

California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Interagency Wildlife Task Group

SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN YELLOW-LEGGED FROG (N CA DPS) *Rana muscosa pop. 1*
Family: RANIDAE Order: ANURA Class: AMPHIBIA
A044a

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DISTRIBUTION, ABUNDANCE, AND SEASONALITY

The southern mountain yellow-legged northern California distinct population segment (DPS) frog occurs in the Sierra Nevada from Fresno to Kern Counties; from the Monarch Divide to portions of the Kern River drainage. The southern California DPS is an isolated population that exists in San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mts. This species was once known as the mountain yellow-legged frog with a range extending throughout the Sierra Nevada as far north as Plumas Co., but populations north of a ridge dividing the middle and south forks of the Kings River are now considered to be a new species, *Rana sierrae*, the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (Vredenburg et al. 2007). Elevation range in the Sierra extends from 1,370 m (4,500 ft) to over 3,650 m (11,980 ft) (Jennings and Hayes 1994). This species is associated with streams, lakes and ponds in montane riparian, lodgepole pine, subalpine conifer, and wet meadow habitats. The northern CA DPS was designated as Endangered by the USFWS in 2002.

SPECIFIC HABITAT REQUIREMENTS

Feeding: Feeds primarily on aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates and favors terrestrial insects. Adults have been observed eating tadpoles of the Yosemite toad (Mullally 1953), and cannibalism in captivity has been reported (Heller 1960). Tadpoles graze on algae and diatoms along rocky bottoms in shallow water of streams, lakes, and ponds.

Cover: Frogs usually crouch on rocks or clumps of grass within a few jumps of water. When disturbed, they dive into water, take refuge under rocks, or rest exposed on the bottom. Less commonly, frogs bury themselves in bottom sediments. During dry conditions they many enter rodent burrows near water.

Reproduction: Eggs are usually laid in shallow water attached to gravel or rocks. Reproduction does not take place until lakes and streams are free of ice.

Water: This aquatic species is always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require up to two over-wintering periods to complete their aquatic development (Cory 1962).

Pattern: This species is associated with streams, lakes and ponds in montane riparian, and a variety of other habitats.

SPECIES LIFE HISTORY

Activity Patterns: Terrestrial individuals are primarily diurnal. During winter, adults apparently hibernate beneath ice-covered streams, lakes, and ponds. Terrestrial hibernation has not been reported. In southern California, some individuals aestivate during especially dry periods of late summer (Mullally 1959).

Seasonal Movements/Migration: Significant seasonal movements or migrations have not been reported for this species.

Home Range: Typical home ranges for this species are probably less than 10 m (33 ft) in the longest dimension. Occasional movements up to 50 m (165 ft) may be associated with habitat deterioration, especially drying.

Territory: Like most ranid frogs, males of this species probably defend areas around themselves during the breeding season (Martof 1953, Emlen 1968). Weak vocalizations are given by males that may function in territorial defense.

Reproduction: Breeding and egg-laying at higher elevations usually occur from June to August depending on local conditions. In southern California, reproduction takes place earlier, from March to May. Roundish clusters of up to 500 eggs (usually 200 to 300) are deposited in shallow water and attached to gravel or submerged rocks. Tadpoles usually over-winter at all localities.

Niche: One of the few high-elevation amphibians of the Sierra Nevada and southern California. Tadpoles of this species may compete

for food or space with those of the Yosemite toad and the Pacific treefrog. Adults may also feed on tadpoles of the Yosemite toad and the Pacific treefrog (Mullally 1953). Adults and tadpoles are commonly preyed upon by garter snakes and introduced trout (Cory 1963, Zweifel 1968).

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