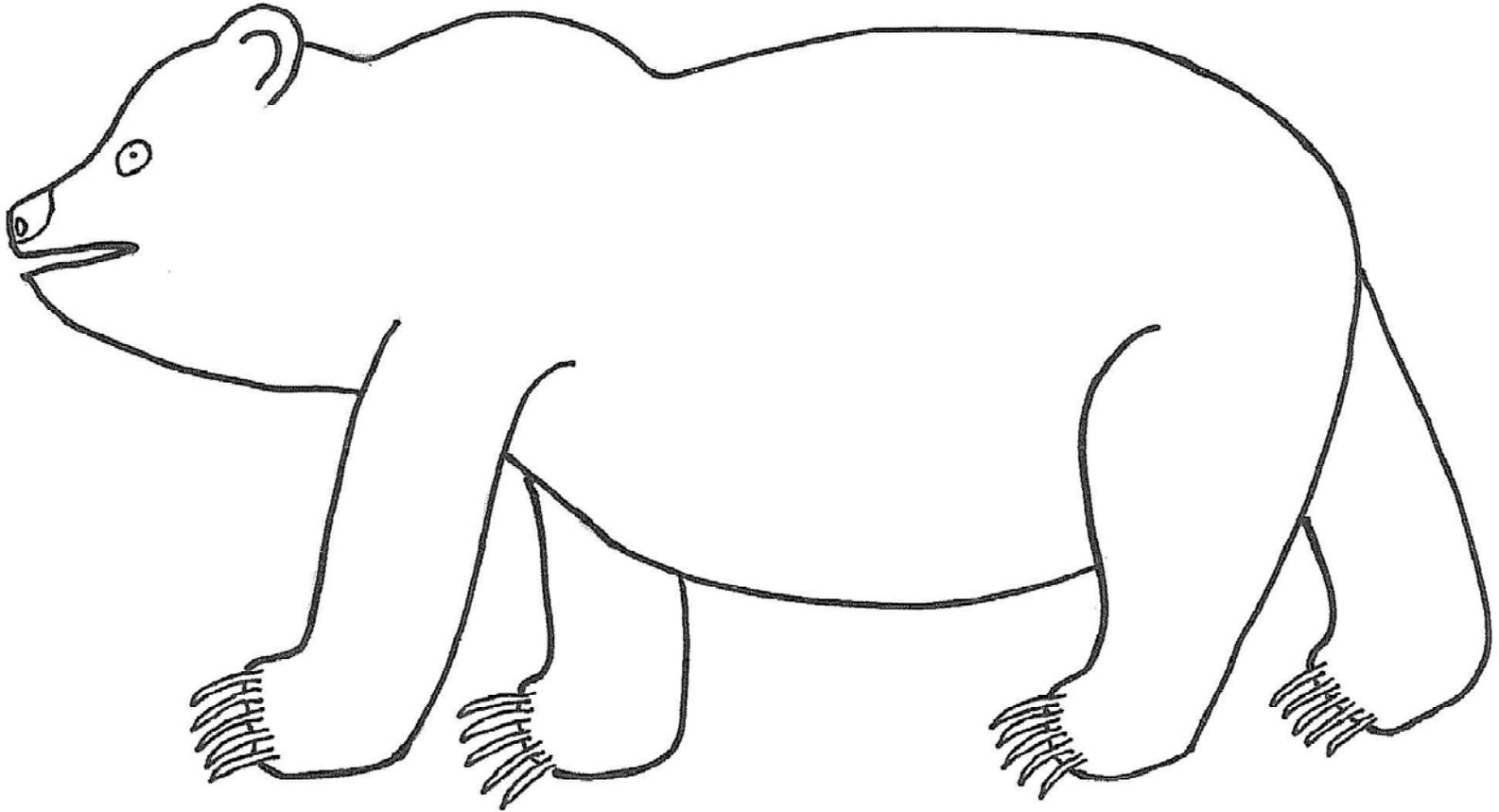


Threatened and Endangered Species in Montana



GRIZZLY BEAR



Grizzly bears occur in western Montana.

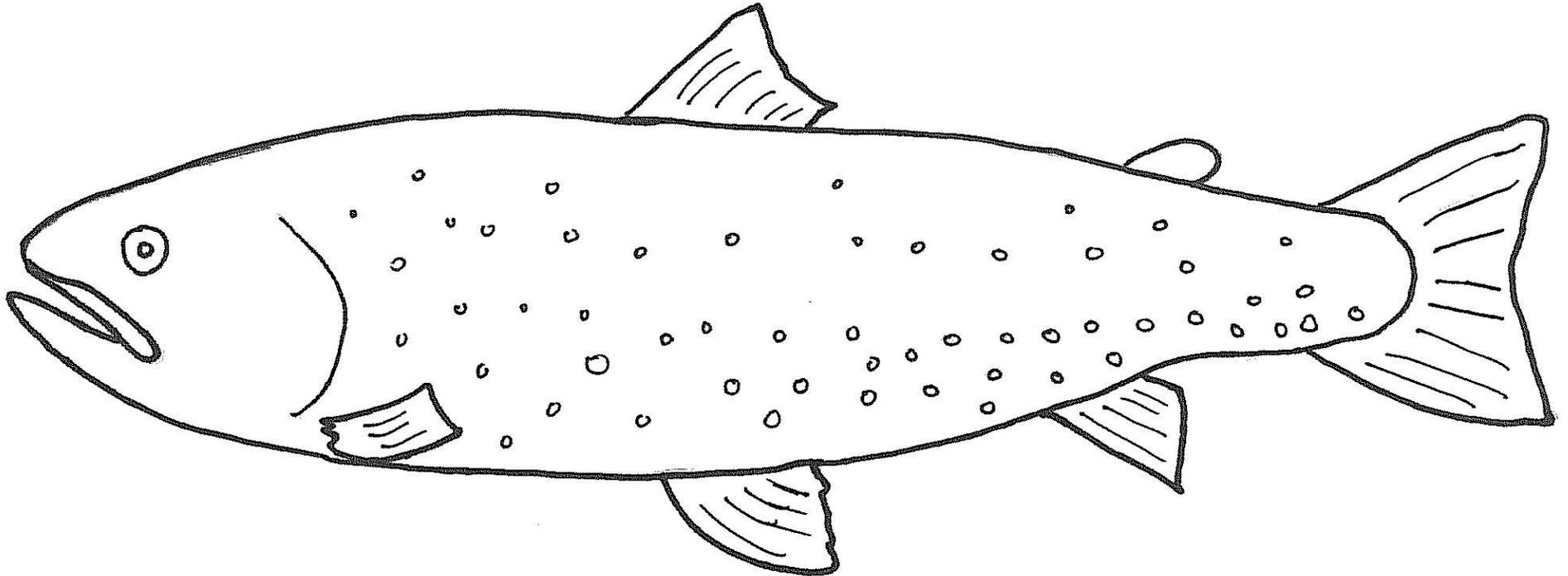
Grizzly bears are omnivores, they eat both meat and plants.

Grizzly bears range in color from light brown to black and have claws that are 2 to 4 inches long.

Adult male grizzly bears average 400 to 600 pounds and adult female grizzly bears average 250 to 350 pounds.

The scientific name for the grizzly bear is *Ursus arctos horribilis*.

BULL TROUT



Bull trout live in streams and lakes in western Montana.

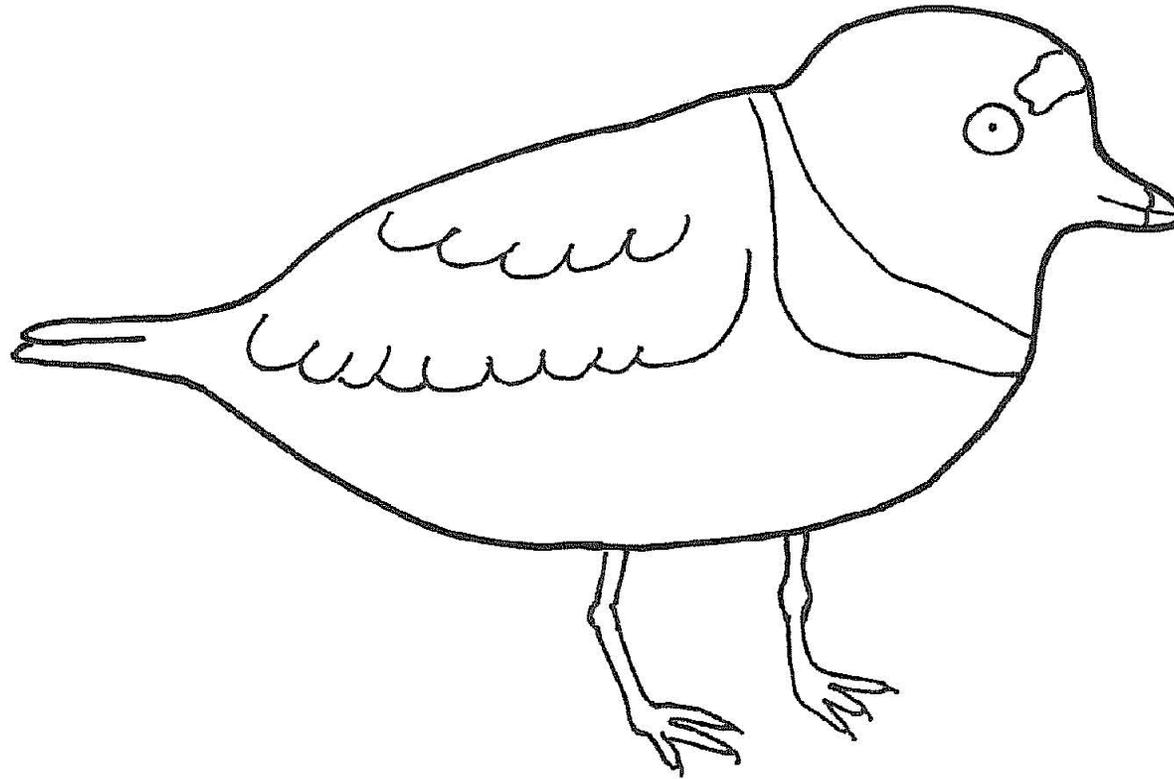
Bull trout need habitat that is cold, clean, complex, and connected.

Bull trout feed on invertebrates and small fish.

Bull trout living in streams grow to about 4 pounds while those in lakes or large rivers can weigh more than 20 pounds.

The scientific name for the bull trout is *Salvelinus confluentus*.

PIPING PLOVER



Piping plovers can be found in northeast Montana, along the Missouri River.

Piping plovers live on open sandy beaches and alkali flats.

Piping plovers feed on insects and small aquatic invertebrates.

Piping plovers breed in Montana (and other states) and winter along the south and southeast coast of the U.S.

The scientific name for the piping plover is *Charadrius melodus*.

WATER HOWELLIA



Water howellia is found in western Montana, in Lake and Missoula counties.

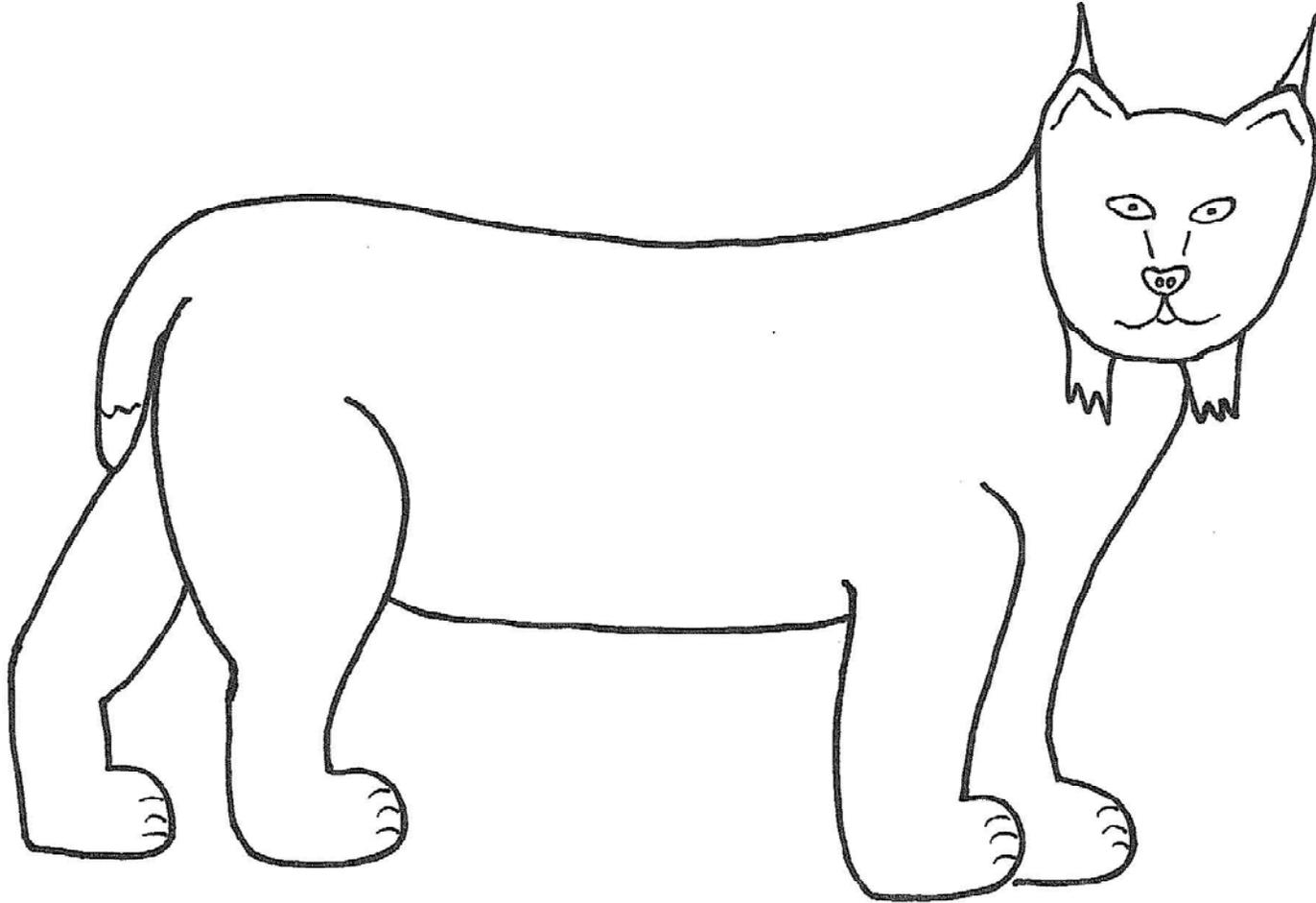
Water howellia is an aquatic herb with submerged and floating stems.

Water howellia is typically found in shallow ponds approximately 12 to 24 inches deep.

Water howellia flowers in late July and early August at or above the water surface.

The scientific name for the water howellia is *Howellia aquatilis*.

CANADA LYNX



Canada lynx are found in western Montana in spruce/fir forests.

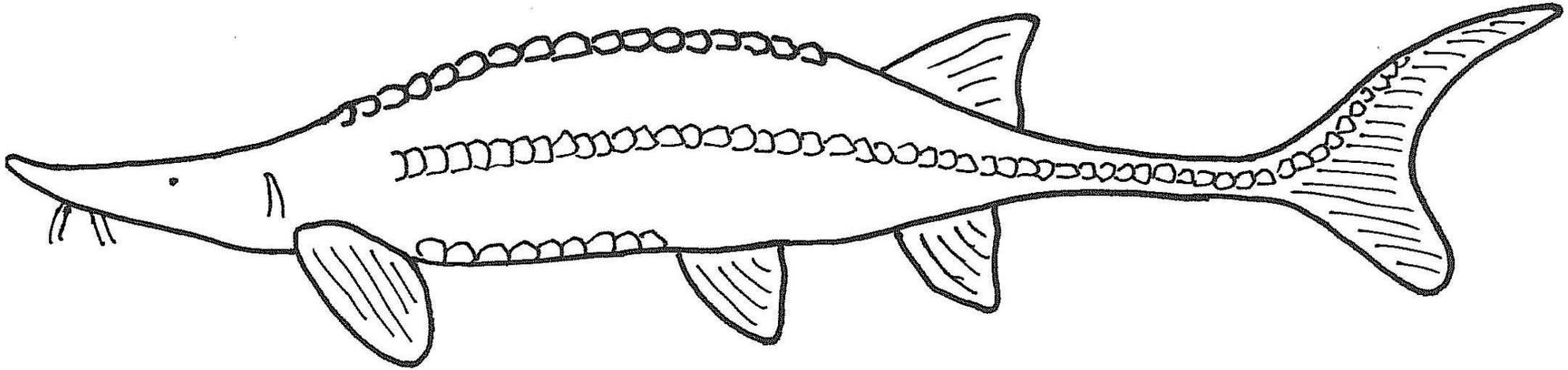
Canada lynx feed primarily on snowshoe hares.

Canada lynx weigh approximately 18 to 23 pounds.

Canada lynx have large feet adapted for the snow.

The scientific name for the Canada lynx is *Lynx canadensis*.

PALLID STURGEON



Pallid sturgeon are found in eastern Montana in the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.

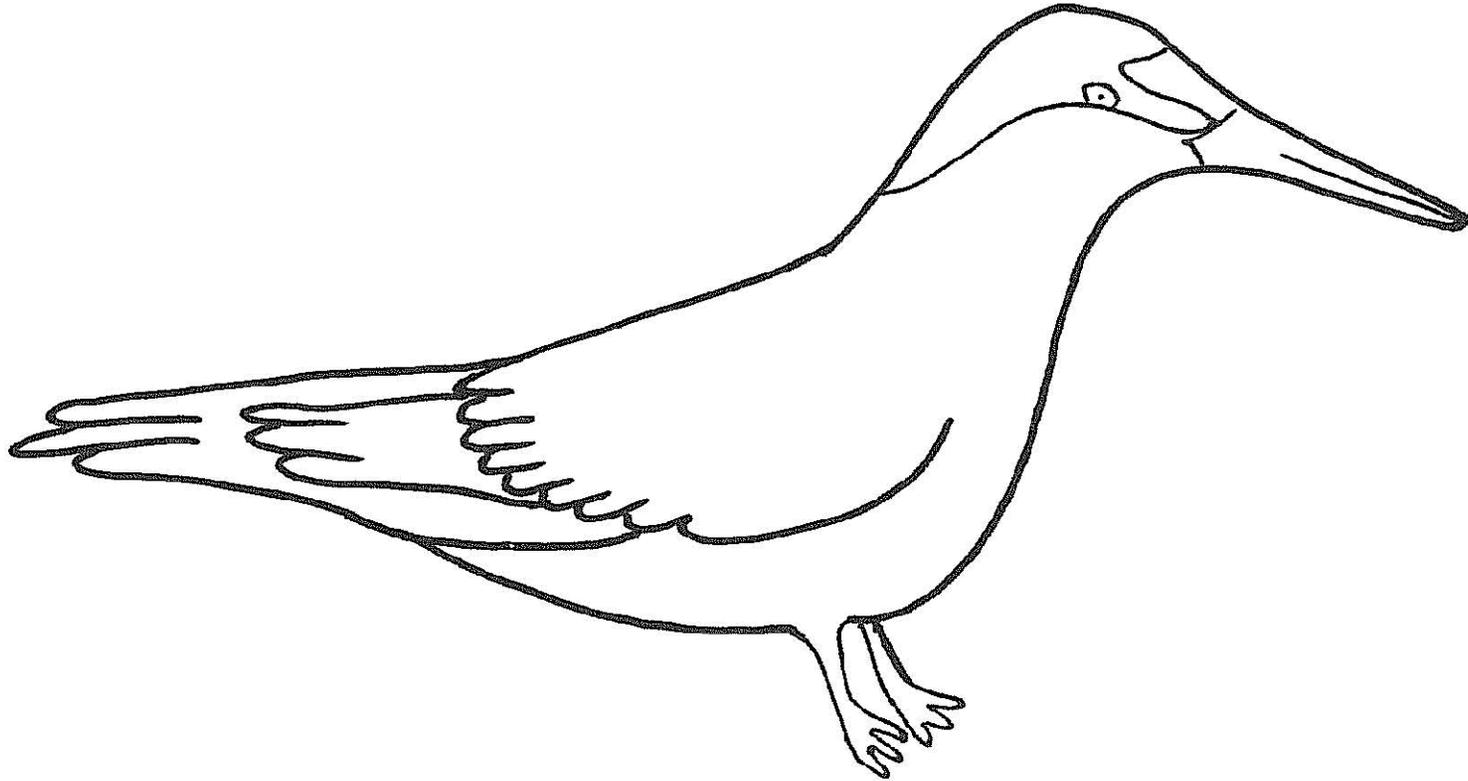
Pallid sturgeon feed mostly on aquatic insects and minnows.

Pallid sturgeon are prehistoric. They were around when dinosaurs were, about 70 million years ago.

Pallid sturgeon can reach lengths of over 6 feet and weigh over 75 pounds.

The scientific name for the pallid sturgeon is *Scaphirhynchus albus*.

INTERIOR LEAST TERN



Interior least terns are found in eastern Montana along the Missouri and Yellowstone River sandbars and beaches.

Interior least terns feed primarily on small fish.

Interior least terns are the smallest terns in North America.

Interior least terns breed in Montana (and other states) and winter along the Central and South America coasts.

The scientific name for the interior least tern is *Sterna antillarum*.

SPALDING'S CAMPION

Spalding's campion can be found in northwestern Montana.

Spalding's campion is a long-lived perennial herb in the carnation family.

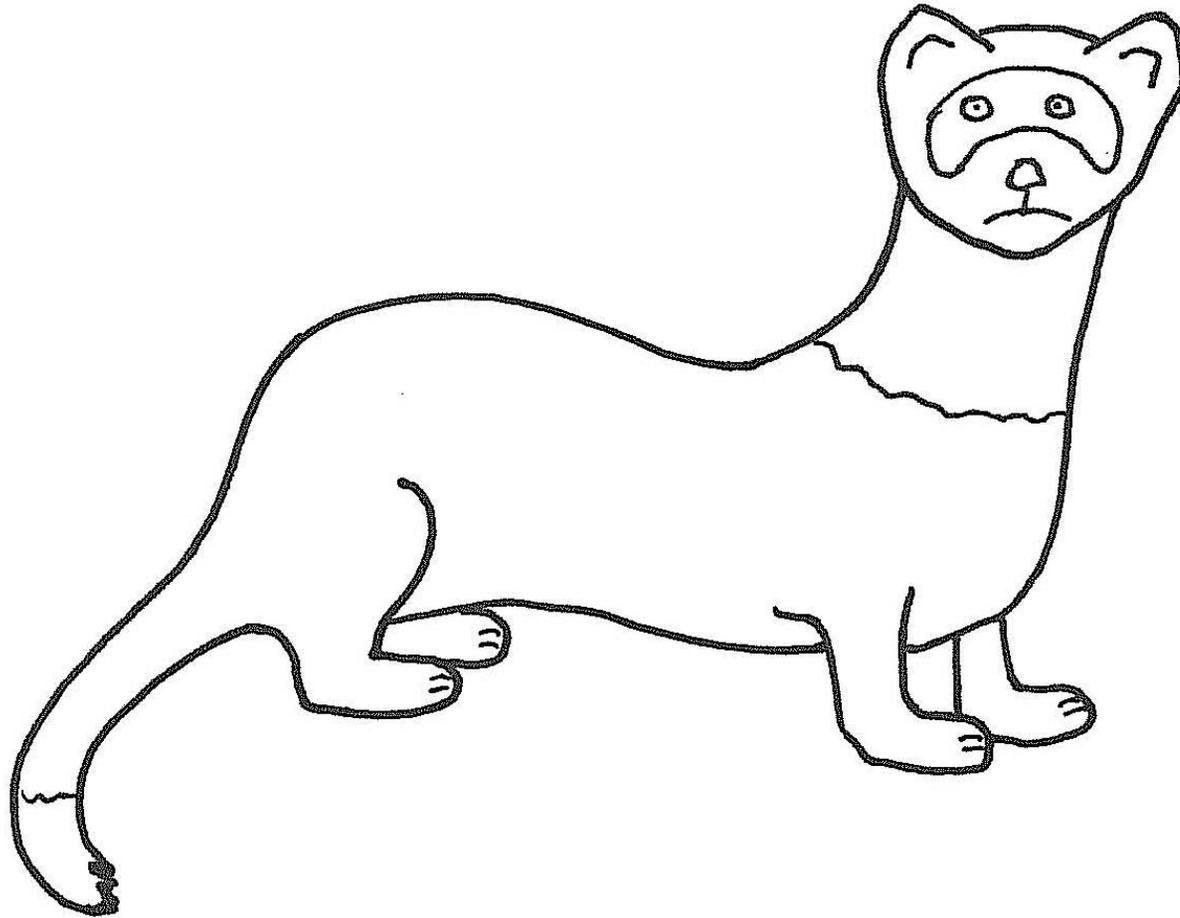
Spalding's campion is native to Palouse prairie habitats (grasslands with forbs and rolling hills).

Spalding's campion flowers in July through early August.

The scientific name for the Spalding's campion is *Silene spaldingii*.



BLACK-FOOTED FERRET



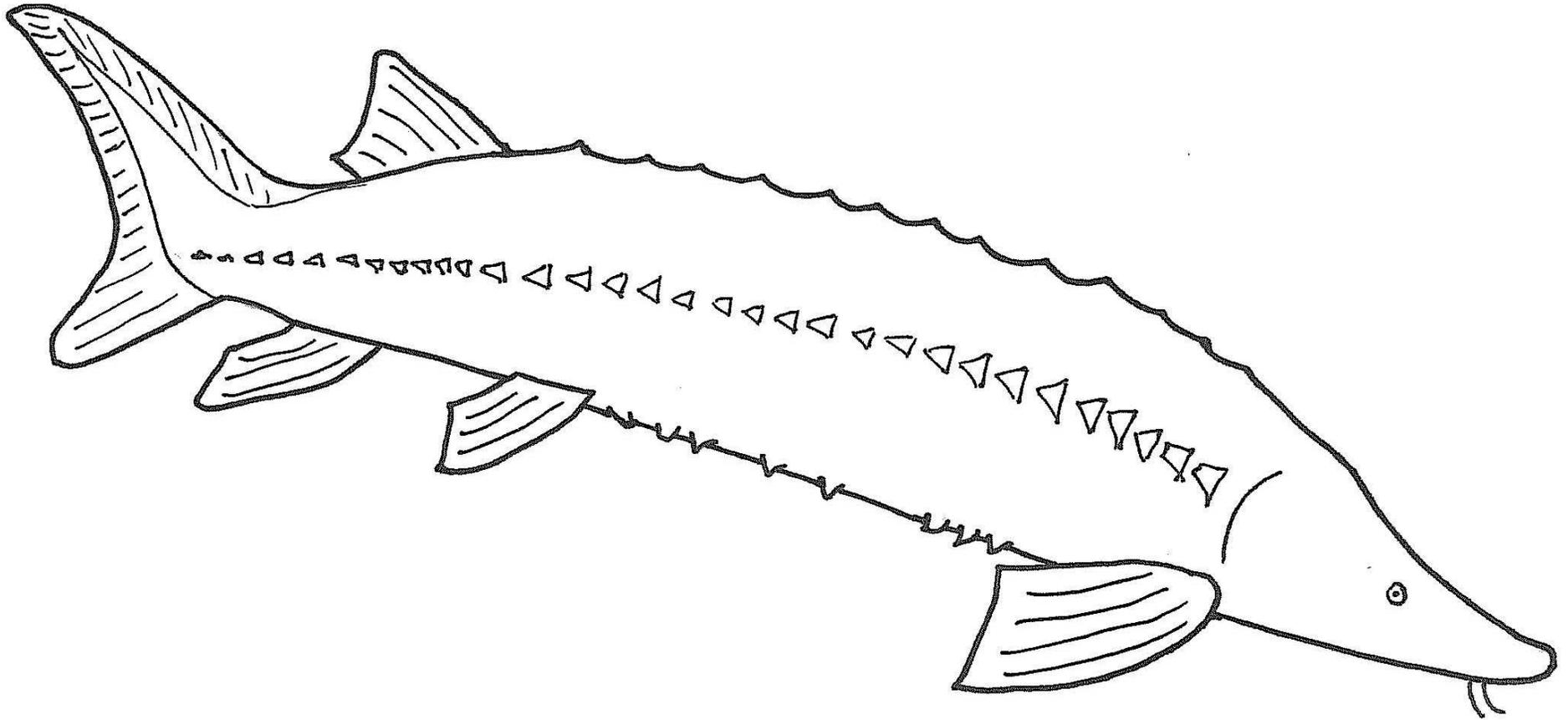
Black-footed ferrets are found in short grass prairies of eastern Montana in prairie dog colonies.

Black-footed ferrets depend on prairie dogs for food.

Black-footed ferrets are the rarest mammal in North America.

The scientific name for the black-footed ferret is *Mustela nigripes*.

WHITE STURGEON



White sturgeon in Montana are landlocked and found in the Kootenai River basin in north western Montana.

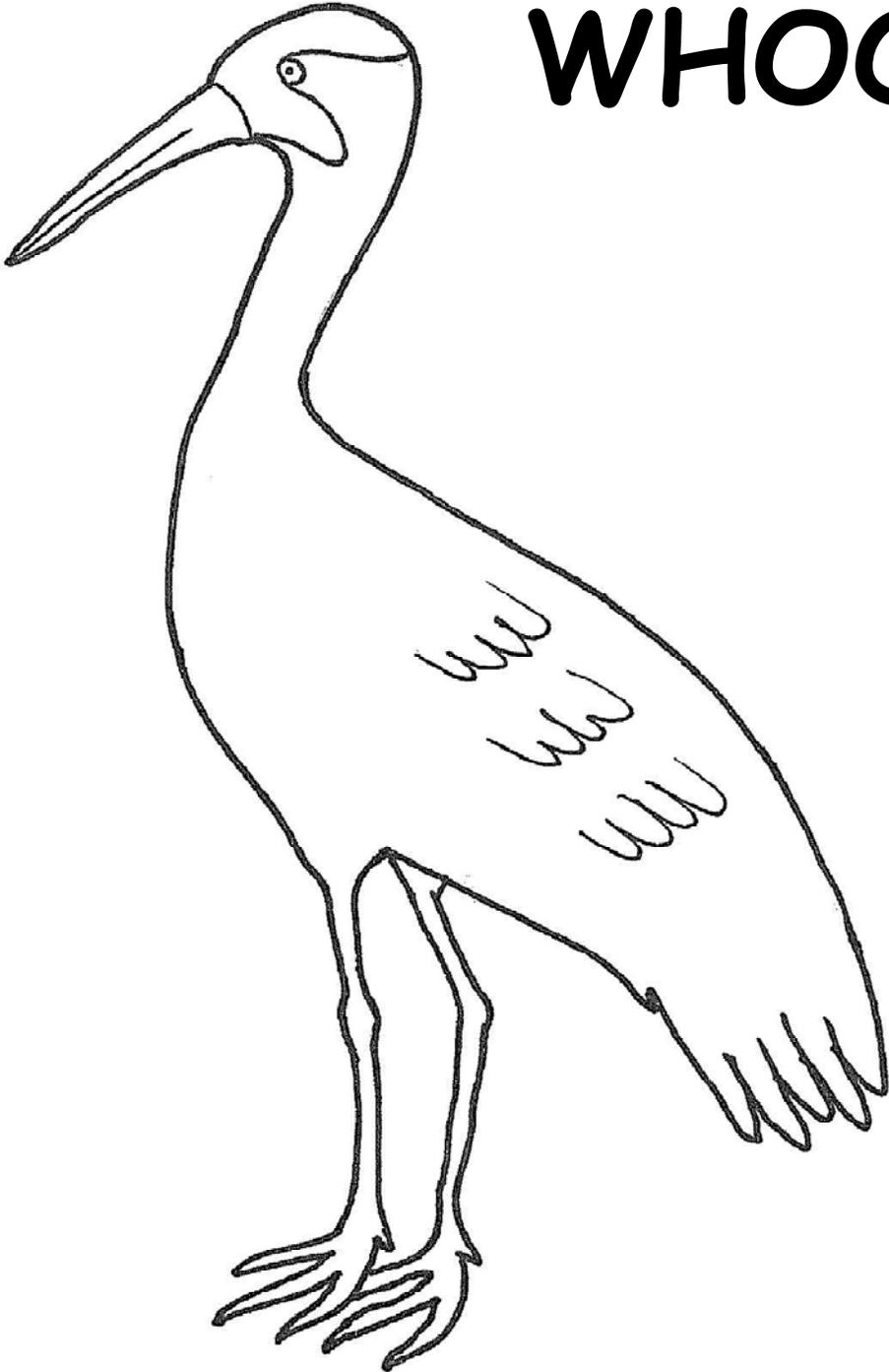
White sturgeon feed mostly on other fish but also eat crustaceans, mollusks, worms, and plants.

White sturgeon are prehistoric. They were around when dinosaurs were, about 70 million years ago.

The largest white sturgeon reported from the Kootenai River basin was about 350 pounds.

The scientific name for the white sturgeon is *Acipenser transmontanus*.

WHOOPING CRANE



Whooping cranes migrate through the northeastern corner of Montana.

Whooping cranes eat a variety of food including frogs, crustaceans, mollusks, fish, small birds, small rodents, insects, snails, berries, and grains.

Whooping cranes are the tallest bird in North America and grow as tall as five feet.

Whooping cranes have a red bald patch on the top of their heads.

The scientific name for the whooping crane is *Grus americana*.

UTE LADIES' TRESSES

Ute ladies' tresses are found in southwest Montana.

Ute ladies' tresses are found in wetland and riparian areas including spring habitats, wet meadows, river meanders, and floodplains.

Ute ladies' tresses are a member of the orchid family.

Ute ladies' tresses flower in August to early September.

The scientific name for the Ute ladies' tresses is *Spiranthes diluvialis*.

