

What Can We Do? | California Tiger Salamander

Saving Species Together ~ *Everyone can help protect species!*



If You are a Private Land Manager with Operations in California Tiger Salamander Habitat

- Help facilitate a large-scale habitat protection. Encourage your county planning to prepare a Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) program. An NCCP identifies and provides for the regional protection of plants, animals and their habitats, while allowing compatible and appropriate economic activity.
- Avoid activities that will impede California Tiger Salamander (CTS) movement in the terrestrial environment, especially during the period after the first half-inch of rain in autumn until mid-March, and from mid-May until the breeding ponds are dry, which could be as late as October.
- Consult with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) prior to digging, filling or converting an area that may be CTS habitat. This includes grassland or lightly wooded oak woodland with small mammal burrows within 1.3 miles of suitable breeding habitat (ponds). Appropriate permits should be obtained prior to conducting ground-disturbing activities in CTS habitat.
- Check with an environmental consultant to learn whether your project may affect CTS or their habitat.
- Spoil piles should not be placed on top of burrows that may contain CTS. CTS cannot dig their own burrows or dig their way out of a plugged burrow.

Ways to Help

- If you have a pond, do not add fish or any non-native species. If you have a seasonal pond, don't convert it to a permanent pond. Keeping it seasonal will help many native amphibians and insects.
- When working in a pond that may be breeding habitat, contact CDFW and USFWS and obtain the appropriate authorization or permit. CTS have even been found in the cracks of dry ponds. Check with your local Resource Conservation District.
- Eradicating ground squirrels and other small burrowing mammals is bad for CTS. These animals build and maintain burrow systems that CTS use. If squirrels are eradicated from an area, the burrows will fall apart after a few years.

What Can We Do? | Coho Salmon

Saving Species Together ~ *Everyone can help protect species!*



If You are a Private Land Manager with Operations in Coho Salmon Habitat

- Salmon need clean, chemical-free water to survive and reproduce. If you must use pesticides, herbicides, abrasive cleaners or fertilizers, please use sparingly and keep them out of gutters, storm drains and waterways. Together we can keep rivers clean for salmon.
- Conserve water whenever possible. Salmon need cool, flowing, fresh water throughout the year to reproduce and to make their way into the ocean as young fish. Together we can conserve water so there is enough for fish and people.
- Native trees and plants along riverbanks provide shade and help stabilize streambanks, keeping the water flowing and cool in summertime. Together we can create healthy habitat by planting native tree species along waterways on your property, and by caring for existing riparian vegetation.

Important Call-In Information

- When out on public lands, if you ever see what appears to be a makeshift water diversion system—PVC pipe or hoses running from a stream to another location— please report it to Californians Turn-In Poachers and Polluters (CalTIP).
- Phone 1 (888) 334-2258 or text “CALTIP (plus your message)” to 847411
- For details, please visit www.wildlife.ca.gov/Enforcement/CalTIP

What Can We Do? | San Joaquin Kit Fox

Saving Species Together ~ *Everyone can help protect species!*



If You are a Private Land Manager with Operations in Kit Fox Habitat

It is the responsibility of private landowners to know and abide by the laws that protect threatened and endangered species, including San Joaquin Kit Foxes. Please check with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to determine if your project will affect kit fox habitat or active dens. Consultation with resource agencies is required and must happen early in the planning phase of any major project (before breaking ground), to avoid unlawfully harming species and facing the potential consequences. (These could include fines, injunctions, permit revocation and criminal investigation).

On a Construction Site

- Never fill or destroy a burrow that may be used by kit foxes they are under state and federal protection. Consult a professional or CDFW for assistance.
- Place CDFW/USFWS-approved exclusion fencing around areas of excavation and/or place escape ramps at ponds or pits that could trap kit foxes if they fill with rainwater.
- Block the ends of open pipes or other hollow construction materials to prevent kit foxes from using them as dens.
- Pick up your trash at construction sites as they can attract kit foxes, making them less afraid of humans and more likely to come into conflict with people.
- If you see kit foxes leave them alone. Report their activity to CDFW or USFW. Please don't feed them.
- Avoid use of rodent poisons in kit fox habitat

If You Live in Kit Fox Habitat

- Never feed a kit fox or other wildlife; keep pet food indoors.
- Remove sources of water.
- Seal trash containers to prevent access.
- Put bird feeders away at night to avoid attracting rodents and other kit fox prey.
- Pick up fallen fruit and cover compost piles.
- Don't trap stray cats in areas used by kit foxes. Trapped foxes could get injured and their pups are vulnerable when unattended.
- Take down sports nets at schools, parks and other recreational facilities when not in use. Store nets furled and out of reach, especially at night.
- Avoid use of rodent poisons in kit fox habitat.
- Don't ever attempt to touch or handle a kit fox, as they will likely bite in self-defense.

What Can We Do? | Western Snowy Plover

Saving Species Together ~ *Everyone can help protect species!*



If You are a Visiting or Working in Western Snowy Plover Habitat

Let's share the shore! We can enjoy and use the beach without threatening or harming a tiny bird that has lived there for thousands of years. Here's how:

- Please respect posted restrictions in areas where plovers are present. Stay on the wet sand and away from the dry, open sandy areas of the fore dunes where plovers return each year to nest and raise their young.
- Don't drive on beaches unless you absolutely must. If you do, drive slowly (5-9 mph) and only in the wash zone (e.g. wet bare sand). Avoid any driving in (or through) known snowy plover nesting habitat.
- Pick up trash and food scraps, placing it in covered trash bins. Trash attracts scavenging corvids (crows and ravens), which directs unwelcome attention to plover eggs and baby chicks.
- Respect posted signage and symbolic fencing that identifies active nesting areas. This keeps us all, including your pets and these birds, safe from harm.
- Keep your distance. When a human or dog approaches the nest, adult plovers will feign an injury to distract this predator from their hatchlings. If you see this, back away quickly and quietly, and do not attempt to pick up orphaned chicks. Their parents are watching and will return when you leave.

Ways to Help

- When walking on the beach, stay on the wet, hard-packed sand where the last high tide has washed over the sand. Plovers use these areas less than the upper part of the beach.
- Adhere to local beach rules and regulations regarding dogs and compatible recreation uses. Dogs don't have to catch plovers or other birds to harm them. Give plovers the space they need to raise their young.
- Volunteer with agencies or non-profits to help conservation efforts and teach others about the birds that share our shores.
- If you are using heavy machinery or motorized vehicles, pay greatest attention to all signs and fencing. Stay well outside plover nesting areas and avoid feeding plovers in the wash zone. Use special monitors to clear your operations in advance with resource managers.