of trap locations.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	3
Date	4-6 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Clethrionomys californicus	1
Peromyscus maniculatus	1

3. Blackberry Creek was located 2¼ miles SE of Butler Bar Campground, T33S, R13W, NE¼ Sec. 22, at an elevation of 800 feet. Traps were placed in apparent Microtus runways in dense, one to two feet tall, grasses and sedges. The field, located on a bench about 25 feet above the Elk River, was surrounded by Douglas fir, red alder, and a few myrtle trees.

No. of traps	8
No. of days	2
Date	7-8 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Microtus townsendii	9

4-6: Sites 4-6 were all within 200 yards of Laird Lake, a small clear lake not shown on county maps, located at T33S, R13W, SW¼ Sec. 24, 3-3/4 miles SE of Butler Bar Campground at an elevation of 1750 feet. Laird Lake was surrounded by a forest of mature Douglas fir which contained scattered western hemlock, Port Orford cedar, and western red cedar. Little underbrush was present, and the ground cover consisted chiefly of fir needles and fallen limbs.

4. Site 4 was along the small outlet stream of the lake. Traps were placed along the grassy banks and on mud flats within 6 feet of the stream.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	2
Date	7-8 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Sorex bendirii	1
Sorex trowbridgii	1

5. Site 5 was a swampy area covered by Equisetum. The area, about 50 feet square, was damp with water standing in places to a depth of one to two inches over a surface of mud or gravel. Located just south of Laird Lake the swamp was surrounded by forest similar to that given for Sites 4-6 with the addition of a few large red alder and big leaf maple.

No. of traps 50
No. of days 2
Date 7-8 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	4
Zapus trinotatus	1

6. Site 6 was the area immediately surrounding Laird Lake. The vegetation was similar to that described for Site 4. The timber extended to the lake shore with few to no intervening species. At the time of trapping, a logging road was being constructed along the north shore of the lake but no extensive logging had as yet been conducted. Traps were placed around the lake, often in moist locations on the lake shore.

No. of traps 50
No. of days 3
Date 4-6 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	7

7-8: The Agate Beach sites were located 1-3/4 miles SE of Port Orford, T33S, R15W, SW¼ Sec. 10, at elevations between 50 and 150 feet.

7. The vegetation of this site consisted of a narrow band of Sitka spruce, not over 100 yards wide, sandwiched between U.S. 101 and the Pacific Ocean. The lush, dense, undergrowth consisted of grasses, thimbleberry, salal, small lodgepole pine, tan oak, Sitka spruce, and various herbaceous plants.

No. of traps	100
No. of days	3
Date	24-26 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	18
Zapus trinotatus	7
Microtus oregoni	3
Sorex trowbridgii	1

8. Just east of Site 7, this site varied greatly in vegetation. The dominant vegetation was a dense brushland consisting of red alder, young lodgepole pine, young Sitka spruce, huckleberry, rhododendron, blackberry, and various herbaceous plants. Traps were placed along a recently constructed dirt road.

No. of traps	100
No. of days	1
Date	4 August 1968

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	18

9. Site 9 was located 2½ miles E of Humbug Mountain State Park, T33S, R14W, SE¼ Sec. 29, at elevations from 1600 to 1850 feet. The dominant vegetation consisted of short grasses and herbaceous plants generally less than one foot high. The terrain varied from a flat ridge top to a steep south facing slope. The entire prairie is surrounded by Douglas fir.

No. of traps	100
No. of days	3
Date	27-29 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	24

10-14: Sites 10-14 were located in the vicinity of Brush Creek, 7½ miles S of Port Orford, T34S, R14W, NW¼ Sec. 6, at an elevation of 200 feet.

10. This trap line, 50 feet south of Brush Creek, was set along an old, overgrown logging road. The vegetation on and along the road consisted of a variety of grasses and herbaceous plants, salmonberry, evergreen blackberry, and red elderberry. A forest of Douglas fir and red alder bordered the trap line on the south.

No. of traps 50
No. of days 3
Date 21-23 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	10
Microtus longicaudus	3
Eutamias townsendii	1

11. The vegetation of this site, along the banks of Brush Creek, consisted of young alder, a few myrtle trees, young tan oak, rose, salmonberry, and a good grass cover. Brush Creek at this point was in a steep walled canyon. Trap locations varied from sandy or muddy spots on the flood plain of the stream to points within arm's reach up on the steep banks.

No. of traps 50
No. of days 3
Date 21-23 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	10
Zapus trinotatus	3
Eutamias townsendii	1

Phenacomys albipes	1
Sorex bendirii	1
Sorex pacificus	1
Sorex trowbridgii	1

No. of traps 50
No. of days 1
Date 16 March 1969

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	3

No. of traps 50
No. of days 2
Date 18-19 April 1969

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	5
Scapanus orarius	1
Sorex bendirii	1

12. Traps were placed in a level sheep pasture about 30 feet above the stream bed of Brush Creek along the fence row and diagonally across the short-cropped grass to the abrupt stream bank. The vegetation consisted of grasses and a few herbaceous plants.

No. of traps 50
No. of days 2
Date 18-19 April 1969

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	4

13. This site, located just west of Site 12, consisted of a line of traps along Brush Creek under a stand of myrtle, red alder, and big-leaf maple. The ground cover was largely leaf litter with some bare mud, and some grassy areas present.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	3
Date	16-18 March 1969

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	7
Microtus longicaudus	2

14. Site 14, a few hundred yards south of Site 11, was bordered by a forest of myrtle, red alder, and bigleaf maple. At the east end of the trap line the forest became predominantly Douglas fir with an undercover of sword fern. Trap placement varied from grassy spots along a small stream to locations among the sword fern of the Douglas fir forest.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	2
Date	19-20 March 1969

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	5

15-18: Sites 15-18 were located approximately 8¼ miles S of Port Orford, T34S, R14W, NW¼ Sec. 7, at an elevation of approximately 200 feet.

15. At this site the vegetation consisted of grasses and herbaceous plants 6-16 inches tall on a steep west to southwest facing slope which descended abruptly to the ocean shore.

No. of traps	100
No. of days	3
Date	9-11 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Microtus longicaudus	17
Peromyscus maniculatus	13
Microtus townsendii	1
Sorex vagrans	1
Zapus trinotatus	1

16. Site 16 was a brush pile on a level area adjacent to Site 15. It appeared that wood rats were building a nest on the brush pile. Victor rat traps were used at this location.

No. of traps 4
No. of days 3
Date 27-29 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Neotoma fuscipes	1
Peromyscus maniculatus	1

No. of traps 4
No. of days 8
Date 4-11 August 1968
No specimens

No. of traps 4
No. of days 4
Date 17-20 March 1969
No specimens

No. of traps 4
No. of days 2
Date 18-19 April 1969
No specimens

17. Site 17, just east of Site 16, was covered by a dense willow grove. The undergrowth varied from grass, up to two feet tall, to leaf litter only where a complete willow canopy existed.

No. of traps 50
No. of days 3
Date 9-11 August 1968

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	7

18. Vegetation at this location, a few hundred yards south of Site 15, was similar to that at Site 15.

No. of traps 50
No. of days 3
Date 9-11 August 1968

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	7
Microtus longicaudus	4
Sorex vagrans	1

19. Site 19 was located approximately 5-3/4 miles SE of Gold Beach, T37S, R14W, Sec. 23, at an elevation of 1200 feet. No traps were set at the location but one rabbit (Sylvilagus bachmani) was shot along the road on 3 August 1968. Roadside vegetation consisted of a variety of grasses and iris. Back of the roadside the area was covered by a dense growth of alder.

20-21: Sites 20-21 were located at Wildhorse Prairie, 13½ miles NE of Gold Beach, T36S, R12W, NE¼ Sec. 18, at an elevation of 3500 feet.

20. Site 20 was located on the open prairie. Grasses mixed with a few herbaceous plants provided a complete ground cover varying from 6-18 inches tall.

No. of traps 50
No. of days 3
Date 17-19 July 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	8

21. This site, just south of the prairie, was in a dense stand of Douglas fir 6 inches to 2 feet in diameter. The little underbrush which was present was chiefly rhododendron and huckleberry. Ground cover consisted of fir needles and a large number of fallen trees usually less than 6 inches in diameter.

No. of traps 50
No. of days 3
Date 17-19 July 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	2
Clethrionomys californicus	1
Tamiasciurus douglasii	1 (shot)

22-24: Sites 22-24 were located near Wildhorse Lookout, 13-3/4 miles NE of Gold Beach, T36S, R12W, SE¼ Sec. 7. Sites 22 and 23 were at an elevation of 3600 feet while Site 24 was at 3800 feet.

22. Site 22 was a logged southeast facing slope located just north of Wildhorse Prairie. The top of the hillside extended to the summit of the peak. The highly diversified vegetation consisted of rhododendron, tan oak, blackcap, gooseberry, fireweed, in addition to a variety of

grasses and herbaceous plants. The site was surrounded by a forest of Douglas fir.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	3
Date	21-23 July 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	13
Eutamias townsendii	1

23. This site, just E of Site 22, in a stand of mature Douglas fir, had a dense, nearly impenetrable, undergrowth of rhododendron 6 to 10 feet tall.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	3
Date	21-23 July 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	4
Eutamias townsendii	1

24. Site 24 was located in that area surrounding the base of Wildhorse Lookout. The vegetation consisted of various grasses and herbaceous plants and was similar to Site 21, Wildhorse Prairie. While the trap line extended to the lookout's garbage dump, no specimens could definitely be said to be associated with the dump.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	2
Date	24-25 July 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	2

25. Site 25 was located 13¼ miles NE of Gold Beach, T36S, R12W, SE¼ Sec. 18, at an elevation of 3500 feet just south of Wildhorse Prairie. The site consisted of a grove of small Douglas fir, less than 6 inches in diameter, with a ground cover of fir needles, limbs, and downed trees.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	2
Date	2-3 August 1968

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	1

26. Site 26 was located 13 miles NE of Gold Beach, T36S, R12W, SW¼ Sec. 19, at an elevation of 3350 feet. Similar to Site 23, it consisted of a stand of mature Douglas fir with a dense understory of rhododendron.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	2
Date	2-3 August 1968

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	4

27. Site 27 was located at Fairview Campground 13½ miles SE of Gold Beach, T37S, R12W, NW¼ Sec. 19, at an elevation of about 3850 feet. The site, located in a stand of mature Douglas fir, had an undercover of fir needles and dead limbs.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	1
Date	26 July 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	4

28. Site 28 was located at Snow Camp Meadow, 13½ miles SE of Gold Beach, T37S, R12W, NW¼ Sec. 30, at an elevation of 3450-3525 feet. The site, surrounded by a Ponderosa pine forest, was a level grassland of various grasses and herbaceous plants. The height of vegetation varied from a few inches in the drier portions to approximately 1½ feet along the drainage ditch which ran diagonally across the meadow.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	1
Date	26 July 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	2
Zapus trinotatus	1

29. This site, near Snow Camp Lookout, was 14 miles SE of Gold Beach near the center of Sec. 30, T37S, R12W, at an elevation of 4000 feet. The site was characterized by widely spaced Ponderosa pine and Jeffrey pine less than 25 feet tall; open, rocky ground; and patches of low, nearly impenetrable shrubs. Grass was short and did not provide a complete cover. No traps were set but one golden-mantled ground squirrel (Spermophilus lateralis) was shot on 25 July 1967.

30. Site 30 was located 14 miles SE of Gold Beach, T37S, R12W, SE¼ Sec. 19, at an elevation of 3850 feet. The site resembled Site 29 in that it was an open, rocky habitat, but it contained a greater variety of conifers.

The dominant vegetation was a mixture of pines (Ponderosa pine, Jeffrey pine, white pine), Douglas fir, and Port Orford cedar. The shrubby growth present at Site 29 was largely absent. Victor rat traps were set at this location.

No. of traps	4
No. of days	1
Date	3 August 1968

Species	No. Caught
Spermophilus lateralis	1

31-32: Sites 31-32 were located near the mouth of Pistol River, T38S, R14W, SE¼ Sec. 19, at an elevation of 50 feet.

31. Site 31 was located on the landward side of a high coastal dune, the vegetation consisted chiefly of a perennial yellow lupine with a few scattered grass clumps; the vegetative cover was broken with bare sand.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	1
Date	30-31 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	3
Microtus longicaudus	2

32. Site 32 was located less than 200 yards E of Site 31, but the vegetation varied greatly. The flat field was a dense, matted cover of various grasses and sedges. The ground cover was so dense that it was difficult to place traps on level ground.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	1
Date	31 July 1968

Species	No. Caught
Microtus longicaudus	8
Zapus trinotatus	2

33-34: Sites 33-34 were located 1-3/4 miles S of Pistol River, T38S, R14W, SW¼ Sec. 29, at an elevation of 300 feet.

33. This site was characterized by a dense thicket of salmonberry with a ground cover of leaf litter. Moist, bare earth was evident in some places.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	1
Date	20 April 1969

No specimens

No. of traps	50
No. of days	1
Date	4 May 1969

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	2
Zapus trinotatus	1

34. Site 34 was located across the road from Site 33. The vegetation consisted of a stand of mature Sitka spruce with a ground cover of spruce needles. Scattered clumps of sword fern and moss were present.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	1
Date	20 April 1969

No specimens

No. of traps	50
No. of days	1
Date	4 May 1969

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	2

35. Site 35 was located 5 miles NE of Brookings, T40S, R13W, NE¼ Sec. 26, at an elevation of 100 feet. No traps were set at this location but one pack rat (Neotoma fuscipes) was shot in a grove of young Douglas fir approximately 25 feet tall with an understory of poison oak on 20 April 1969. The next, about 6 feet above the ground, was in a poison oak shrub.

36-37: The Little Redwood Creek site was located 10½ miles NE of Brookings, T39S, R12W, SW¼ Sec. 20, at an elevation of 200 feet.

36. At this trap site, Little Redwood Creek, located in a steep canyon, ran through a mixed forest of Douglas fir, myrtle, tan oak, and broad leaf maple. Traps were placed along the creek banks where the ground cover consisted of various grasses, mosses, sword fern, and maidenhair fern.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	3
Date	27-29 June 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	4
Eutamias townsendii	1

37. Site 37 was in a mature Douglas fir forest with a dense ground cover of sword fern. The site was located on a relatively steep west facing slope.

No. of traps	50
No. of days	3
Date	27-29 June 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	1

38. One rabbit (Sylvilagus bachmani) was shot on 6 July 1967 one mile north of Little Redwood Campground (T39S, R12W, NE¼ Sec. 17) at an elevation of 250 feet. Vegetation along the road consisted of grasses and weeds. Back of the roadsides the dense vegetation consisted mainly of young alder and evergreen blackberry.

39. Site 39 was located 12-3/4 miles NE of Brookings, T39S, R12W, NW¼ Sec. 9, at an elevation of 650 feet. It was an old, logged field grown back to an open brushland. A good grass cover existed between the thickets of tan oak, blue blossom, hazel, and blackcap.

No. of traps	100
No. of days	3
Date	30 June - 2 July 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	10

40. Site 40 was located 13 miles NE of Brookings, T39S, R12W, E½ Sec. 32, at an elevation of 400 feet partially in a logged area. The vegetation on this west facing

slope consisted of dried grasses, sedges, a variety of herbaceous plants and some young evergreens. On the east side of the road was an open, mature stand of Douglas fir with a ground cover of fir needles. The traps were equally divided between the two sides of the road. Five of the deer mice and the chipmunk were taken in the timber. The ground squirrel was shot off a snag standing in a logged field.

No. of traps	100
No. of days	3
Date	3-5 July 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	13
Eutamias townsendii	1
Sorex trowbridgii	1
Spermophilus beecheyi	1 (shot)

41. The High Prairie site was 18½ miles NE of Brookings, T38S, R12W, SE¼ Sec. 3, at an elevation of 2400 feet. The site was an open grassland on a steep south facing slope. The grasses, generally less than 1 foot tall, were mixed with a variety of scattered herbaceous plants. The vegetative cover was disturbed by an unusually large number of mouse burrows.

No. of traps	100
No. of days	3
Date	24-26 June 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	19

42. Site 42 was located 15-3/4 miles NE of Brookings (T38S, R12W, SE¼ Sec. 27) at an elevation of 1600 feet. The site consisted of a mixed stand of tan oak and madrone 30-50 feet tall. The ground cover consisted of dead limbs and leaf litter except at one end of the trap line which entered a more moist area of vine maple and Douglas fir.

No. of traps	100
No. of days	3
Date	6-8 July 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	1

43. The Long Ridge Campground site was located 17 miles NE of Brookings, T38S, R12W, SW¼ Sec. 23, at an elevation of 2050 feet. No traps were set at this location but a gray squirrel (Sciurus griseus) was shot in a stand of immature Douglas fir less than 20 feet tall on 7 July 1967.

44. Site 44 was located 18¼ miles NE of Brookings, T39S, R11W, SW¼ Sec. 10, at 4200 feet. Again, no traps were set at this site, a ridge west of Vulcan Lake, but one golden-mantled ground squirrel (Spermophilus lateralis) was shot on an open, rocky, west facing slope on 19 August 1967. Rock outcroppings were common and the vegetation consisted almost entirely of dried grasses and

weeds. In the surrounding area small Ponderosa pine and a variety of low shrubs were present.

45. On 20 April 1969 12 gopher traps were set at Woodriff's Fairyland Lily Farm 2½ miles SE of Brookings, T41S, R13W, NW¼ Sec. 15, at an elevation of 250 feet. Traps were placed in a cattle pasture of green grass 3-4 inches tall south of the lily beds, but no specimens were taken though gopher diggings were numerous.

46. The Bear Camp Lookout site was 28-3/4 miles E of Ophir, T34S, R10W, NW¼ Sec. 12, at an elevation of 4970 feet. The dominant vegetation consisted of true firs. Some Douglas fir and unidentified evergreen shrubs were also present. The ground cover was of grasses and a variety of herbaceous plants.

No. of traps	117
No. of days	1
Date	1 August 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	7
Lepus americanus	1 (shot)

47. The Cold Spring Campground site was located 31½ miles E of Port Orford, T32S, R9W, NE¼ Sec. 16, at an elevation of 3650 feet in a mature stand of Douglas fir. The undercover varied from green grasses to huckleberry and vine maple. The traps were placed along the banks of a small creek.

No. of traps 50
No. of days 1
Date 2 August 1967

Species	No. Caught
Peromyscus maniculatus	2

APPENDIX C

SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF PLANTS

Blackberry	*Rubus vitifolius*
Blackcap	*Rubus leucodermis*
Blue blossom	*Ceanothus thrysiflorus*
Braken fern	*Pteridium aquilinum*
Broadleaf maple	*Acer macrophyllum*
Douglas fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Evergreen blackberry	*Rubus laciniatus*
Fireweed	*Epilobium angustifolium*
Gooseberry	*Ribes* spp.
Hazel	*Corylus cornuta*
Huckleberry	*Vaccinium* spp.
Iris	*Iris* spp.
Jeffrey pine	*Pinus jeffreyi*
Lodgepole pine	*Pinus contorta*
Madrone	*Arbutus menziesii*
Maidenhair fern	*Adiantum pedatum*
Myrtle	*Umbellularia californica*
Poison oak	*Rhus diversiloba*
Ponderosa pine	*Pinus ponderosa*
Port Orford cedar	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
Red alder	*Alnus rubra*
Red elderberry	*Sambucus callicarpa*
Red fir	*Abies magnifica*

Redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron macrophyllum*
Rose	*Rosa* spp.
Salal	*Gaultheria shallon*
Salmonberry	*Rubus spectabilus*
Sitka spruce	*Picea sitchensis*
Sugar pine	*Pinus lambertiana*
Sword fern	*Polystichum munitum*
Tan oak	*Lithocarpus densiflora*
Thimbleberry	*Rubus parviflorus*
Vine maple	*Acer circinatum*
Western hemlock	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Western red cedar	*Thuja plicata*
White pine	*Pinus monticola*
Willow	*Salix* spp.
Yellow lupine	*Lupinus arboreus*
Yellow pine	*Pinus ponderosa*

APPENDIX D

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS: NAMES AND ADDRESSES

Ash, Leland	Chetco Ranger District, Brookings, Oregon
Barthol, Clyde	Chetco Ranger District, Brookings, Oregon
Bond, Suzanne	San Diego Museum of Natural History, San Diego, California
Brodie, Edmund D. Jr.	Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon
Burgess, F. W.	Gold Beach Ranger District, Gold Beach, Oregon
Colvin, Frank	Gold Beach, Oregon
County Commissioners	County Courthouse, Gold Beach, Oregon
Crockett, Zahnie	Pistol River, Oregon
Fisher, Ilene	Langlois, Oregon
Frank, Allen	Chetco Ranger District, Brookings, Oregon
Johnson, Murray	University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington
LeClair, G. C.	Hunter Creek, Oregon
McKenzie, Rick	Sixes, Oregon
McNeely, Ted	Government Trapper, Gold Beach, Oregon
Rose, Duane	Chetco Ranger District, Brookings, Oregon
Shepherd, Tom	Government Trapper, Langlois, Oregon
Shotwell, J. Arnold	University of Oregon Museum of Natural History, Eugene, Oregon
Sullivan, John	Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon

Walker, Alex	Tillamook County Pioneer Museum, Tillamook, Oregon
Walker, Murray	Pistol River, Oregon
Young, D. R.	Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario, Canada