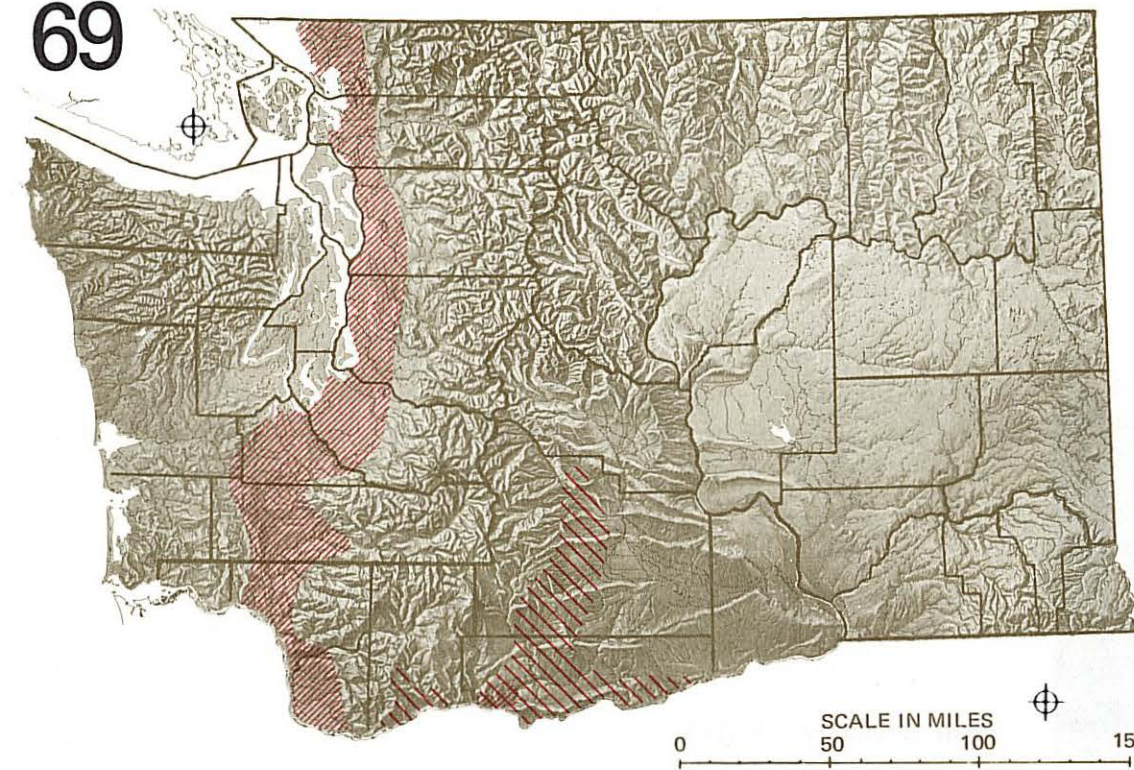


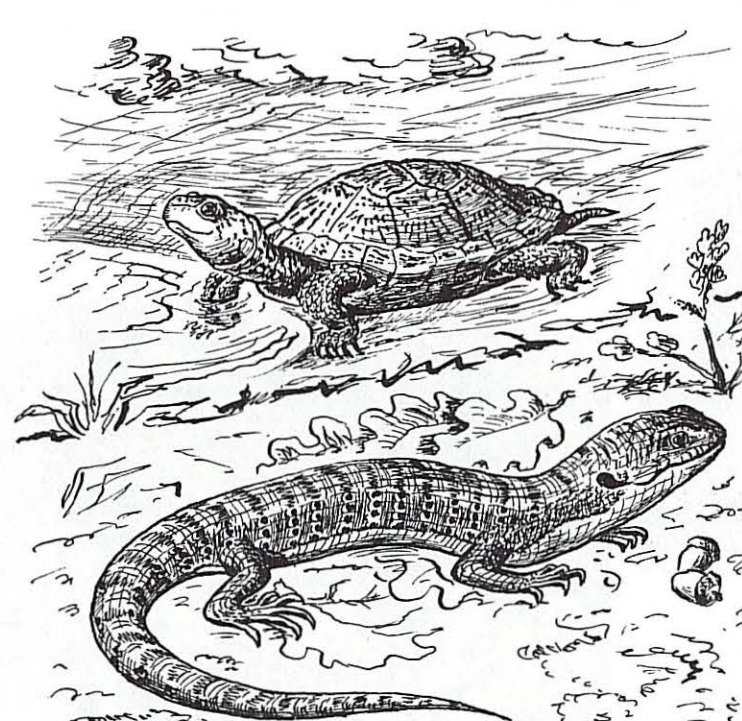
SOME IMPORTANT WILDLIFE OF WASHINGTON

REPTILES

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Pacific Pond Turtle



Southern Alligator Lizard

Pacific Pond Turtle

Southern Alligator Lizard

PACIFIC POND TURTLE

Formerly common throughout the Puget Sound area this species, also called the Western Pond Turtle, is now thought to be rare. Both pollution and habitat encroachment have reduced population size and range.

Clemmys marmorata

One of two Washington species, this turtle is between 5 and 7 inches long and ranges in color from dark brown to black, with a yellowish underside. It prefers quiet undisturbed water. **PROTECTED-WDC.**

SOUTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD

This lizard has an extremely restricted range in Washington. Also known by the name Foothill Lizard, it is distinguished from the more common Northern Alligator Lizard (*C. coeruleus*) by its larger (4 to 6-1/2 inch) size and lighter color. This Alligator Lizard is usually

Cerrhonotus multicarinatus

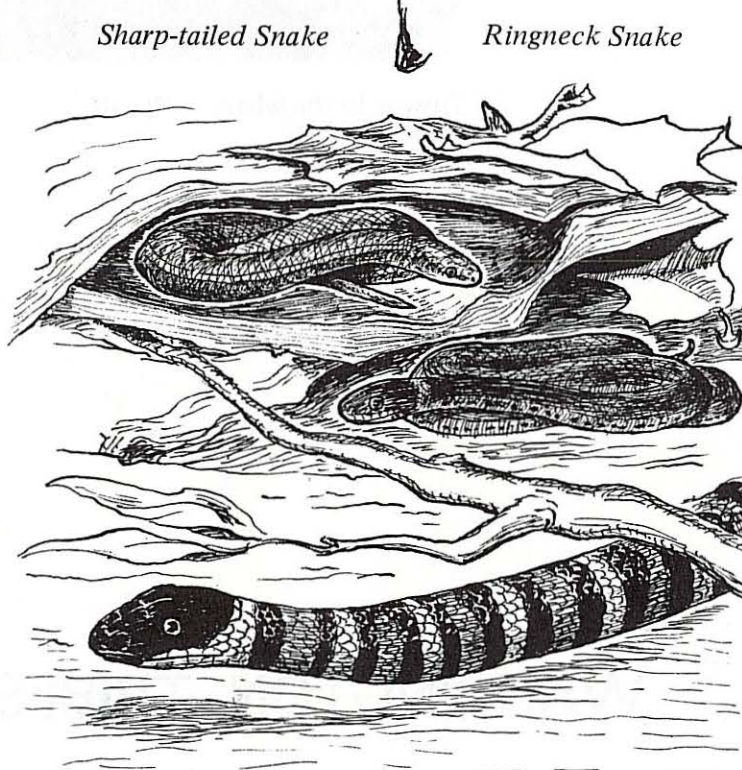
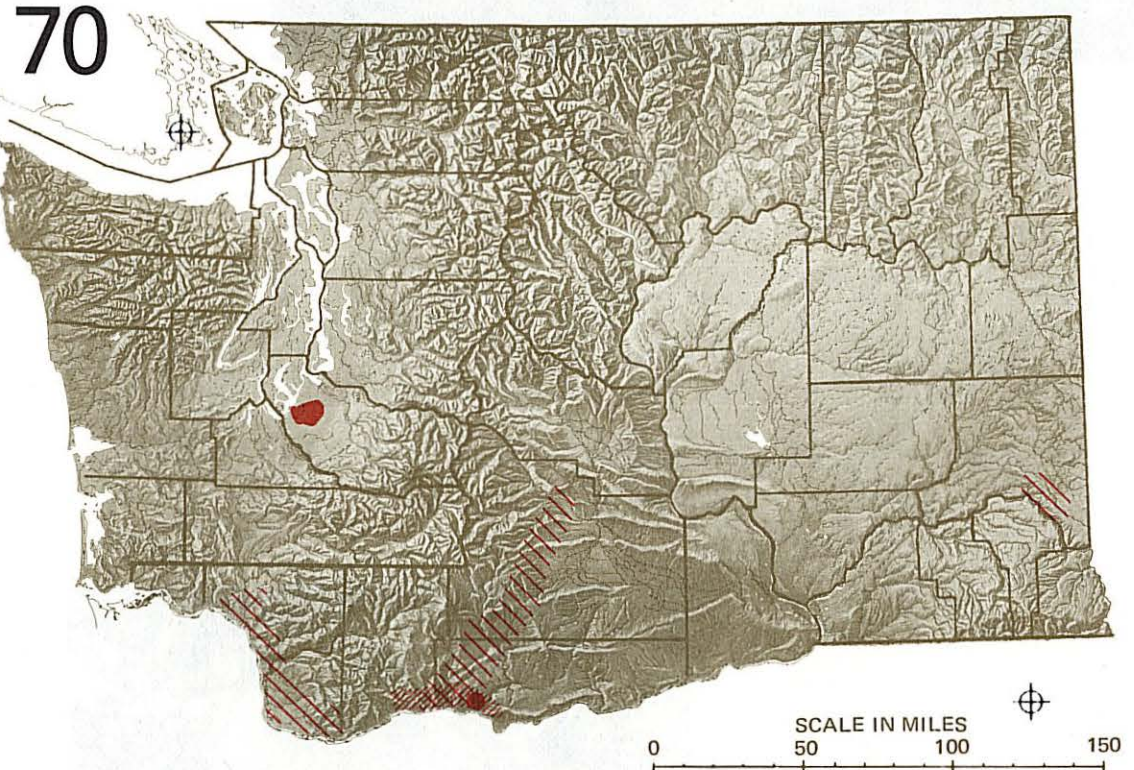
found in oak woods or brush. The lower part of the Klickitat River seems its best habitat, although specimens have been taken in Yakima and Skamania Counties. **NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**



Sharp-tailed Snake

Ringneck Snake

70



California Mountain Kingsnake

Ringneck Snake

WESTERN RINGNECK SNAKE

The Ringneck Snake is at least as widespread as its range indicates, tending to inhabit the same types of habitat as the Southern Alligator Lizard. The snake is between 10 and 22 inches in length, and is usually

Diadophis punctatus occidentalis

found under debris in open woodlands. It is uniformly blackish or bluish-gray above, with a distinct yellow, red, or orange neck ring with a few small black dots on its belly. **NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**

SHARP-TAILED SNAKE

This snake is relict in Washington. The only records are from Lyle in Klickitat County and the northern end of Gravelly Lake in Pierce County, although it may be found in scattered localities in foothills. The Sharp-tailed Snake is usually found in moist well-drained places under

Contia tenuis

wood or other debris. It is brown to yellowish-gray in color, 10 to 16 inches long, and slender. Its name is derived from the sharp scale at the end of its tail. **NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**

CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN KINGSNAKE

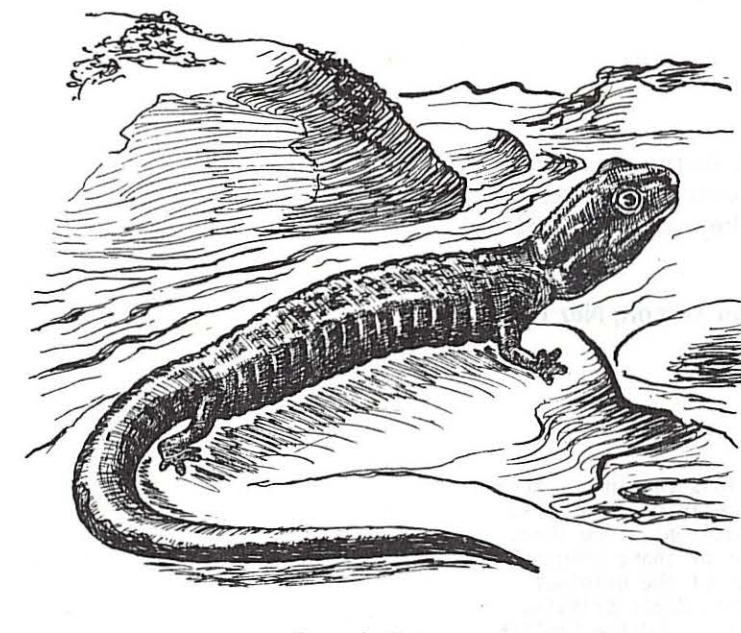
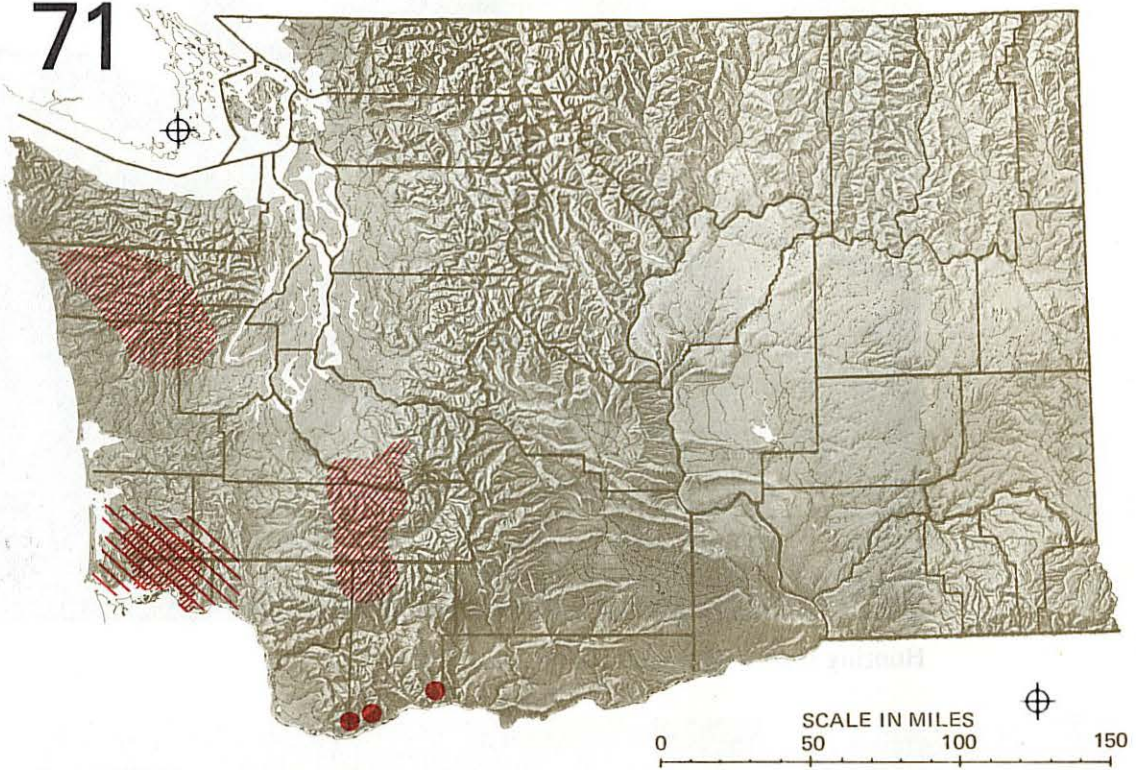
Between 1-1/2 to 3 feet long when fully grown, this beautiful snake is marked by alternating black and white rings - the black being split by red rings. It is found in coniferous or hardwood forests along the

Lampropeltis zonata

lower Klickitat River and in the Mount St. Helens area of Skamania County. **NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**

AMPHIBIANS

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Dunn's Salamander

Van Dyke's Salamander

Dunn's Salamander

DUNN'S SALAMANDER

This salamander occurs in Pacific and Cowlitz Counties. Dunn's Salamander is almost always associated with rocks near streams, springs and seepages. **NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**

Plethodon dunnii

It ranges up to 6 inches in total length, but averages 4 to 5 inches. The main color is dark brown or black and the dorsal band is invariably greenish, with flecks of this color showing on the dark sides. **NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**

VAN DYKE'S SALAMANDER

Van Dyke's Salamander occurs in at least three isolated areas in the state: Olympic Mountains (Clallam, Jefferson, Mason and northern Gray's Harbor Counties), Willapa Hills (Pacific and Wahkiakum Counties), and the Cascade Mountains (Pierce, Lewis and possibly northern Skamania Counties). This is the most aquatic of the western plethodon salamanders. It is usually found in seepages and under rocks along streams in moist coniferous forests. **NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**

Plethodon vandykei

This Salamander is usually 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 inches in total length, and has an uneven dorsal stripe which may be yellow, green, orange or red. Its main color may be black, yellow or pinkish rose. **NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**

LARCH MOUNTAIN SALAMANDER

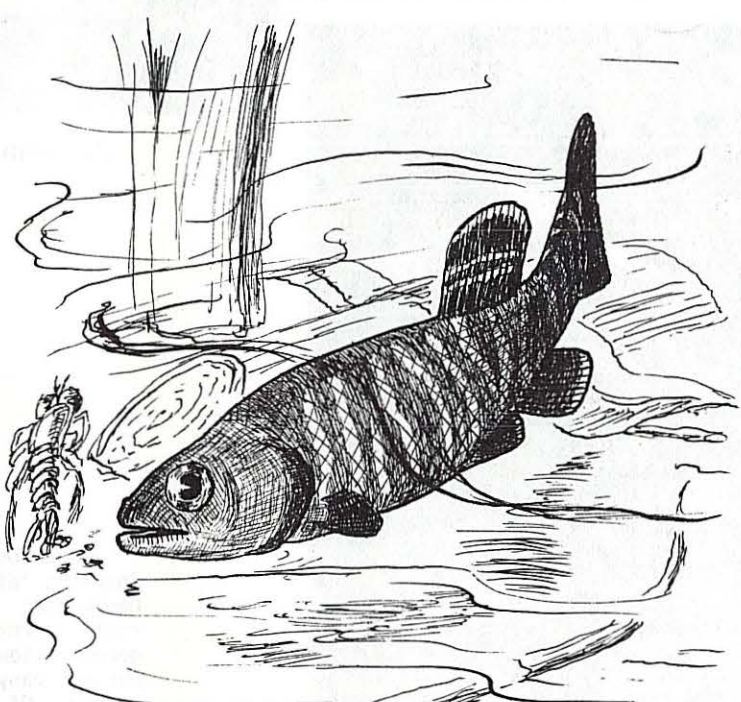
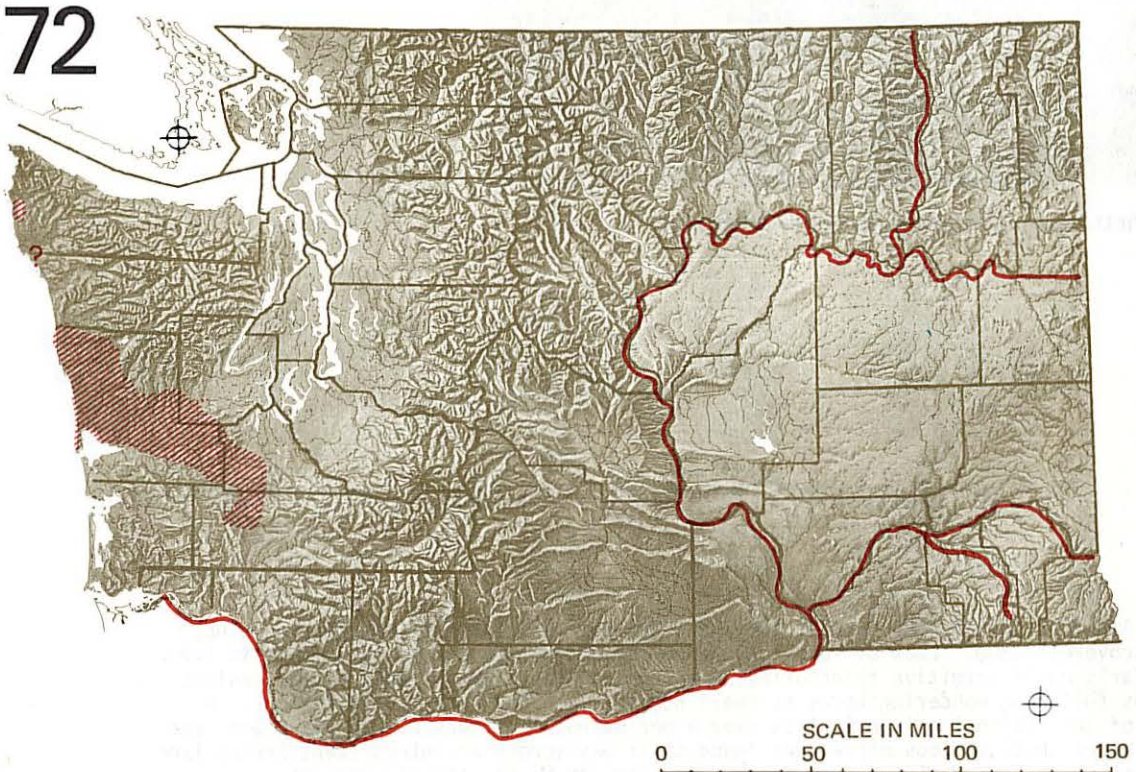
The Larch Mountain Salamander is known from three Columbia Gorge localities in southern Skamania County. It is closely associated with outcrops of basaltic rock and is most commonly found at the base of these outcrops where pieces of basalt are in contact with the soil. It is perhaps the most terrestrial of the western plethodons. **NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**

Plethodon larselli

This amphibian is usually 2 to 3-1/2 inches long and characteristically coils in a "watchspring" coil when disturbed. The main color is black with a dorsal stripe of usually red or orange, and ventral surface of red-orange. **STATUS UNDETERMINED-FWS; INDETERMINATE-IUCN; NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**

FISH & MOLLUSKS

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Olympic Mudminnow (actual size)

Olympic Mudminnow

Freshwater Mollusks

OLYMPIC MUDMINNOW

First discovered in 1921, the Mudminnow is a species remnant once thought to have become extinct centuries ago. A 2 to 3 inch brown fish with blue markings on its sides and fins, it appears primarily in the lower reaches of the Chehalis and Quinalt tributaries. Very small but healthy populations have just recently been located in the area around Lake Ozette by the Washington Cooperative Fishery Unit at the University of Washington. Fossil forms have been discovered in Oregon, but no other members of the genus *Novumbra* are known to exist. Even in its Olympic range the species is rare. Ditches, swamps and slow-moving streams with silt bottoms below 200 feet elevation are its preferred habitat. **NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**

Novumbra hubbsi

Scientists believe the Mudminnow has survived in these few isolated spots only because these were pockets missed by ice-age glaciers. After the glaciers retreated, the species was trapped by the scarcity of habitat. The Olympic Mudminnow is now in danger of extinction through filling of the few swamps and ditches where it lives. Evidence indicates that it cannot tolerate highly oxygenated and fast-flowing water, precluding the species' migration to other ranges. **REDBOOK-FWS; NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**

FRESHWATER MOLLUSKS

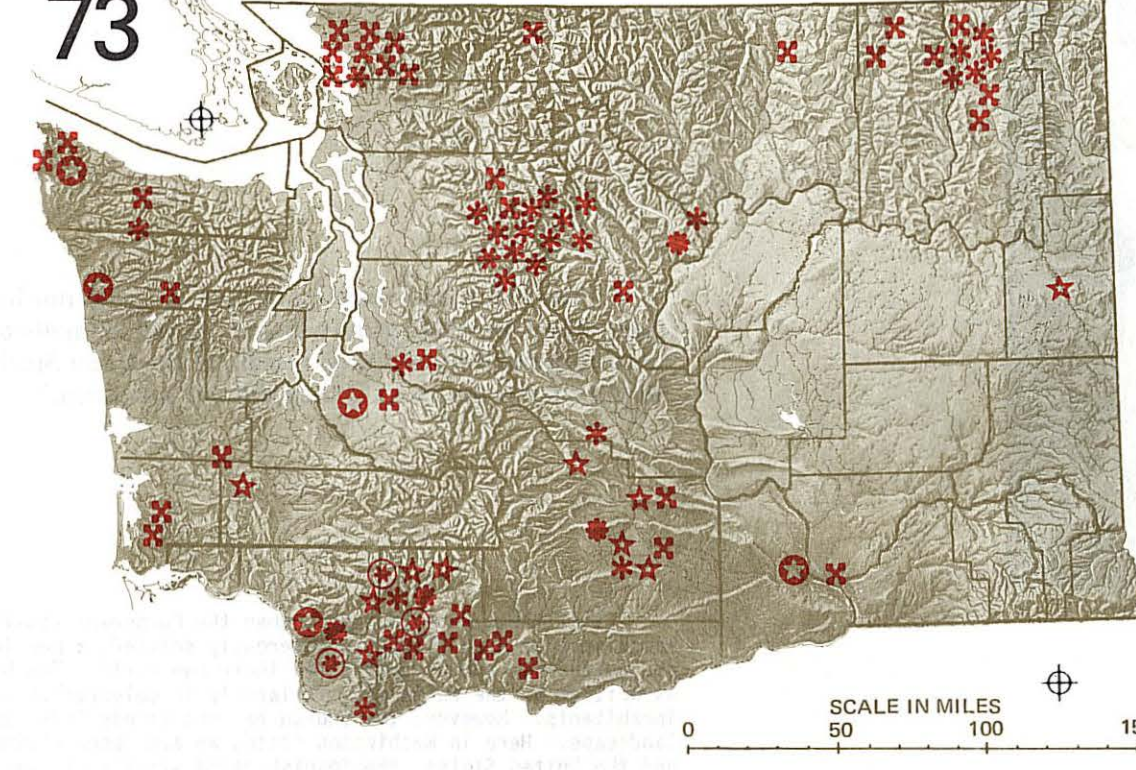
It is well established that invertebrate communities of an aquatic ecosystem respond quickly to environmental change (pollution, silt, change in current flow, habitat change) and serve as excellent indicators of the condition of lotic (running water) systems. As an aquatic invertebrate community is altered, the impact is transmitted throughout the food-web structure. Several species of Mollusks have been wiped out of the Spokane River, Snake River and Columbia River

Lumnicola columbiana

(*Lumnicola* spp., *Coniobasis* and *Oxytrema* spp.). *L. columbiana* of the Little Spokane River is being considered for inclusion on the Fish and Wildlife Service's Threatened or Endangered Species List. These species represent organisms that were found in relatively unaltered lotic environments, but to date little knowledge is available on what has happened to the communities these organisms were associated with. **NOT PROTECTED-WDC.**

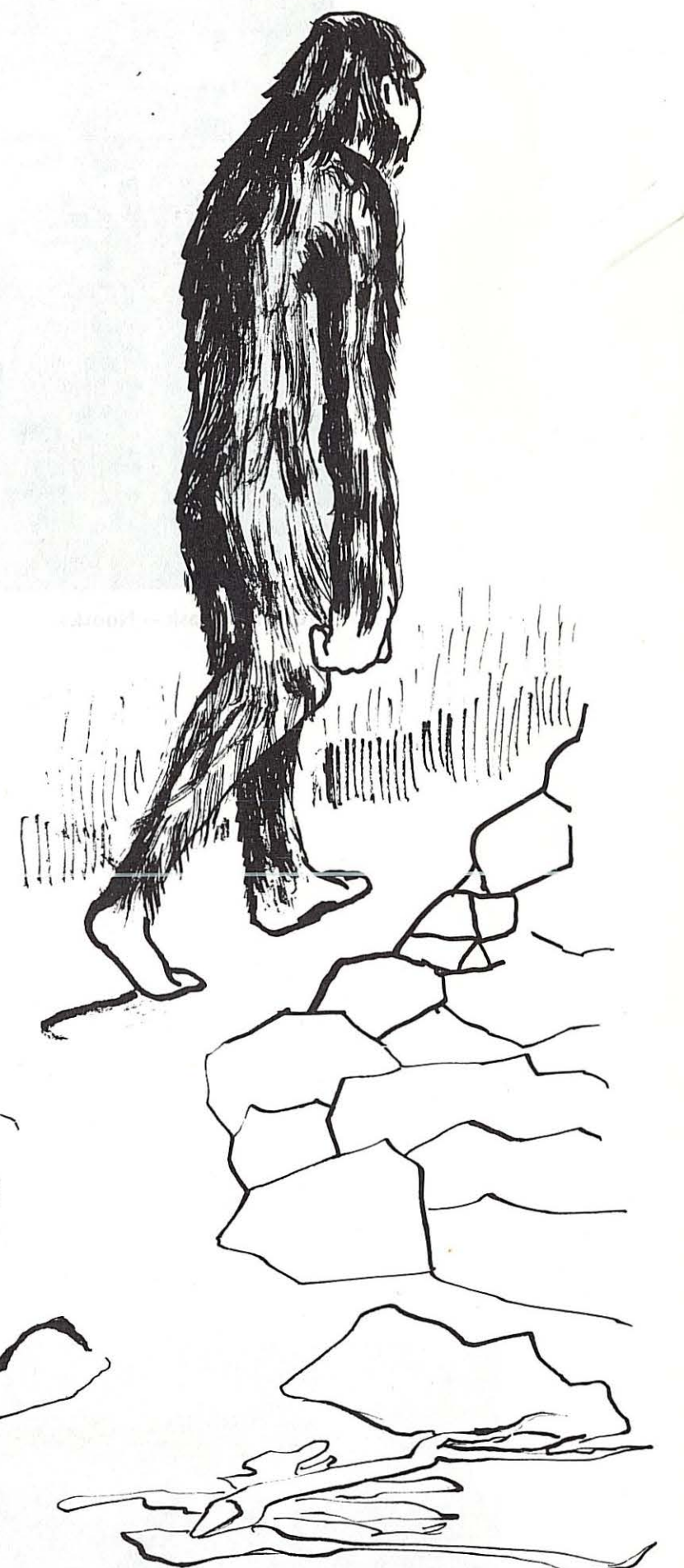
SASQUATCH

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REPORTS OF SASQUATCH TRACKS AND SIGHTINGS

	Before 1968		Since 1968	
	Tracks	Sightings	Tracks	Sightings
British Columbia	38	89	11	138
Washington	32	51	12	95
Oregon	15	25	6	46
California	82	59	10	151
Other	7	42	18	67
Total	174	266	57	497



SASQUATCH

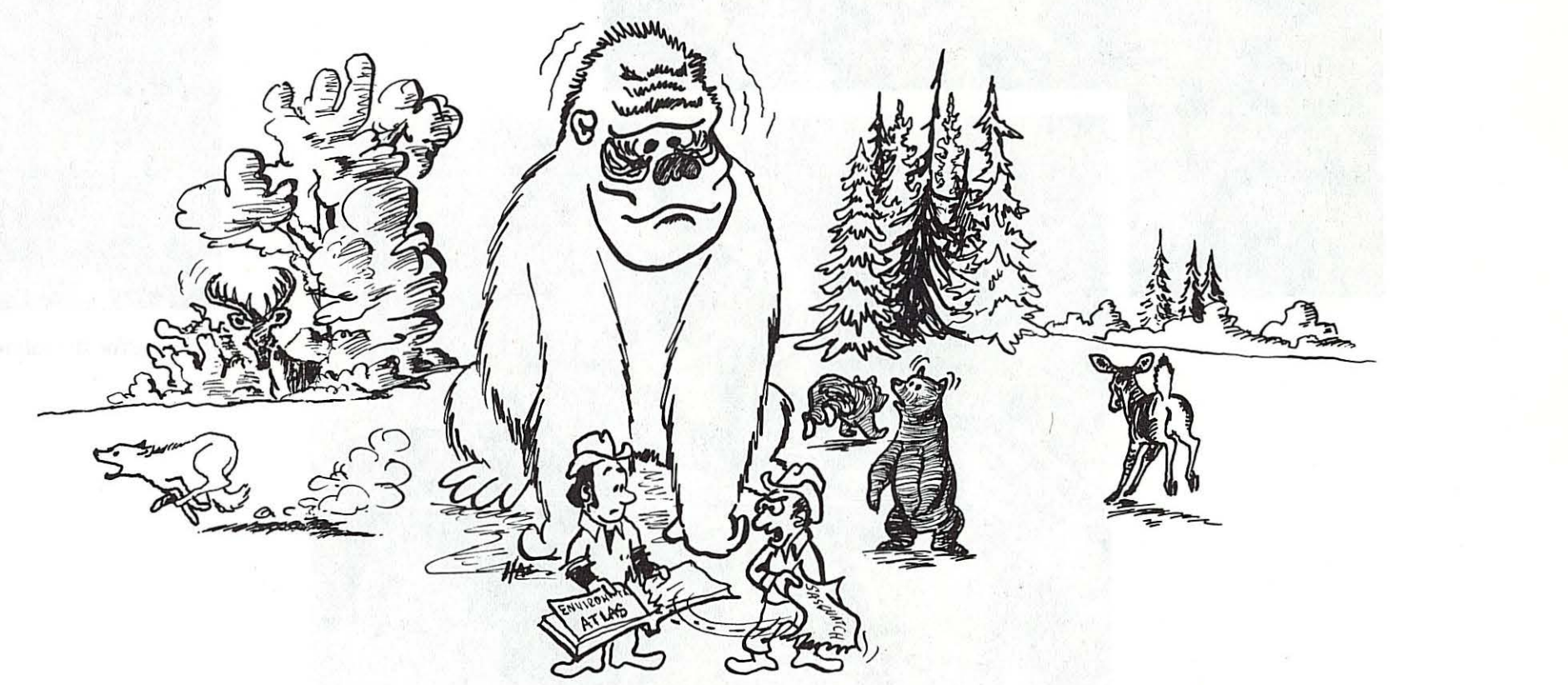
The very existence of Sasquatch, or "Big Foot" as it is sometimes known, is hotly disputed. Some profess to be open-minded about the matter, although stating that not one piece of evidence will withstand serious scientific scrutiny. Others, because of a particular incident or totality of reports over the years, are convinced that Sasquatch is a reality. Alleged Sasquatch hair samples inspected by F.B.I. laboratories resulted in the conclusion that no such hair exists on any human or presently-known animal for which such data is available.

kind. It is apparently able to see at night and is extremely shy, leaving minimal evidence of its presence. Tracks are presently the best evidence of its existence. A short film of an alleged female Sasquatch was shot in northern California which, although scoffed at, shows no indications of fabrication.

Information from alleged sightings, tracks and other experiences conjures up the picture of an ape-like creature standing between 8 and 12 feet tall, weighing in excess of 1,000 pounds, and taking strides of up to 6 feet. Plaster casts have been made of tracks showing a large, squarish foot 14 to 24 inches in length and 5 to 10 inches in breadth. Reported to feed on vegetation and some meat, the Sasquatch is covered with long hair, except for the face and hands, and has a distinctly humanlike form. Sasquatch is very agile and powerful, with the endurance to cover a vast range in search of food, shelter and others of its

The Pacific Northwest is generally considered to be the hotbed of Sasquatch activity, with Washington leading in number of reports of tracks or sightings since 1968. However, reports of Sasquatch-like creatures are known from as far away as the Parait Mountains in the U.S.S.R. and South America.

If Sasquatch is purely legendary, the legend is likely to be a long time in dying. On the other hand, if Sasquatch does exist, then with the Sasquatch hunts being mounted and the increasing human population it seems likely that some hard evidence may soon be in hand. Legendary or actual, Sasquatch excites a great popular interest in Washington.



"MYTHICAL CREATURES SHOULDN'T BE MENTIONED IN THE ATLAS!"