

During February and March 2000, the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) published the following Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing actions in the *Federal Register*. The full text of each proposed and final rule can be accessed through our website: <http://endangered.fws.gov>.

Proposed Rules

Ohlone Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela ohlone*)

A colorful insect found only in Santa Cruz County, California, the Ohlone tiger beetle has large, prominent eyes, metallic green forewings with small light spots, and coppery-green legs. Adults measure up to about one-half inch (12.5 millimeters) in length. Researchers estimate that only five populations of this species, each occupying fewer than five acres (two hectares), remain. All are found on remnants of open native grassland on coastal terraces associated with two specific soil types. Fragmentation and destruction of these specific habitats caused by urban development and other habitat changes caused by invasive non-native plants are the main threats to the Ohlone tiger beetle. On February 11, the Service proposed to list this species as endangered.

Showy Stickseed (*Hackelia venusta*)

Fewer than 150 individuals of this showy wildflower, the rarest plant in Washington, are known to exist at a single location in Chelan County. A perennial herb in the borage family (Boraginaceae) family, the showy stickseed has large, white, five-lobed flowers, making it an eye-catching attraction for those people fortunate enough to see it in bloom. Habitat modification and loss have reduced the species' range to an area less than 2.5 acres (1 hectare) in size on a steep, highly unstable slope near a state highway.

The showy stickseed is a plant that does not tolerate shade and does not compete well with other plants. Historically, wildfires created natural openings for this species, but fire suppression has allowed encroaching trees and shrubs to shade and out-compete the stickseed. Several non-native noxious weeds also have invaded the site, exacerbating the problem. Ironically, since the species



Showy stickseed

Photo by Ted Thomas/USFWS

now has such a restricted range, a wildfire could cause its extinction. Habitat management work for the plant's recovery therefore will need to be planned and carried out very carefully. To help protect the showy stickseed, the Service proposed on February 14 to list it as endangered.

Steelhead Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

The NMFS proposed on February 11 to list the northern California "evolutionary significant unit" (ESU) of the west coast steelhead as threatened. Five other ESUs of this fish are already listed as threatened or endangered. Widespread degradation of aquatic habitats resulting from logging, mining, agriculture, and urbanization is one of the main reasons for the decline of steelhead populations. Water diversions for irrigation, flood control, domestic, and hydropower purposes also contributed to the decline.

Critical Habitat for the Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Poliioptila californica californica*)

The Service proposed on February 7 to designate lands within a nearly 800,000-acre (325,000-hectare) area of southern California as critical habitat for a threatened bird, the coastal California gnatcatcher. The gnatcatcher was listed in 1993 due primarily to widespread loss of its coastal sage scrub habitat and nest parasitism by the brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*). Lands encompassed by the proposal include portions of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, San Bernardino, and Riverside counties.

Critical habitat designations do not establish wildlife refuge, wilderness area, or any other type of conservation reserve, nor do they affect actions of a purely private nature. They are intended to

delineate areas in which federal agencies must consult with the Service to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out do not adversely modify the critical habitat. Within these broad boundaries, the Service will require interagency consultation only in those areas that contain the physical and biological features necessary for the species' survival and recovery; many of the towns, cities, and other developments no longer contain suitable habitat. Maps and more specific information on the areas covered under the proposal are contained in the February 7 *Federal Register*.

Critical Habitat for the Alameda Whipsnake (*Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus*)

A proposal to designate critical habitat for this threatened, non-venomous snake was published March 8. The seven proposed areas encompass a total of about 406,700 acres (164,700 hectares) in Alameda, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, and Santa Clara counties, although interagency consultation will be required only on lands within these boundaries that retain suitable habitat. Critical habitat elements for the Alameda whipsnake include areas that support plant communities such as scrub, grasslands, and oak woodlands. Within these plant communities, specific habitat features needed by whipsnakes include small animal burrows, rock outcrops, talus, and other forms of cover to provide for temperature regulation, shelter from predators, egg laying, and hibernation. The snake's historical habitat was reduced by residential, commercial, and recreational development, and has been altered by certain fire suppression activities.

Critical Habitat for the San Diego Fairy Shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*)

The Service proposed on March 8 to designate critical habitat for the San Diego fairy shrimp, an endangered aquatic crustacean endemic to vernal or seasonal pools in southern California. Remaining vernal pools within an area of approximately 36,500 acres (14,770 ha) in San Diego and Orange counties are included in the proposal. Vernal pools were once abundant throughout most of California's Central Valley and coastal areas, but most have been altered or destroyed by such factors as urbanization, agricultural development, draining, off-road vehicle use, and livestock overgraz-

ing. A number of plant and animal species that depend on vernal pool habitats are listed as endangered or threatened.

Critical Habitat for the Spectacled Eider (*Somateria fischeri*) On February 8, the Service proposed to designate a total of approximately 74,540 square miles (193,050 sq. kilometers) of coastal areas in Alaska as critical habitat for the spectacled eider, a threatened seabird. The proposal covers nesting habitat on the North Slope, the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, and adjacent marine waters; molting areas in eastern Norton Sound and Ledyard Bay; and wintering habitat in the central Bering Sea between St. Lawrence and St. Matthew islands. The Service does not expect the lives and livelihoods of rural and Native Alaskans to be affected by the critical habitat designation, if it is approved.



Steller's eider
USFWS photo

Critical Habitat for the Steller's Eider (*Polysticta stelleri*) A March 13 proposal would designate critical habitat for the Alaska breeding population of another threatened bird, the Steller's eider. The proposal encompasses parts of the North Slope, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, and seven marine areas in southwest and southern coastal Alaska. Within the boundaries are approximately 17,000 square miles (44,030 sq. km) of land and about 8,440 square miles (21,860 sq. km) of marine

waters. Biologists believe that the habitats proposed for designation contain the primary breeding, molting, wintering, and migration staging areas for the Alaska breeding population of the Steller's eider. More than 60 percent of the areas proposed as critical habitat for the Steller's eider were included in the critical habitat proposal published earlier for the spectacled eider.

Final Rules

Blackburn's Sphinx Moth (*Manduca blackburni*) Hawaii's largest native insect, the Blackburn's sphinx moth, was listed on February 1 as an endangered species. Once found on six Hawaiian islands, it now exists on only Maui, Kaho'olawe, and Hawai'i. Threats to the moth's survival include non-native ants and parasitic wasps that prey on its eggs and caterpillars, overcollection, and the loss of the moth's native host plant, a dryland forest tree.

Yreka Phlox (*Phlox hirsuta*) A perennial shrub in the family Polemoniaceae, the Yreka phlox is endemic to Siskiyou County in northern California, where it grows at only two locations on serpentine slopes near the city of Yreka. Due to threats from habitat loss, the Service listed this plant on February 3 as endangered.

Kneeland Prairie Penny-cress (*Thlaspi californicum*) This plant, a perennial herb in the mustard family (Brassicaceae), grows only on serpentine soils at a small site in Humboldt County, California. Most of the species' habitat was lost to construction of an airport, and the remaining plants survive on less than one acre of land. A proposed airport expansion and potential road alignment threaten the remaining plants, leading the Service to list the Kneeland Prairie penny-cress as endangered on February 9.

Keck's Checker-mallow (*Sidalcea keckii*) An annual herb in the mallow family (Malvaceae), this species grows only on serpentine-derived clay soils in the grasslands of California's central western Sierra Nevada foothills. The Keck's checker-mallow is an attractive plant, producing showy deep pink flowers. Fewer than 300 individuals are known to remain, all in Fresno and Tulare coun-

ties. On February 16, because of threats to the species from urban development and the conversion of grasslands to agriculture, the Service listed the Keck's checker-mallow as endangered.

Two San Joaquin Valley Mammals Two mammals endemic to California's San Joaquin Valley, the riparian brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani riparius*) and the riparian or San Joaquin Valley woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes riparia*), were listed on February 23 as endangered. Both historically inhabited dense cover in riparian forests along major streams, but habitat loss has reduced their range by approximately 90 percent. Biologists know of only a single population of each animal at Caswell Memorial State Park. Flooding periodically forces the animals into upland habitats that have been cleared or otherwise modified, increasing the threat from predation.

Two Alabama Snails Two species of snails endemic to Alabama, the armored snail (*Pyrgulopsis pachyta*) and slender campeloma (*Campeloma decampi*), were listed on February 25 as endangered. Both species are very rare, and exist only in a few isolated sites along two or three creek reaches in Limestone County. Siltation and other forms of pollution from poor land use practices and waste discharges are contributing to a general deterioration in water quality, which poses a continuing threat to the snail species.

Purple Amole (*Chloroganum purpureum*) A perennial in the lily family (Liliaceae), the purple amole grows from a bulb and produces bluish-purple flowers. A March 20 rule listed the species' two known varieties, both restricted to California, as threatened; *C. p.* var. *purpureum* occurs in the south coast ranges in Monterey County, and *C. p.* var. *reductum* is known only from two sites in the coast ranges in San Luis Obispo County. The degradation or loss of habitat and encroachment by non-native grasses are the main threats to the purple amole.

Four Central California Plants A separate March 20 rule listed four plant species native to the south-central coast region of California as endangered: the Lompoc yerba santa (*Eriodictyon capitatum*), a shrub in the waterleaf family

(Hydrophyllaceae); La Graciosa thistle (*Cirsium loncholepis*), a short-lived plant in the sunflower family (Asteraceae); Gaviota tarplant (*Hemizonia increscens* var. *villosa*), an annual in the sunflower family; and Nipomo Mesa lupine (*Lupinus nipomensis*), an annual in the pea family (Fabaceae). All four plants have small populations with limited distribution, and are restricted to coastal areas in northern and western Santa Barbara County and southern San Luis Obispo County. Their habitats have been reduced or degraded by urbanization, conversion to agriculture, oil/gas development, alteration of natural fire cycles, and invasive non-native plant species.

Santa Cruz Tarplant (*Holocarpha macradenia*) The Santa Cruz tarplant, an aromatic annual herb in the aster family, is native to coastal prairies and grasslands in Contra Costa, Santa Cruz, and Monterey counties, California. Much of its habitat has been lost to urban and commercial development or altered by grazing. Because of continuing pressure from development and non-native plants, the Service listed the Santa Cruz tarplant on March 20 as a threatened species.

Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) The “distinct population segment” of the Canada lynx in the contiguous U.S. was listed March 24 as threatened. A forest-dwelling cat of northern latitudes, this species is found in North America from Alaska south through much of Canada to the northeastern U.S., the Great Lakes states, the Rocky Mountains, and the Cascade Mountains. Within the contiguous 48 states, the Canada lynx was native to forested portions of Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. The Northern Rockies/Cascades region supports the largest amount of lynx habitat and has the strongest evidence of long-term lynx populations, both historically and currently. In reaching the listing decision, the Service concluded that the threat to the lynx in the contiguous 48 states is the lack of guidance to conserve the species in current federal land management plans. Work has begun in an effort to improve habitat conservation on public lands.

Critical Habitat for Salmon In the February 16 *Federal Register*, NMFS published a designation of critical habitat for 19 listed ESUs of chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), chum (*O. keta*), coho (*O. kisutch*), and sockeye (*O. nerka*) salmon and steelhead trout in California and Pacific Northwest waters.

Dismal Swamp Southeastern Shrew (*Sorex longirostris fisheri*) This small mammal was listed in 1986 as threatened based on the information available at that time, which indicated vulnerability due to habitat loss, hybridization with another subspecies, and a restricted range in southeastern Virginia and an adjacent area of North Carolina. On the basis of further research conducted since 1986, biologists have found that it has a wider range than once thought, is genetically secure, and occurs at healthy levels. For these reasons, the Service removed the Dismal Swamp southeastern shrew from the list of threatened species on February 28, 2000.

Withdrawal

Pecos Pupfish (*Cyprinodon pecosensis*) In 1998, the Service proposed to list the Pecos pupfish, a small fish native to the Pecos River, its tributaries, and nearby waters in New Mexico and Texas, as an endangered species. The threats cited in the proposal were 1) habitat alteration resulting from dams, water diversions, and excessive groundwater pumping, and 2) hybridization with a non-native fish species, the sheepshead minnow (*Cyprinodon variegatus*), which anglers introduced into the pupfish's habitat in the 1980s as a baitfish. Since publication of the listing proposal, the Service and other federal and state resource management agencies have executed a Conservation Agreement that addresses the threats to the pupfish and establishes a plan to restore the species to a viable status. For that reason, the Service published a notice in the March 17, 2000, *Federal Register* withdrawing the listing proposal.

The Fish and Wildlife Service's recovery program home page has more information on many of the issues discussed in this edition of the *Bulletin*. To enter the website, go to <http://endangered.fws.gov> and click on “Recovery.” Through this site, you can download copies of species recovery plans that were approved between 1989 and 1999. The site also contains a list of threatened and endangered species that have approved recovery plans and a list of species that have been delisted or reclassified.

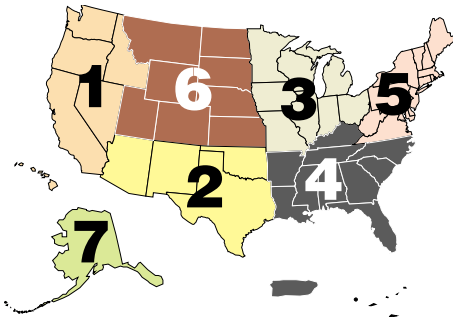
Also on the Service's national endangered species home page, the current “Creature Feature” focuses on “America's Mussels: Silent Sentinels.”

The Service's Region 3 website contains a “Gray Wolf Recovery” webpage with information on the July 13, 2000, proposal to reclassify most wolf populations in the lower 48 states as threatened: <http://midwest.fws.gov/wolf>

For information on the Mexican gray wolf or *lobo*, which is not affected by the reclassification proposal, visit Region 2's “Mexican Gray Wolf Recovery” webpage. It provides a variety of information on the current reintroduction effort, and can be found at <http://mexicanwolf.fws.gov>

One of our nation's rarest mammals is featured on Region 6's “Black-footed Ferret” webpage. For information on progress towards ferret recovery: <http://www.r6.fws.gov/ferret>

For information on the recovery and proposed delisting of the Aleutian Canada goose, visit Region 7's webpage for this bird at <http://www.r7.fws.gov/es/acg/acg.html>



Fish and Wildlife Service regional endangered species staffers have reported the following news:

Region 1

Non-native Plant Control The 22nd annual “Lupine Bash” took place recently at the Lanphere Dunes Unit of the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). This event, co-sponsored by the Fish and Wildlife Service, California Native Plant Society, and Friends of the Dunes, focuses on one of the area’s troublesome non-native plant species. The yellow bush lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*) is native to the dunes of central and southern California, but not northern California where the refuge is found. This legume was introduced to Humboldt Bay in 1908. Since then, it has spread invasively and now covers over 44 percent of the habitat for two endangered plants on the Humboldt Bay dunes. (Another invasive, European beachgrass, *Ammophila arenaria*, covers an additional 38 percent). Yellow bush lupine has been removed from the Lanphere Dunes Unit each year since 1985, but new plants continue to emerge from the seedbank. Volunteers from the community chopped and pulled plants, once again leaving the refuge dunes lupine-free.

Refuge volunteer Kyle Wear collected soil samples from our continuing study on the effects of applying sawdust to restored areas that have been previously nitrified by yellow bush lupine. (Like other legumes, the lupine fixes atmospheric nitrogen in its roots.) Soil overly-rich in nitrogen is detrimental to the refuge’s native plants. The presence of the carbon in sawdust stimulates the growth of microbes that consume nitrogen, thus acting as an “anti-fertilizer.” We are carrying out this experi-

ment in collaboration with Dr. Peter Alpert of the University of Massachusetts. This study, now in its third year, may require up to 5 years before a reduction in nitrogen levels is evident.

Staff from the Lanphere Dunes Unit joined staff from the Service’s Arcata, California, Fish and Wildlife Office for a day of digging European beachgrass (*Ammophila arenaria*) at the south end of Clam Beach. This site was cleared of beachgrass when the Mad River abruptly changed its course last winter, and last summer it was used for nesting by the threatened western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*). The cooperative effort is aimed at eliminating newly-sprouting beachgrass in order to keep it from regaining a foothold. The Service will ask Humboldt County, the landowner, to continue to maintain this effort after nesting season is over.



Western snowy plover

Photo by T. A. Blake/USFWS

San Francisco Bay NWR Biologist Ivette Loredo and Intern Ross Wilming, accompanied by refuge volunteers Frank and Janice Delfino, held the second Antioch Dunes evening-primrose (*Oenothera deltooides* ssp. *howellii*) “Planting Party” of the season on January 29 at Antioch Dunes NWR. Refuge staff have conducted prescription burns on this unit for the past 3 years to control exotic vegetation and promote recovery of the endangered primrose. Last December, during the first “Planting Party” of the season, 425 primroses were planted on this unit. Unfortunately, the weeks that followed were very dry, causing great stress on the new seedlings. Eighty of these plants were replaced on January 29, and an additional 175 new primroses were also planted that day. The 600 total plants are

individually numbered and tagged, and will be monitored for survival and regeneration. Continual weeding around each plant will be done frequently, especially as new seedlings emerge at the time of seed germination next year.

Columbia Spotted Frog (*Rana luteiventris*) Staff from the Service’s Snake River Basin Office in Boise, Idaho, presented awards to three ranching families at the Owyhee County Cattlemen’s Association annual meeting. The awards were given in recognition of the ranchers’ cooperation and willingness to allow access to private property to survey and monitor sites that support the Great Basin population of Columbia spotted frog. We hope that this recognition will lead to continued cooperation for long-term monitoring efforts.

Reported by LaRee Brosseau of the Service’s Portland, Oregon, Regional Office.

Region 4

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) The Service, in cooperation with several other state, federal, and private interests, hopes to conduct surveys during the upcoming nesting season, beginning in October, to determine the current status of this endangered bird. Currently, wood stork nesting colonies are found in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Post-breeding storks disperse as far north as North Carolina and as far west as Mississippi and Alabama. In the early 1930s, wood stork populations totaled 75,000 birds. By the early 1980s, however, the stork’s population had drastically declined to 5,000 nesting pairs in 52 active colonies. The generally accepted explanation for the decline was a reduction in the stork’s food base caused by a decline in wetland habitat, accompanied by a change in hydroperiods resulting from the intensive water management in south Florida.

During the 1990s, the stork’s total population increased to 6,000 nesting pairs in 59 active colonies in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. Historically, the wood stork’s largest populations have been concentrated in Florida’s Big Cypress National Preserve and the Everglades. Recently, the population appears to be growing in northern



Wood stork

Photo by Dick Dickenson

Florida, South Carolina, and Georgia. However, biologists are not yet certain whether the stork's population is actually increasing in the northern areas or is just moving north because of changes in the Everglades. This will be an important determination to make before a proposal to reclassify the wood stork from endangered to threatened can be made; the species' recovery plan calls for at least 2,500 nesting pairs in the south Florida area.

Reported by Bill Brooks of the Service's Jacksonville, Florida, Field Office.

Region 5

Bog Turtle (*Clemmys mublenbergii*)

The Service's New Jersey Field Office participated in a series of meetings with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) and the Township of Hardyston in Sussex County regarding a proposed expansion of the township's sewer service area. The expansion area originally included several known bog turtle populations, which could be adversely affected via secondary and indirect impacts. As a result of the discussions, Hardyston Township agreed to minimize the expansion area, avoiding all but two known bog turtle locations. Hardyston Township agreed to provide a written letter to the two landowners

involved, alerting them to Service concerns regarding any planned development activities on their property. The New Jersey Field Office also agreed to provide additional assistance, including guidance on developing a Habitat Conservation Plan if needed.

Landowners who propose to develop the last of three golf course/residential communities that had been planned within the Township met with the Service and NJDEP to identify project designs that would have adversely affected bog turtles. The project proponents noted that they were interested in protecting the bog turtle population and agreed to redesign the project to avoid adverse effects. The New Jersey Field Office will continue to coordinate with the NJDEP and the project proponents to ensure the long-term survival and viability of the Hardyston bog turtle population.

Blackside Dace (*Phoxinus cumberlandensis*) Biologists recently found the blackside dace in Cox Creek, a small tributary of the North Fork Powell River in Lee County, Virginia. The report is the first record of this threatened fish outside of the upper Cumberland River system. Cox Creek is located just across the divide between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers systems, and the species may have entered Cox Creek through stream "pirating;" the stream once may have flowed into the Cumberland but some geologic event of the past rerouted the stream to the other side of the divide. This would not be the first example of fauna moving into a new drainage as a result of stream pirating.

Mr. Chris Skelton, an aquatic zoologist with the Georgia Natural Heritage Program and an expert on the genus *Phoxinus*, notified us that he had identified some 1995 collections from Cox Creek and had found *P. cumberlandensis*. He also had collected from the stream himself recently and found the species present. Dr. Dave Etnier at University of Tennessee said he had seen the specimens from Cox Creek and felt that Chris Skelton's identification as *P. cumberlandensis* was a good one. As Dr. Etnier pointed out, these fish could turn out to be an undescribed species closely related to *P. cumberlandensis*, but for now we have to call them *P. cumberlandensis*.



Blackside dace

Photo by Richard Biggins/USFWS

Northeastern Bulrush (*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*) Last April, the Service's Conte NWR added a 278-acre (112-hectare) site in Putney, Vermont, to protect a population of the endangered northeastern bulrush. The site supports the state's second largest population of this wetland plant.

Reported by Tom Chapman of the Service's Abingdon, Virginia, Field Office.














Washington, D.C., Office

Earth Day 2000 The 30th anniversary of Earth Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm on the Mall in Washington, D.C. On April 22, several hundred thousand conservation-minded people joined Vice President Gore to learn about the current issues affecting the world's environment. The Service's National Outreach Team organized a booth in the Earth Tent representing all Service Programs. The Endangered Species program was well-represented with materials to distribute and with staff on hand to converse with the public. Besides Endangered Species, staff from Public Affairs, Habitat Conservation, National Conservation Training Center, and Region 4 spoke with hundreds of adults and children at the booth. Other speakers besides the Vice President were Earth Day Chair Leonardo DiCaprio, Ted Danson, and Melanie Griffith. Performers included Carole King; James Taylor; Indigenous; and Peter, Paul and Mary. Dozens of other well-known speakers and performers took the stage in front of the Capitol.

Reported by Susan D. Jewell of the Division of Endangered Species in the Service's Arlington, Virginia, headquarters office.

BOX SCORE

Listings and Recovery Plans as of June 30, 2000

GROUP	ENDANGERED		THREATENED		TOTAL LISTINGS	U.S. SPECIES W/ PLANS**
	U.S.	FOREIGN	U.S.	FOREIGN		
 MAMMALS	63	251	9	16	339	47
 BIRDS	77	176	15	6	274	76
 REPTILES	14	65	22	14	115	30
 AMPHIBIANS	10	8	8	1	27	12
 FISHES	69	11	44	0	124	90
 SNAILS	20	1	11	0	32	20
 CLAMS	61	2	8	0	71	45
 CRUSTACEANS	18	0	3	0	21	12
 INSECTS	30	4	9	0	43	28
 ARACHNIDS	6	0	0	0	6	5
ANIMAL SUBTOTAL	368	518	129	37	1,052	365
 FLOWERING PLANTS	565	1	139	0	705	528
 CONIFERS	2	0	1	2	5	2
 FERNS AND OTHERS	26	0	2	0	28	28
PLANT SUBTOTAL	593	1	142	2	738	558
GRAND TOTAL	961	519	271	39	1,790*	923

TOTAL U.S. ENDANGERED: 961 (368 animals, 593 plants)

TOTAL U.S. THREATENED: 271 (129 animals, 142 plants)

TOTAL U.S. LISTED: 1,232 (497 animals***, 735 plants)

*Separate populations of a species listed both as Endangered and Threatened are tallied once, for the endangered population only. Those species are the argali, chimpanzee, leopard, Stellar sea lion, gray wolf, piping plover, roseate tern, green sea turtle, saltwater crocodile, and olive ridley sea turtle. For the

purposes of the Endangered Species Act, the term "species" can mean a species, subspecies, or distinct vertebrate population. Several entries also represent entire genera or even families.

**There are 530 approved recovery plans. Some recovery plans cover more than one species, and a few species have separate plans covering different parts of their ranges. Recovery plans are drawn up only for listed species that occur in the United States.

***Nine animal species have dual status in the U.S.

ENDANGERED
Species
BULLETIN

*U.S. Department of the Interior
 Fish and Wildlife Service
 Washington, D.C. 20240*

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