

One Truckee River

Teachers Guide:

Wildlife and Plants Along the Truckee River

Reno/Sparks

Goal

To help teachers and students learn about local wildlife and plant species located on the Truckee River. Our goal is to encourage students to learn and care for their local watershed and engage in citizen science activities.

About this Guide

This guide to the wildlife and plants of the Truckee River covers the section of river located between the west side of Reno and east side of Sparks. The focus of the guide is on the native and non-native species that are found in areas of natural habitat in and along the banks of the river. Ornamental plants, such as trees and flowers planted in parks, are not included.

This teacher's guide was produced by One Truckee River (onetruckeeriver.com), with help from Truckee River Guide (truckeeriverguide.org) and various other local photographers. One Truckee River is a collaboration of public and private partners working together to ensure a healthy, thriving, sustainable river and an engaged community. Truckee River Guide is an online guide to the plants and wildlife of the Truckee River, and a citizen science project aimed at documenting the presence and location of species that are present in and along the river throughout the year.

Citizen Science: Help document Truckee River species

One Truckee River and Truckee River Guide welcome participation from teachers and students in the effort to document local plants and wildlife. To contribute species observations to an interactive map of Truckee River plants and wildlife (truckeeriverguide.org/map), please record and submit the following information through the observation form on the Truckee River Guide website:

- Date
- Time
- Species
- Number of animals/plants seen (if known; ID help is available upon request)
- Notes
- Location (Example: Idlewild Park)
- Photographs

LEGEND:  **Physical Trait**  **Fun Fact**  **Non-Native Species**

The non-native species symbol indicates species which were introduced or unintentionally released in Nevada. Included are non-native species that can often be considered a nuisance or invasive species depending on their population size and if they cause harm to the native community.



Trees



Black Cottonwood

- PT** Simple leaves without toothed edges
- FF** Live in higher elevation habitats of the Truckee River (most common between Lake Tahoe and Reno)



Fremont Cottonwood

- PT** Heart-shaped leaves with toothed edges
- FF** Live in lower elevation habitats of the Truckee River (most common between Reno and Pyramid Lake)



Red Willow

- PT** Long and narrow shiny leaves, dark colored bark
- FF** One of the first trees to have leaves in the spring



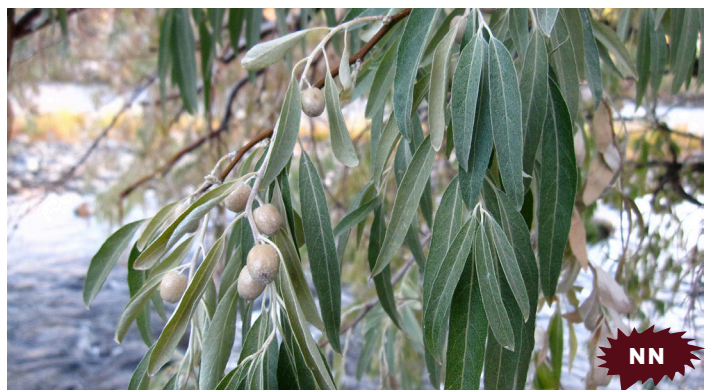
Incense-Cedar

- PT** Has small scale-like leaves that look like needles
- FF** Can live to be 500 years old⁹



Siberian Elm

- PT** Small leaves with toothed edges
- FF** During the spring, look for its many seed pods



Russian Olive

- PT** Olive-like seeds
- FF** Great competitor for water and nutrients and chokes out native plants

Shrubs



Rubber Rabbitbrush

- PT** Yellow flowers with flexible or rubber-like stem
- FF** Pollen may cause allergic reactions



Shrub Willows (Multiple Species)

- PT** Simple leaves
- FF** Several species of willows are present along the Truckee River



Golden Currant

- PT** Lobed leaves
- FF** Yellow flowers appear along the Truckee River in March and April



Big Sagebrush

- PT** Leaves are soft and trident-shaped
- FF** State flower of Nevada



Silver Buffaloberry

- PT** Long needle-like thorns on branches
- FF** Berries are a great source of food for wildlife



Coyote Willow

- PT** Long silver colored leaves
- FF** Native American tribes used the stems for basketry²

Shrubs



Serviceberry

- PT** Leaves are only toothed on the tip of the leaf
- FF** Has edible berries that attract birds



Chokecherry

- PT** Long leaves with very small toothed edges
- FF** Has a scented gland under the leaf stem



Redosier Dogwood

- PT** Red stem
- FF** Native American tribes used the twigs for toothbrushes³



Woods' Rose

- PT** Red colored stems with thorns
- FF** Its flowers are pollinated by insects, and seeds are dispersed by birds and mammals⁴



Thinleaf Alder

- PT** Female flowers look like tiny pinecones
- FF** Roots have bacteria which trap nitrogen for the alder to use (nitrogen-fixer)⁵

Wildflowers/Plants



Showy Milkweed

- PT** Pink star-shaped flower clusters
- FF** Insects absorb milkweed toxins to be distasteful to predators⁶



Narrowleaf Milkweed

- PT** Long, narrow leaves
- FF** The leaves, stems and nectar of both milkweeds provides food and habitat for Monarchs throughout their life cycle



Common Yarrow

- PT** Fern-like leaves branching off of the hairy stem
- FF** Provides nectar for butterflies



Dogbane (Indian Hemp)

- PT** Tiny white flowers and red stems
- FF** Used by Native American tribes for weaving and basketry



Poison Hemlock

- PT** Fern-like leaves with a smooth stem
- FF** Blooms from May to July

Caution: Poisonous don't pick!



Tall Whitetop

- PT** Clustered white flowers
- FF** A noxious weed which means it can be harmful to agriculture

Wildflowers/Plants



Smooth horsetail

- PT** Stems have many joints marked by dark bands
- FF** Existed before dinosaurs



White sagebrush (wormwood)

- PT** Lobed leaves with a slight white coloring
- FF** Native American tribes used it to make dream pillows to bring good dreams



Stinging Nettle

- PT** Green or brown cluster of flowers
 - FF** Has similar looking leaves to mint
- Caution: Stinging hairs cause a burning feeling



Curlycup Gumweed

- PT** Sticky leaves and stem
- FF** The University of Nevada, Reno is researching its potential as a biofuel



Musk Thistle

- PT** Lobed spiny leaves
- FF** Can be called a nodding thistle because of the way its flower droops over



Yellow Sweetclover

- PT** Three small leaves per stem
- FF** Important nectar source for bees

Birds



Common Goldeneye

- PT** Yellow eyes and males have green heads with white cheeks
- FF** On the river between November – March



Common Merganser

- PT** Long narrow orange bill and females have brown spiky feathers on the head
- FF** Baby mergansers can sit on the mothers back while she swims



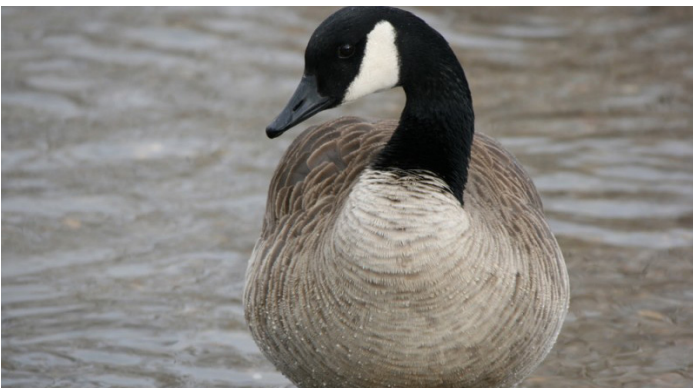
Mallard

- PT** Female is mottled brown and the male has a green head with white neck ring
- FF** Can sleep with 1 eye open to watch for predators⁷



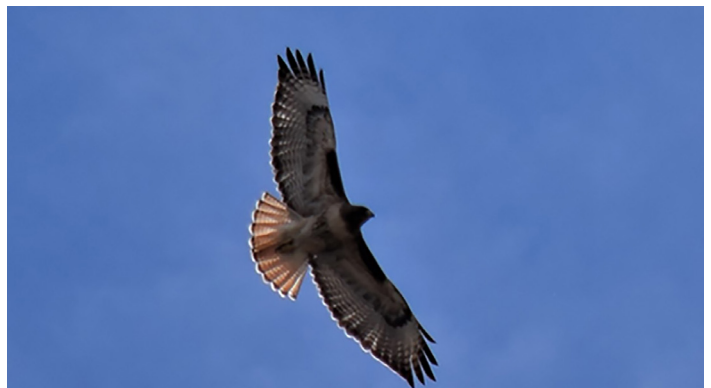
American Coot

- PT** White bill and red eyes
- FF** Needs long running takeoffs to fly⁸



Canada Goose

- PT** Black head with white cheeks
- FF** Migrate north in “V” formations⁹



Red-tailed Hawk

- PT** Dark brown stripe on chest and under wings and possible red tail
- FF** They attack prey by diving from above or catching them in the air¹⁰

Birds



Great Blue Heron

- PT** Long curved neck and a sturdy yellow bill
- FF** Nest in colonies called “rookeries”¹¹



Black-crowned Night Heron

- PT** Black head and back
- FF** Take care of any chick in its nest even if it is not their own¹²



Northern Flicker

- PT** Red cheeks and black spots on belly and wings
- FF** Ants are their main food source which they grab from the ground with their long tongue¹³



Downy Woodpecker

- PT** Red spot on the back of the head
- FF** Don't sing but they do call and drum loudly on wood¹⁴



Brewer's Blackbird

- PT** Black feathers and yellow eyes
- FF** Can nest in groups of up to 100 birds¹⁵



Black-billed Magpie

- PT** Long black tail
- FF** Picks ticks (insects) off of large mammals such as deer¹⁶

Birds



Steller's Jay

- PT** Black spiky feathers on top of the head
- FF** Can mimic birds and other animals including squirrels, cats, dogs and chickens¹⁷



Belted Kingfisher

- PT** White around neck and females have an orange chest
- FF** As nestlings they have acidic stomachs that can digest bones, scales, and shells¹⁸



Western Scrub Jay

- PT** Blue head, wings and tail
- FF** Help deer by standing on their backs and eating parasites¹⁹



American Robin

- PT** Orange colored belly
- FF** Feeds more on earthworms in the morning and fruit in the afternoon²⁰



European Starling

- PT** Feathers tipped with tan color
- FF** Can mimic vocals of other bird species²¹



House Sparrow

- PT** Orange brown coloring with a black eye stripe
- FF** Takes dust baths, much like taking a water bath but with soil instead²²

Mammals



Desert cottontail

- PT** Large white cotton-like tail and ears with very little hair
- FF** Most active during the early morning or evening²³



California ground squirrel

- PT** Brownish fur with cream specks
- FF** Use cheek pouches to store extra food²⁴



Raccoon

- PT** Black mask over eyes and furry ringed tail
- FF** Sensitive hands which helps them locate food at night



Striped skunk

- PT** Black and white stripe
- FF** Strong sense of smell but poor eyesight



Mule deer

- PT** Mule-like ears and white tails with black tips
- FF** Mothers hide babies in vegetation while searching for food



Mustang

- PT** Can have different hair color but look for hooves, mane, and tail
- FF** Wild horses are not solitary animals, they live in groups called herds

Mammals



Mountain Lion

- PT** Tan coat and a black tip on the tail
- FF** Can jump higher than a basketball hoop



Coyote

- PT** Gray coat with tan legs, belly, mouth, and ears
- FF** Can run up to 25 to 30 miles per hour²⁵



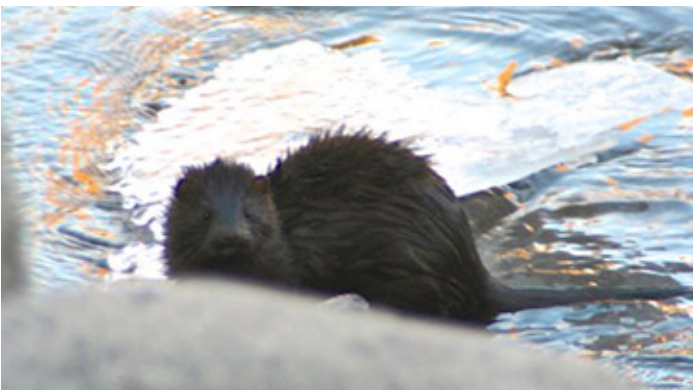
American Black Bear

- PT** Color ranges from cinnamon to chocolate brown to black
- FF** Have a great sense of smell²⁶



Muskrat

- PT** Thick, dark rat-like tail
- FF** Plant eater. Fur looks dry after getting wet due to longer oily waterproof hairs



American Mink

- PT** Can look similar to muskrats but instead of a rat-like tail they have furry tails
- FF** Meat eater. Fur looks wet due to shorter oily waterproof hairs



American Beaver

- PT** Large paddle-like tail and orange teeth
- FF** Plant eater that has a close family, children stay with parents for 2 years after they are born²⁷

Fish



Lahontan Redside

- PT** Red or orange stripe on the side
- FF** Found in schools²⁸



Tahoe Sucker

- PT** Downward facing mouth and males have bright red stripe
- FF** Important source of food for birds at Pyramid Lake's Anaho Island²⁹



Lahontan Cutthroat Trout

- PT** Olive colored with scattered black spots
- FF** Reintroduced to Pyramid Lake after becoming locally extinct



Mountain Whitefish

- PT** Silver or white sides and belly
- FF** Prefer rivers to lakes but do live in Lake Tahoe²⁹



Rainbow Trout

- PT** Red stripe and spots on dorsal fin
- FF** Native cutthroat trout populations declined in the Truckee River after rainbow trout was introduced³⁰



Brown Trout

- PT** Brown or black spots
- FF** Introduced to the U.S. from Germany³¹

Reptiles



Western Pond Turtle

- PT** Brown or black coloring and possible yellow coloring on head and legs
- FF** Western pond turtles can be found near the river at McCarran Ranch Preserve



Western Fence Lizard

- PT** Blue belly and throat with spiny scales
- FF** May be observed doing “pushups” to defend territories³²



Western Terrestrial Garter Snake

- PT** Yellow stripe down center of the back
- FF** Live along the entire Truckee river³³



Western Aquatic Garter Snake

- PT** Do not have a stripe on the center of the back
- FF** Likes to be in the water but can be seen sun bathing on land



Northern Rubber Boa

- PT** Brown coloring with a cream colored belly
- FF** Rubber boas are good swimmers and climbers³⁴



Western Yellow-Bellied Racer

- PT** Multi-colored
- FF** Holds its head and neck above the ground when moving to search for prey³⁴

Reptiles



Gopher Snake

- PT** Light colored with dark spots or blotches
- FF** When in danger the gopher snake vibrates the tip of its tail to look like a rattlesnake³⁴



Western Toad

- PT** Brown skin with dark blotches
- FF** Bullfrogs eat this native species³⁵



Pacific Chorus (Tree) Frog

- PT** Green skin and black slits over eyes
- FF** Are known for the chorus or loud noises they make



Leopard Frog

- PT** Dark round spots
- FF** These were once common in Nevada, but now populations in many areas are in decline³⁶



Bullfrog

- PT** Green face and brown spotted skin
- FF** Can eat whatever they can fit in their mouth including birds, lizards and snakes³⁵

Insects



Water Strider

- PT** Six legs: four long and two short
- FF** Body covered with water repellent hairs which allow them to move by striding across the top of water



Western Boxelder Bug

- PT** Black body with an orange outline
- FF** Found in large groups but they rarely damage the trees they eat



Monarch Butterfly

- PT** Orange and black wings
- FF** As caterpillars they only eat milkweed plants



Western Tiger Swallowtail

- PT** Yellow and black wings
- FF** As caterpillars they eat cottonwood and willow trees



Vivid Dancer Damselfly

- PT** Blue with black stripes
- FF** Sits with its wings folded back to its body



Dragonfly

- PT** Can be different colors and has a thicker abdomen than damselflies
- FF** Looks similar to the damselfly but sits with its wings straight out to the side

Insects



Ladybug

- PT** Red wings with black spots
- FF** Larvae are fierce predators that eat aphids (garden pests)



Bumblebee

- PT** Large fuzzy black and yellow body sometimes with orange or white coloring
- FF** Are native to North America unlike honey bees and live in hives

Teachers Resource Guide

Photo Credits/Attributions

Our sincere thanks and appreciation goes to everyone who contributed photos to this guide. Without the following individuals this guide would not have been possible. The majority of photos in this guide were taken locally. A special thanks goes to Kelsey Fitzgerald for contributing her photos, information, guidance and support; and to Cessie Pulleyn and Vicky Shea for all of their generosity, creativity and aid with the guide development and design; and finally everyone on the One Truckee River and Nevada Land Trust team who provided guidance and support.

Sean Shea: Mountain lion

Carl Lackey: Coyote

Jim Nelson: American black bear

Pete Rissler: Tahoe sucker

Michael Mamola: Lahontan redbreast, mountain whitefish, rainbow trout, brown trout

Mandy Royal: Western boxelder bug

Cynthia Scholl: Monarch butterfly, swallowtail butterfly, ladybug, bumblebee

Cessie Pulleyn: Aquatic garter snake, western toad, water strider, dragonfly

Marsha Cardinal: American coot, great blue heron, black-crowned night heron, downy woodpecker, western scrub jay, raccoon, bullfrog

Emily Ulrich: Tall whitetop, yellow sweetclover, red-tailed hawk, magpie, house sparrow, gopher snake

Kelsey Fitzgerald: All trees and shrubs, rest of the wildlife/plants and birds, Lahontan cutthroat trout, leopard frog

Online Photo Attributions

Striped skunk: <https://pixabay.com/en/skunk-wildlife-portrait-walking-1591309/>

American beaver: Cszmurlo, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Beaver-Szmurlo.jpg> License: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:GNU Free Documentation License, version 1.2](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:GNU_Free_Documentation_License_version_1.2)

Yellow-bellied racer: Joe Farah [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:W. Yellow-bellied Racer.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:W._Yellow-bellied_Racer.jpg) License: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en>

Western pond turtle: Yathin S Krishnappa <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:2009-Western-pond-turtle.jpg> License: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en>

Tree frog: <https://pixabay.com/en/hyla-meridionalis-the-frog-796466/>

Teachers Resource Guide

Information Credits/Citations

This guide was created by Emily Ulrich (One Truckee River) with help from Kelsey Fitzgerald (Truckee River Guide) and Cessie Pulleyn (One Truckee River). A special thanks goes to Lindsey Panton and Marsha Cardinal for editing. Our sincere thanks and appreciation goes to the following for contributing information to this guide: Kelsey Fitzgerald (information from the Truckee River Guide), Lynda Nelson (Trees, Shrubs and Wildflowers/Plants), Tricia Dutcher and Christine Seliga (Mammals), Sean Shea (Mammals) and Cynthia Scholl (Insects).

0 Tollefson, Jennifer E. 2008. *Calocedrus decurrens*. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/caldec/all.html>

1 Rood, S. B., Gourley, C. R., Ammon, E. M., Heki, L. G., Klotz, J. R., Morrison, M. L., et al. (2003). Flows for Floodplain Forests: A Successful Riparian Restoration. *BioScience*, 53 (7), 647-656.

2 Mozingo, Hugh. 1987. *Shrubs of the Great Basin: A Natural History*. Reno, NV: University of Nevada Press.

3 Gucker, Corey. 2012. *Cornus sericea*. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer).

4 Hauser, A. Scott 2006. *Rosa woodsii*. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/> [2015, March 6].

5 Fryer, Janet L. 2011. *Alnus incana*. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer).

6 Young-Mathews, A., and E. Eldredge. 2012. Plant factsheet for Showy milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*). USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Corvallis Plant Materials Center, OR and Great Basin Plant Materials Center, Fallon, NV.

7 Drilling, Nancy, Rodger Titman and Frank Mckinney. 2002. Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), *The Birds of North America Online* (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/mallar/introduction>

8 Brisbin Jr., I. Lehr and Thomas B. Mowbray. (2002). American Coot (*Fulica americana*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/y00475>

9 Mowbray, Thomas B., Craig R. Ely, James S. Sedinger and Robert E. Trost. 2002. Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*), *The Birds of North America Online* (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Canada_Goose/lifehistory

10 Preston, C. R. and R. D. Beane. (2009). Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/rethaw>

11 Beedy, Edward C. and Pandolfino, Edward R. 2013. *Birds of the Sierra Nevada*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

12 Hothem, Roger L., Brianne E. Brussee and William E. Davis Jr.. (2010). Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Black-crowned_Night-Heron/lifehistory

13 Wiebe, Karen L. and William S. Moore. (2008). Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Northern_Flicker/lifehistory

Teachers Resource Guide

Information Credits/Citations

- 14 Jackson, Jerome A. and Henri R. Ouellet. (2002). Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Downy_Woodpecker/lifehistory
- 15 Martin, Stephen G.. (2002). Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Brewers_Blackbird/lifehistory
- 17 Trost, Charles H.. (1999). Black-billed Magpie (*Pica hudsonia*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Black-billed_Magpie/lifehistory
- 25 Erick Greene, William Davison and Vincent R. Muehter. (2016). Steller's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Stellers_Jay/lifehistory
- 18 Kelly, Jeffrey F., Eli S. Bridge and Michael J. Hamas. (2009). Belted Kingfisher (*Megasceryle alcyon*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Belted_Kingfisher/lifehistory
- 19 Curry, Robert L., A. Townsend Peterson, Tom A. Langen, Peter Pyle and Michael A. Patten. (2017). California Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/California_Scrub-Jay/lifehistory
- 20 Vanderhoff, Natasha, Peter Pyle, Michael A. Patten, Rex Sallabanks and Frances C. James. (2016). American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/amerob>
- 21 Cabe, Paul R.. (1993). European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/European_Starling/id
- 22 Lowther, Peter E. and Calvin L. Cink. (2006). House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), *The Birds of North America* (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/House_Sparrow/id
- 23 Chapman, Joseph A. and Gale R. Willner. 1978. *Sylvilagus audubonii*. *Mammalian Species* No. 106, pp. 1-4. Available: <http://www.science.smith.edu/msi/pdf/i0076-3519-106-01-0001.pdf>
- 24 Lima, M. 2003. "Spermophilus beecheyi" (On-line), *Animal Diversity Web*. Accessed July 18, 2008 at http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/Spermophilus_beecheyi.html
- 25 Nevada Department of Wildlife. (2010). Coyotes in Nevada: http://www.ndow.org/uploadedFiles/ndoworg/Content/public_documents/Hunt/2010_Coyote.pdf Accessed May 8th, 2017.
- 26 Lackey, Carl. (2004). Nevada's Ecology & Conservation Of a Charismatic Omnivore. Nevada Department of Wildlife : http://www.ndow.org/uploadedFiles/ndoworg/Content/public_documents/Wildlife_Education/Publications/bear.pdf Accessed May 8th, 2017.
- 27 Whitaker, J., W. Hamilton. 1998. *Mammals of the Eastern United States*. New York: Cornell University Press, Sage House.
- 28 Rivers, I. L. (1994). *Fishes and fisheries of Nevada*. Reno: University of Nevada Press.
- 29 Sigler, W. F., & Sigler, J. W. (1987). *Fishes of the Great Basin: A natural history*. Reno: University of Nevada Press.
- 30 Fuller, P., J. Larson, A. Fusaro, T.H. Makled and M. Neilson. 2017. *Oncorhynchus mykiss*. USGS Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Database, Gainesville, FL.

Teachers Resource Guide

Information Credits/Citations

31 U.S. Geological Survey. [2017]. Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Database. Gainesville, Florida. Accessed [7/31/2017].

32 Nafis, G. California Herps - A Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of California. (31 July 2017.) <http://www.californiaherps.com/> "Great Basin Fence Lizard - *Sceloporus occidentalis longipes*." < <http://www.californiaherps.com/lizards/pages/s.o.longipes.html#description> >

33 Panik, H. R. and S. Barrett. 1994. Distribution of Amphibians and Reptiles Along the Truckee River System. Northwest Science, Vol. 68, No. 3, p.197-204.

34 Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife. SssssSnakes Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife Facts for Kids: http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/living_with/docs/SsssSnakes_Facts_4_Kids.pdf Accessed June 24th, 2017.

35 California Department of Fish & Wildlife. Invasive species fact sheet American bullfrog, *Lithobates catesbeianus*: <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=86493&inline> Accessed June 24th, 2017.

36 Panik, H. R., & Barrett, S. 1994. Distribution of Amphibians and Reptiles Along the Truckee River System. Northwest Science, 68 (3), 197-204.