

Mohave County

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY	ELEVATION	HABITAT	COMMENTS
Arizona cliffrose	<i>Purshia subintegra</i>	Endangered	Evergreen shrub of the rose family (Roseaceae). Bark pale gray and shreddy. Young twigs covered with dense hairs. Leaves have 1-5 lobes and edges curl downward (revolute). Flowers: 5 petals, white or yellow <0.5 inches long.	Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Yavapai	< 4,000 ft	White limestone soils derived from tertiary lakebed deposits.	Occurs in central Arizona at Horseshoe Lake, in the Burro Creek drainage, and near Cottonwood in the Verde Valley.
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Threatened	Large, adults have white head and tail. Height 28-38 inches; wingspan 66-96 inches. Dark with varying degrees of mottled brown plumage. Feet bare of feathers.	Gila, Graham, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, Yavapai, Yuma	Varies	Large trees or cliffs near water (reservoirs, rivers, and streams) with abundant prey.	Some birds are nesting residents while a larger number winters along rivers and reservoirs. Once endangered (32 FR 4001, 03-11-1967; 43 FR 6233, 02-14-78) because of reproductive failures from pesticide poisoning and loss of habitat, this species was downlisted to threatened on August 11, 1995, and delisted August 8, 2007. Threatened status reinstated for Desert nesting bald eagles.
Bonytail chub	<i>Gila elegans</i>	Endangered	Large (12-14 up to 24 inches) minnow characterized by small head, large fins, slightly humped back and long thin caudal peduncle.	La Paz, Mohave	< 4,000 ft	Warm, swift, turbid mainstem rivers of the Colorado River basin, reservoirs in lower basin.	Endemic to Colorado River Basin. Rarest of Colorado River fish. Population augmentation is ongoing in Lake Mohave and Lake Havasu. Critical habitat includes the Colorado River from Hoover Dam to Davis Dam and another section of the Colorado River from the northern boundary of Havasu National Wildlife Refuge to Parker Dam including Lake Havasu in Mohave County, Arizona. Additional critical habitat is located in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California.

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California brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	Proposed delisted	Large, dark gray-brown water bird with webbed feet, pouch underneath its long bill, and wingspan of 7 ft. Adults have a white head and neck, brownish black breast, and silver gray upper parts.	Gila, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, Yuma	Varies	Coastal land and islands; species found occasionally around Arizona's lakes and rivers.	Subspecies endangered due to pesticides. Considered an uncommon transient in Arizona. Most observations recorded along the Colorado River and in the Gila Valley. Individuals known to wander up from Mexico in summer and fall. There are no breeding records for Arizona. Populations also exist in California and Mexico.
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.
California Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	Endangered	Least terns are smallest of the North American Terns. Body length is 21 to 24 cm (8 to 9 inches) with a wingspan of 45 to 51cm (18 to 20 inches). Characterized by a black crown and loreal stripe on their head, snowy white forehead and underside, and gray upperparts. Outer two primaries are black, bill is yellow or orange with black tip, and legs are orange. Males have a wider dark loreal stripe but sexes are mostly distinguished by behavior. Immatures have darker plumage, dark bill, and dark eye strips on white heads.	Maricopa, Mohave, Pima	< 2,000 ft	Open, bare or sparsely vegetated sand, sandbars, gravel pits, or exposed flats along shorelines of inland rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or drainage systems.	Breeding occasionally documented in Arizona; migrants may occur more frequently. Feeds primarily on fish in shallow waters and secondarily on invertebrates. Nests in a simple scrape on sandy or gravelly soil.

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Desert tortoise, Mohave population	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i> (<i>Xerobates</i>)	Threatened	Large herbivorous reptile with domed shell and round stumpy hind legs. Most active during the spring when plants are most abundant. Some activity in late summer following monsoons. Remainder of year spent in burrows.	Mohave	< 4,000 ft	Mohave desertscrub (north and west of the Colorado River) in basins and bajadas but also found on rocky slopes.	Habitat ranges from flatlands to rocky slopes and Bajadas. Species still found throughout range, but populations are fragmented and declining.
Holmgren (Paradox) milk vetch	<i>Astragalus holmgreniorum</i>	Endangered	Stemless herbaceous (non-woody) perennial that produces leaves and small purple flowers in the spring, both of which die back to its root after the flowering season. Compound leaves, blue-green below and yellowish-green above, arise directly from the root crown.	Mohave	2,700-2,800 ft	Just under limestone ridges and along draws in gravelly clay hills.	Critical habitat occurs in Mohave County, Arizona and Washington County, Utah (71 FR 77971-78012, December 27, 2006). Two additional populations known near St. George, Utah. Species also known as Paradox Milk-Vetch.
Hualapai Mexican vole	<i>Microtus mexicanus hualpaiensis</i>	Endangered	Small, cinnamon-brown and mouse-sized; has short tail and long fur that nearly covers its small round ears.	Mohave	3,500-7,000	Moist, grass/sedge habitats along permanent or semi-permanent waters (springs or seeps).	Also found in pinyon-juniper and pine oak associations with a variety of shrubs and grasses. Species confirmed only in the Hualapai Mountain Range and possible in the Prospect Valley and Music Mountains. Ongoing research suggests that populations may occur in the Hualapai Nation, Aubrey Cliffs, Chino Wash, Santa Maria Mountains, Bradshaw Mountains, Round Mountain, and Sierra Prieta Mountains. The taxon may ultimately be renamed.
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.

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Jones cycladenia	<i>Cycladenia humilis</i> <i>var. jonesii</i>	Threatened	A long lived perennial herb in the dogbane family (Apocynaceae) with pinkish-rose flowers. Plants reach 4-6 inches tall and have orbicular, wide-oval or elliptical leaves. Plants over winter as subterranean rhizomes (roots).	Mohave	4,390-6,000 ft	Mixed desert scrub, juniper, or wild buckwheat-mormon tea.	It is found on gypsiferous, saline soils of the Cutler, Summerville, and Chinle formations.
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.
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.
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.

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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.
Virgin River chub	<i>Gila seminuda</i>	Endangered	Slender, silvery minnow (8-18 inches) with small embedded scales giving a smooth appearance to the body.	Mohave	< 4,500 ft	Deep swift waters but not turbulent, occurs over sand and gravel substrates in water less than 86 degrees F. Tolerant of high salinity and turbidity.	Critical habitat designated in the 100-year floodplain of the Virgin River. Presently found in the Moapa River and mainstem Virgin River. Species also occurs in Washington County, UT and Clark County, NV.
Woundfin	<i>Plagopterus argentissimus</i>	Endangered	Small (4 inches) silver minnow with fairly large fins and a sharp dorsal fin spine.	Mohave and Maricopa	< 4,500 ft	Inhabits shallow, warm, turbid, fast-flowing water. Tolerates high salinity.	Native population only in Virgin River. Designated critical habitat includes the Virgin River and its 100-year floodplain. Experimental non-essential populations (50 FR 30193, 07-24-1985) designated in portions of the Verde, Gila, San Francisco, and Hassayampa rivers and Tonto Creek. Species also occurs in Washington County, UT and Clark County, NV.
Yuma clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</i>	Endangered	Water bird with long legs and short tail. Long, slender decurved bill. Mottled brown or gray on its rump. Flanks and undersides are dark gray with narrow vertical stripes producing a barring effect.	Gila, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, Yuma	< 4,500 ft	Fresh water and brackish marshes.	Species is associated with dense emergent riparian vegetation. Requires wet substrate (mudflat, sandbar) with dense herbaceous or woody vegetation for nesting and foraging. Channelization and marsh destruction are primary sources of habitat loss.

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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.
Gierisch mallow	<i>Sphaeralcea gierischii</i>	Candidate	Perennial plant, up to 3.5 ft tall, with reddish stems and orange flowers.	Mohave	< 5,000 ft	Found only on gypsum outcrops associated with Harrisburg member of Kaibab Formation.	Plant has limited distribution in northern Mohave County and in adjacent Washington County (UT). Known populations restricted to less than 60 acres total.
Relict leopard frog	<i>Lithobates (Rana) onca</i>	Candidate	Medium-sized brownish grey frog in the family Ranidae.	Mohave	< 1,968 ft	Permanent streams, springs, and spring-fed wetlands with open shorelines and available pools.	Considered extinct in the wild in 1950 but rediscovered in 1991. A few scattered individuals observed at Willow Beach fish hatchery in Arizona. Small, isolated populations may also occur in Lake Mead NRA and in springs below Hoover Dam in Nevada.
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.
Virgin spinedace	<i>Lepidomeda mollispinis mollispinis</i>	Conservation Agreement	Small fish (2 to 5 inches in length), broad and flattened silvery body with brassy sheen; rounded head and belly; large terminal mouth with two large spines at front of dorsal fin; sooty speckles on dorsal half and dark blotches on sides.	Mohave	< 4,500 ft	Found in small streams, prefer cool, clear tributaries and inflow areas at large streams.	Found in several tributaries of the Virgin River. Species also occurs in Washington County, UT and Clark County, NV. A Conservation Agreement between the Service, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Washington County Water Conservancy District, and others finalized in 1995.
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.