

Coconino County

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Apache (Arizona) trout	<i>Oncorhynchus gilae apache</i>	Threatened	Yellowish to yellow-olive cutthroat-like trout with large dark spots on body. Dorsal, anal, and caudal fins edged with white. No red lateral band.	Apache, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Navajo	> 5,000 ft	Streams and rivers generally above 6,000 ft. elevation with adequate stream flow and shading; temperatures below 77 degrees F; and substrate composed of boulders, rocks, gravel and some sand and silt.	Presently restricted to drainages in the White Mountains. Hybridization with introduced trout has complicated efforts to maintain the genetic purity of some populations. Special regulations (4d Rule) allow Arizona to manage species as a sport fish.
Black-footed ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Endangered	Weasel-like, yellow buff coloration with black on feet, tail tip, and eye mask. It has a blunt light colored nose and is 15-18 inches long and tail length is 5-6 inches.	Apache, Coconino, Navajo, Yavapai	< 10,500	Grassland plains generally found in association with prairie dogs.	Unsurveyed prairie dog towns may be occupied by ferrets or may be appropriate for future reintroduction efforts. The Service developed guidelines for surveying prairie dog towns which are available upon request. No wild populations of this species are currently known to exist in Arizona. Reintroduced population exists in Aubrey Valley (Coconino County), Arizona.
Brady pincushion cactus	<i>Pediocactus bradyi</i>	Endangered	Small, semi-globose cactus, 2.4 inches tall and 2 inches in diameter. Spines are white or yellowish-tan. The spine clusters 1-2 central spines and 14-15 spreading radial spines. Flower: straw yellow produced at top of the stem.	Coconino	3,850-4,500 ft	Benches and terraces in Navajo desert near Marble Gorge.	Substrate is Kaibab limestone chips over Moenkopi shale and sandstone soil. Plant community dominated by shadscale (<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>), snakeweed (<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>), mormon tea (<i>Ephedra viridis</i>), and desert trumpet (<i>Eriogonum inflatum</i>). Protected by CITES and Arizona Native Plant Law.

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California condor	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	Endangered	Very large vulture (47 in., wingspan to 9 1/2 ft, weight to 22 lbs); adult plumage blackish, immature more brownish; adult wing linings white, immature mottled; head and upper parts of neck bare; yellow-orange in adults, grayish in mature.	Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, Yavapai	Varies	High desert canyons and plateaus.	Recovery program has reintroduced condors to Northern Arizona, with the first release (6 birds) in December 1996. The release site is located at the Vermillion Cliffs (Coconino County), with an experimental/nonessential area designated for most of Northern Arizona and Southern Utah. The area in Arizona is within a polygon formed by Hwy 191, Interstate 40, and Hwy 93, and extends north of the Arizona-Utah and Nevada borders. Breeding is documented in Arizona.
Chiricahua leopard frog	<i>Lithobates [Rana] chiricahuensis</i>	Threatened	Cream colored tubercles (spots) on a dark background on the rear of the thigh, dorsolateral folds that are interrupted and deflected medially, and a call given out of water distinguish this spotted frog from other leopard frogs.	Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Navajo, Pima, Santa Cruz, Yavapai	3,300-8,900 ft	Streams, rivers, backwaters, ponds, and stock tanks that are mostly free from introduced fish, crayfish, and bullfrogs.	Require permanent or nearly permanent water sources. Populations north of the Gila River may be a closely-related, but distinct, undescribed species. A special rule allows take of frogs due to operation and maintenance of livestock tanks on State and private lands.
Humpback chub	<i>Gila cypha</i>	Endangered	Large (18 inches) minnow with flattened head, long fleshy snout, large fins, and a very large hump between the head and the dorsal fin.	Coconino, Mohave	< 4,000 ft	Large, warm turbid rivers especially canyon areas with deep fast water.	Species found in the Upper Colorado River basin in Utah and Colorado, and in the Little Colorado and Colorado Rivers in Marble and Grand Canyons, Arizona. Critical habitat designated in Colorado, Utah, and Arizona.
Kanab ambersnail	<i>Oxyloma haydeni kanabensis</i>	Endangered	Small <0.7 inch, light amber color, sometimes grayish-amber mottled; right handed shell.	Coconino	2,900 ft	Travertine seeps and springs in Grand Canyon National Park.	Extremely geographically isolated. Three historical populations; two remaining; one on private property in Utah and one in Grand Canyon National Park; species affected by operations by Glen Canyon Dam. Associated with watercress, monkey flower, and other wetland vegetation.
Little Colorado spinedace	<i>Lepidomeda vittata</i>	Threatened	Small (<4 inches long) silvery minnow.	Apache, Coconino, Navajo	4,000-8,000 ft	Moderate to small streams; found in pools and riffles with water flowing over fine gravel and silt substrate.	Critical habitat includes eighteen miles of East Clear Creek, eight miles of Chevelon Creek, and five miles of Nutrioso Creek.

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Mexican spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Threatened	Medium sized with dark eyes and no ear tufts. Brownish and heavily spotted with white or beige.	Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai	4,100-9,000 ft	Nests in canyons and dense forests with multi-layered foliage structure.	Generally nest in older forests of mixed conifer or ponderosa pine/gambel oak type, in canyons, and use variety of habitats for foraging. Sites with cool microclimates appear to be of importance or are preferred. Critical habitat was finalized on August 31, 2004 (69 FR 53182) in Arizona in Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai counties.
Navajo sedge	<i>Carex specuicola</i>	Threatened	Perennial forb with triangular stems, elongated rhizomes. Flower: white June and July.	Apache, Coconino, Navajo	5,700-6,000 ft	Silty soils at shady seeps and springs.	Designated critical habitat is on the Navajo Nation near Inscription House Ruins. Found at seep springs on vertical cliffs of pink-red Navajo sandstone.
Razorback sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Endangered	Large, up to 3 feet long and up to 6 lbs, high sharp-edged keel-like hump behind the head. Head flattened on top. Olive-brown above to yellowish below.	Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, Yavapai, Yuma	< 6,000 ft	Riverine and lacustrine areas, generally not in fast moving water and may use backwaters.	Big River fish also found in Horseshoe reservoir (Maricopa County). Critical habitat includes the 100-year floodplain of the river through the Grand Canyon from confluence with Paria River to Hoover Dam; Hoover Dam to Davis Dam; Parker Dam to Imperial Dam. Also Gila River from Arizona/New Mexico border to Coolidge Dam; and Salt River from Hwy 60/SR77 Bridge to Roosevelt Dam; Verde River from FS boundary to Horseshoe Lake.
San Francisco Peaks ragwort	<i>Packera franciscana</i>	Threatened	Member of sunflower family, dwarf alpine species 1.2-4 inches tall. Leaves deeply lobed. Flowers: 0.5 inch diameter 1-6 yellow-gold flowers.	Coconino	> 10,900 ft	Alpine tundra	Found above spruce-fir and pine forests on talus slopes. Designated critical habitat is San Francisco Peaks.
Sentry milk vetch	<i>Astragalus cremnophylax</i> var. <i>cremnophylax</i>	Endangered	Usually less than 1 inch high and forms a mat 1-10 inches in diameter. Flowers: pale purple April to May.	Coconino	> 4,000 ft	Grows on a white layer of Kaibab limestone, with little or no soil, in an unshaded opening within a pinyon-juniper-cliffrose plant community.	Two known populations occur on the South Rim of Grand Canyon and a third recently discovered population on the North Rim.

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Siler pincushion cactus	<i>Pediocactus sileri</i>	Threatened	Small solitary or clustered cactus globose shaped about 5 inches tall and 3-4 inches in diameter. Flowers: yellow with maroon veins.	Coconino, Mohave	2,800-5,400 ft	Desertscrub transitional areas of Navajo, sagebrush and Mohave Deserts.	Grows on gypsiferous clay and sandy soils of Moenkopi formation.
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Endangered	Small passerine (about 6 inches) grayish-green back and wings, whitish throat, light olive-gray breast and pale yellowish belly. Two wingbars visible. Eye-ring faint or absent.	Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, Yuma	< 8,500 ft	Cottonwood/willow and tamarisk vegetation communities along rivers and streams.	Migratory riparian-obligate species that occupies breeding habitat from late April to September. Distribution within its range is restricted to riparian corridors. Difficult to distinguish from other members of the Empidonax complex by sight alone. Training seminar required for those conducting flycatcher surveys. Critical habitat was finalized on October 19, 2005 (50 CFR 60886). In Arizona there are critical habitat segments in Apache, Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, and Yavapai counties.
Welsh's milkweed	<i>Asclepias welshii</i>	Threatened	Milkweed family (Asclepiadaceae), rhizomatous, herbaceous perennial, 10-40 inches tall with large oval leaves. Flowers: cream colored, rose tinged in center.	Coconino	Varies	Open, sparsely vegetated semi-stabilized sand dunes and on lee slopes of actively drifting sand dunes.	Small population known from near Page and the Paria-Vermillion cliffs Wilderness Area near the Utah/Arizona border. Designated critical habitat is in Utah.
Fickeisen plains cactus	<i>Pediocactus peeblesianus</i> var. <i>fickeiseniae</i>	Candidate	Very small (3 inches tall and 1.5 inches in diameter), unbranched cactus that retreats into gravelly soils after flowering and fruiting. Tubercles form a spiral pattern around plant. Central spine 3/8 inch long flowers cream/yellow.	Coconino, Mohave	4,000-5,000 ft	Shallow soils derived from exposed layers of Kaibab limestone. Found on canyon margins, well-drained hills in Navajoan Desert, or Great Plains grassland.	Widely scattered small populations occur in the vicinity of Gray Mountain, north and west to the Arizona Strip. May also occur near Joseph City in Navajo County.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Northern Mexican Gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis eques megalops</i>	Candidate	Background color ranges from olive, olive-brown, to olive-gray. Body has three yellow or light colored stripes running down the length of the body, darker towards tail. Species distinguished from other native gartersnakes by the lateral stripes reaching the 3rd and 4th scale rows. Paired black spots extend along dorsolateral fields.	Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai	130-8,500 ft	Cienegas, stock tanks, large-river riparian woodlands and forests, streamside gallery forests.	Core population areas in the U.S. include mid/upper Verde River drainage, mid/lower Tonto Creek, and the San Rafael Valley and surrounding area. Status on tribal lands unknown. Distributed south into Mexico along the Sierra Madre Occidental and Mexican Plateau. Strongly associated with the presence of a native prey base including leopard frogs and native fish.
Roundtail Chub	<i>Gila robusta</i>	Candidate	Member of the minnow family Cyprinidae and characterized by streamlined body shape. Color usually olive gray with silvery sides and a white belly. Breeding males develop red or orange coloration on the lower half of the cheeks and on the bases of paired fins. Individuals may reach 49.0 cm (19.3 in) but usually average 25-30 cm (9.8 - 11.8 in).	Apache, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, LaPaz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pinal, and Yavapai	1,000-7,500 ft.	Cool to warm waters of rivers and streams, often occupy the deepest pools and eddies of large streams.	Historical range of roundtail chub included both the upper and lower Colorado River basins. A 2009 status review determined that the lower Colorado River basin roundtail chub population segment (Arizona and New Mexico) qualifies as a distinct vertebrate population segment (DPS). Populations in the Little Colorado, Bill Williams, and Gila River basins are considered candidate species.

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Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Candidate	Medium-sized bird with a slender, long-tailed profile, slightly down-curved bill that is blue-black with yellow on the lower half. Plumage is grayish-brown above and white below, with rufous primary flight feathers.	Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, Yuma	< 6,500 ft	Large blocks of riparian woodlands (cottonwood, willow, or tamarisk galleries).	Neotropical migrant that winters primarily in South America and breeds primarily in the U.S. (but also in southern Canada and northern Mexico). As a migrant it is rarely detected; can occur outside of riparian areas. Cuckoos are found nesting statewide, mostly below 5,000 feet in central, western, and southeastern Arizona. Concern for cuckoos are primarily focused upon alterations to its nesting and foraging habitat. Nesting cuckoos are associated with relatively dense, wooded, streamside riparian habitat, with varying combinations of Fremont cottonwood, willow, velvet ash, Arizona walnut, mesquite, and tamarisk. Some cuckoos have also been detected nesting in velvet mesquite, netleaf hackberry, Arizona sycamore, Arizona alder, and some exotic neighborhood shade trees.
Arizona bugbane	<i>Cimicifuga arizonica</i>	Conservation Agreement	Herbaceous perennial plant in the buttercup family, grows 6-7 feet tall. Small, white petal-less flowers appear between July-August. Fruit is a follicle that splits open on one side as it dries.	Coconino, Gila	5,300-8,300 ft	Areas of deep shade and moist, loamy soils with high humus content, and high humidity; typically along the bottoms and lower slopes of steep narrow canyons.	Occurs within mixed conifer and high elevation riparian deciduous forests near perennial or intermittent streams or seeps. All known populations are found in the Coconino, Kaibab, and Tonto National Forests. A Conservation Agreement was signed in June 1999.
Paradine (Kaibab) plains cactus	<i>Pediocactus paradinei</i>	Conservation Agreement	Small, globose cactus (usually < 1.5 inches tall above ground and half of stem underground); can reach 2.5-3.0 inches in diameter; long, flexible, and hair like spines, 4-6 per areole; flowers are cream to pale yellow with pink midrib.	Coconino	4,500-7,000 ft	May be restricted to Kaibab limestone soils in transitional areas between woodland and sagebrush communities.	Occurs exclusively on eastern slopes of Kaibab Plateau and on small portions of House Rock and Coyote valleys. A Conservation Agreement between the Service, Kaibab National Forest, and the Bureau of Land Management was signed on February 1998.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
American peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Delisted	A crow-sized falcon with slate blue-gray on the back and wings, and white on the underside; a black head with vertical "bandit's mask" pattern over the eyes; long pointed wings; and a long wailing call made during breeding. Very adept flyers and hunters, reaching diving speeds of 200 mph.	Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, Yuma	3,500-9,000 ft	Areas with rocky, steep cliffs, primarily near water, where prey (primarily shorebirds, songbirds, and waterfowl) concentrations are high. Nests are found on ledges of cliffs, and sometimes on man-made structures such as office towers and bridge abutments.	Species recovered with over 1,650 breeding birds in the US and Canada.