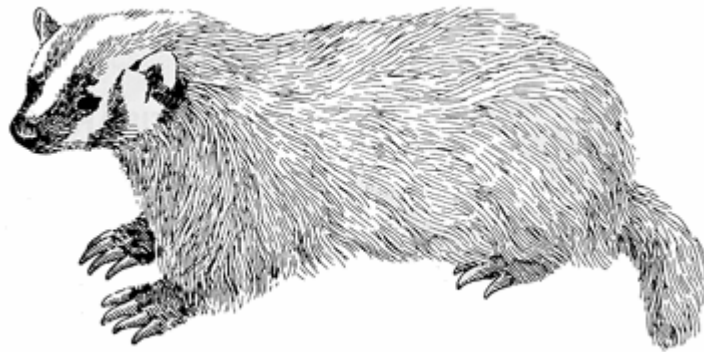


**Species Notes for  
American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*):**

**California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) System  
Level II Model Prototype**



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## PREFACE

This document is part of the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) System, operated and maintained by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) in cooperation with the California Interagency Wildlife Task Group (CIWTG). The information will be useful for environmental assessments and wildlife habitat management. For more information on the CWHR System and all of its components, please see <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cwahr/>.

Notes such as these were prepared for 32 species by the US Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station as part of a 2000/2001 contract with CDFG. Each is part of a prototypical “Level II” model for a species. As compared with the “Level I” or matrix models initially available in the CWHR System, “Level II” models incorporate spatial issues such as size of a habitat patch and distance between suitable habitat patches.

The notes are divided into three major sections. First, “Distribution, Seasonality and Habitats” represents information in the existing Geographic Information System (GIS) range data and in the Level I matrix model for a species. There is a vector-based GIS layer of geographic range and seasonality for each species in CWHR as well as a matrix containing all suitability ratings – High (H), Medium (M), Low (L) or Unsuitable (-) – by habitat (e.g. BOW or Blue Oak Woodland), stage (e.g. 4P or small tree, open canopy) and life requisite (reproduction, cover, or feeding.). Tools such as “Bioview” within the CWHR software will return these suitability ratings for a species to a user-supplied data set containing habitats and either stages (e.g. 4P) or stage values (e.g. trees of 16.0 average diameter at breast height in a stand of 30% canopy closure).

Second, “Required Attributes of Suitable Habitat Patches” represents spatially-explicit requirements of a species. The information here builds upon what is known about habitat patch size and the most critical attributes of a habitat patch needed by an individual of the species. Applications such as “GRABS”, which stands for “Grouping Resources Algorithm for Biological Data Sets”, will “clump” pixels of a user-supplied raster-based GIS data set representing patches of a suitable habitat and stage for a species. It will calculate area, perimeter, and complexity within each patch and analyze its outside edge for juxtaposition with other habitats and stages of interest. Many of the attributes are what were once called “elements” in the CWHR model.

Third, “Spatial Habitat Requirements for Persistence of Population” represents estimates of the amount of habitat needed to maintain a population of a species. This may be considered the starting point for a “Level III” CWHR model, which would take into account spatial issues as well as a number of population parameters not yet incorporated into CWHR. Such information is included for most, but not all, Level II-modeled species.

**M160 American Badger *Taxidea taxus***

**Distribution, Seasonality and Habitats**

<i>Model Parameter</i>	<i>Threshold Value(s) for Species</i>
<p><b><u>Biogeographic Range and Seasonality</u></b> range of the species, by season, in the state</p>	<p>Badgers are active year round throughout most of the state. In winter, home range is smaller than at other times.</p>
<p><b><u>Suitable Habitats</u></b> habitats rated in the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) System as high (H), medium (M), or low (L) suitability for reproduction, cover, or feeding</p>	<p>Species finds suitability (H ---&gt;L) for reproduction, cover and/or feeding in some or all stages of: Alkali Desert Scrub, Alpine Dwarf-Shrub, Annual Grassland, Aspen, Barren, Bitterbrush, Blue Oak Woodland, Chamise-Redshank Chaparral, Closed-cone Pine – Cypress, Coastal Oak Woodland, Coastal Scrub, Deciduous Orchard, Desert Riparian, Desert Scrub, Desert Succulent Shrub, Desert Wash, Douglas Fir, Dryland Grain Crops, Eastside Pine, Eucalyptus, Evergreen Orchard, Irrigated Grain Crops, Irrigated Hayfield, Irrigated Row and Field Crops, Jeffrey Pine, Joshua Tree, Juniper, Klamath Mixed Conifer, Lodgepole Pine, Mixed Chaparral, Montane Chaparral, Montane Hardwood, Montane Hardwood – Conifer, Montane Riparian, Palm Oasis, Pasture, Perennial Grassland, Pinyon – Juniper, Ponderosa Pine, Red Fir, Redwood, Sagebrush, Sierran Mixed Conifer, Subalpine Conifer, Valley Foothill Riparian, Valley Oak Woodland, Vineyard, Wet Meadow and White Fir.</p>
<p><b><u>Water</u></b> whether water is required, enhances, or is irrelevant for habitat suitability</p>	<p>Water is irrelevant to suitability. Water does not seem to be important to badgers it is assumed they meet their moisture requirements through their prey. However, they will take water if it is available.</p>

**Required Attributes of Suitable Habitat Patches**

<b><i>Model Parameter</i></b>	<b><i>Threshold Value(s) for Species</i></b>
<p><b><u>Patch Size</u></b>            L = low suitability. This is the minimum patch size for persistence of an individual.             H = high suitability. Above this patch size, area alone does not increase habitat suitability for an individual.</p>	25 acres (L) 100 acres (H)
<p><b><u>Edges</u></b>            requirements for a transition between two life form types – tree/shrub, tree/grass, tree/water, tree/agricultural, shrub/grass, shrub/water, shrub/agricultural, grass/water, grass/agricultural, or water/agricultural</p>	Species does not require edges.
<p><b><u>Structural Habitat Attributes</u></b>            requirements for live vegetation, dead or decadent vegetation, vegetation residues, physical features, or human-made features</p>	An herbaceous layer and friable soil are required for reproduction, cover and feeding. Soils must support a burrow for den sites and also permit digging for prey.
<p><b><u>Food</u></b>            vegetative or animal diet requirements</p>	Small mammals (shrews, mice, voles) and small to medium mammals (gophers, ground squirrels) are essential.  Species will also eat terrestrial insects, invertebrates, reptiles (lizards, snakes, big lizards such as the chuckwalla), small birds (sparrows, warblers), medium birds (jays, robins, woodpeckers, Band-tailed Pigeon, Kestrel), and eggs.