

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

LITTLE POCKET MOUSE

Perognathus longimembris

Family: HETEROMYIDAE
M086

Order: RODENTIA

Class: MAMMALIA

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DISTRIBUTION, ABUNDANCE, AND SEASONALITY

The little pocket mouse is a common to abundant yearlong resident of the southern deserts. Range extends northward into southeastern Mono, Tulare, and Kern cos. It also is found on the Northeastern Plateau in eastern Modoc and Lassen cos., and in the Los Angeles Basin south through coastal areas to Mexico. Preferred habitats include desert riparian, desert scrub, desert wash, coastal scrub, and sagebrush. Elevations range from sea level to 1700 m (5600 ft).

SPECIFIC HABITAT REQUIREMENTS

Feeding: Predominantly granivorous. Green vegetation of grasses, forbs, or shrubs is consumed in spring (Bradley and Mauer 1973). In coastal scrub, grass seeds are eaten in summer, fall, and winter, and forb seeds are eaten in spring (Meserve 1976b). Cheek pouches of pocket mice in Nevada contained seeds of *Franseria*, *Plantago*, *Festuca*, *Eriogonum*, and *Chenopodium* (Burt 1934, Hall 1946). Searches for seeds mainly beneath shrub canopy (Brown and Lieberman 1973).

Cover: Sandy soil preferred for burrowing (Hall 1946), but also found commonly on gravel washes and on stony soils (Beatley 1976b, Miller and Stebbins 1964). The burrows are plugged during the day.

Reproduction: Nest made of green leaves and dry roots, usually beneath shrubs. A burrow system excavated by Kenagy (1973a) had runway diameters of 1.5 to 2.0 cm (0.6 to 0.8 in). The nest chambers, 8 cm (3.2 in) wide by 5 cm (2.0 in) high, were found 52 and 65 cm (1.7 and 2.1 ft) beneath the surface.

Water: Obtains water from food.

Pattern: Rarely found on rocky sites. Occurs in virtually all canopy coverage classes in most desert habitats.

SPECIES LIFE HISTORY

Activity Patterns: Nocturnal. Peak activity tends to occur early in the night (Kenagy 1973a). Enters torpor under conditions of food-stress or low temperature (Bartholomew and Cade 1957, Chew and Butterworth 1964). Inactive above ground from fall to spring, depending on food reserves and minimum nightly temperature (Chew and Butterworth 1964, Bradley and Mauer 1973, Kenagy 1973a).

Seasonal Movements/Migration: None.

Home Range: In Joshua Tree National Monument, home ranges were 0.12 to 0.56 ha

(0.30 to 1.4 ac) (Chew and Butterworth 1964). In Nevada, male home ranges averaged 0.29 to 1.88 ha (0.7 to 4.7 ac) and female ranges averaged 0.48 to 3.09 ha (1.2 to 7.6 ac) (Maza et al. 1973). Maximum densities of 1.7/ha (0.7/ac) in creosote scrub (Chew and Butterworth 1964). Populations fluctuated from 1-5.5 individuals per ha (0.4-2.2 per ac) (Chew and Butterworth 1964, French et al. 1974).

Territory: No additional data found.

Reproduction: Breeds from January to August with peak from March to May (timing depends on temperatures, food supply, and timing of spring plant growth). Gestation 21 -31 days (Hayden et al. 1966). Litter size ranges from 2-8 with an average of 4.3; usually only 1 litter per yr (Hall 1946). Age at weaning 30 days (Hayden et al. 1966). Females can breed at 50 days, males at 150 days (Hayden et al. 1966).

Niche: Very small-bodied granivore, well-adapted for desert life. Predators include snakes, owls, and predatory mammals, including grasshopper mice. Sympatric with a large number of other rodent species.

Comments: *P. I. brevinasus* of the Los Angeles Basin and *P. I. pacificus* of the southern coastal plains have declined markedly in numbers from severe and continuing loss of habitat.

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