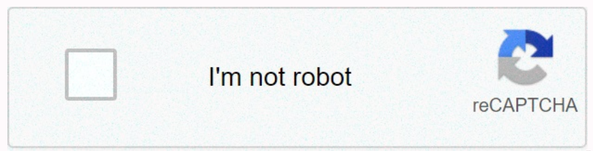

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Researchers: Mark Statham (UCD), Ben Sacks (UCD) Collaborators: Laureen Barthmann-Thompson (CDFW), Sarah Estrella (CDFW), Rachel Tertes (USFWS), Meg Marriott (USFWS), Katie Smith (UCD, CDFW), Isa Woo (USGS) and others. Financing: CDFW, USFWS, DWR. Salt swamp harvest mouse (SMHM, Reithrodontomys raviventris) is a state and federally listed endangered species found only in the salt and brackish swamps of Greater San Francisco Bay. The decline of the species is mainly due to man-made habitat fragmentation and loss, which is expected to increase with rising sea levels caused by climate change. In much of the range, SMHM is a sympathizer on a morphologically similar Western harvest mouse (WHM, R. megalotis), making it difficult to identify the exact field, especially in the southern subspecies. We are working on various issues that are broadly related to improving the conservation of the species. Previous studies have included the development of genetic tools (by next generation sequencing and other means) to identify molecular species and the study of the substructure of the population of the species. At the moment, we are conducting smhm landscape gene research in the Gulf of Suisun to find out how populations are structured and how this relates to vegetation masking and topographical features. We are also conducting combined morphological and genetic research aimed at producing an improved field method for distinguishing between mouse species. In addition, we have a number of other ongoing SMHM-related projects. Publications and reports: Statham MJ, Aamoth S, Barthman-Thompson L, Estrella S, Fresquez S, Hernandez LD, Tertes R, Sacks BN. Conservation genetics of the endangered San Francisco Bay endemic salt swamp harvest mouse (Reithrodontomys raviventris). Conservation Genetics, 17: 1055-1066. Final report: Statham MJ, Sacks BN (2014) Co-operation ecosystem study of population genetics of endangered salt swamp harvest mouse (Reithrodontomys raviventris). Report to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife on August 4, 2014. Reponen SEM, Statham MJ*, Barthman-Thompson L, Sacks BN (2014) Development of microsatellite primer for salt swamp harvest mouse (Reithrodontomys raviventris) and cross-reinforcement in western harvest mouse (R. megalotis). Natural Resources of Conservation Genetics, 6:285-287. The main threats to the entire population of this species are: the destruction of their natural habitat; degradation of the homeland areas; and changes in local vegetation. In some of their areas, salt swamp harvest mice suffer from groundwater pumping pumping, which reduces the size of the swamp. At the same time, dumping of wastewater contaminates other swamps. In fact, these rodents have lost much of their native marsh territory. On On the other hand, almost all marshes in the San Francisco Bay area are too small and too far from their range to be used by large populations of this species. And finally, salt swamp harvest mice currently face fragmentation of their territory, making it difficult to grow and re-colonize them in these lost areas. Population number Salt swamp harvesting mouse has no estimates of population size. Currently, this species is classified on the IUCN Red List as endangered (EN) and its numbers are decreasing. Vector datasets on CWHR area maps are one part of california wildlife habitat ratios (CWHR), a comprehensive information system and predictive model for California wildlife. The CWHR system was developed to support habitat protection and management, land use planning, impact assessment, training and research involving terrestial vertebrates in California. The CWHR contains information on the life history, management status, geographical distribution and habitat relationships of california wild species. The regional maps represent the largest and current geographic reach of each species in California. They were initially narrowed down by species-level experts on a scale of 1:5,000,000 and have been gradually revised on a scale of 1:1,000,000. For more information on CWHR, visit the CWHR website ( ). The web page provides links to download CWHR data and user documents, such as searching for available area maps, such as type code, type name, and region map review history. a complete set of CWHR GIS data; .pdf of each region map or species organ history account; and user guide. From Infogalactic: the planetary data core Salt Swamp Harvest Mouse (Reithrodontomys raviventris), also known as the beetroot harvest mouse and sometimes called saltmarsh harvest mouse, is an endangered rodent that endemic to salt swamps in the San Francisco Bay Area of California. [2] There are two separate subspecies that are endangered and listed together in the federal and state endangered species lists. The northern subspecies (Reithrodontomys raviventris halicoetes) is lighter in color and inhabits the northern bridges of the bay, and the southern subspecies (Reithrodontomys raviventris raviventris) inhabits the eastern and southern gulf bridges. They are both quite similar in appearance to their species of compounds, [western harvest mouse, R. megalotis], to which they are not closely related. Genetic studies of the northern subspecies have revealed that the salt swamp harvest mouse is most closely related to the plains of the harvest mouse, R. montanus,([3]), which now occurs in the Midwest]. Its endangered designation is due to its limited ranges, historical population decline and the constant threat of loss due to the intrusion of development from penetration Francisco Bay. Description and comparison with similar species The southern population of salt swamp harvesting mouse tends to have dark brown fur above and pink cinnamon or tawny belly; in addition, the tail is also two-colored. The length of an adult is from 12 to 18 centimeters (5-7 inches) and the length of the head is 6-10 centimeters (2-4 inches). The height is from 1.5 to 2.1 centimeters (0.6 to 0.8 inches). The weight of a mature mouse is about 10-20 grams (0.35-0.7 ounces). The northern subspecies is also backrest brown or reddish brown, but the fans are usually white or creamy and rarely reddish; the length of the hen is usually about 120% of the length of the body. [4] Upper incisions are grooved. This species is nocturnal, with a particularly well-known activity as moonlights. This mouse is particularly inventive, taking advantage of the land runway of other rodents; In addition, he also shows climbing agility. It is located in the habitats of the swamp, where pickle and marsh plants are abundant. Its many predators have species of hawks, snakes and owls, as well as shorebirds and larger mammals. The predation of domestic cats is a problem caused by people invading a limited habitat in the San Francisco Bay Area. As one would expect from a mouse from a salt swamp, this species is a qualified swimmer and tolerates salt in its diet and water supply. It eats seeds and plants, especially pickles and glass algae, one of the most common species of salt salt plants. Similar species include the harvest mouse of the plains and the Fulvous Harvest Mouse, which has a longer tail. The species occurs together with a similar Western harvest mouse, which usually has a dorsal fur, grayer than R. raviventris, with a ventral fur that is white or grayish; and the mouse of the house, which is gray, has a scaly tail and incisions with no grooves, unlike the salt swamp harvest mouse. Data from Suisun Marsh's lifestyle study found that salt marsh harvest mouse can live up to 18 months and possibly longer. Females usually have two litters a year. In summer, when the salinity of water and vegetation increases, mice have a considerable advantage, since they can drink and survive purely with salt water. The northern species can survive purely in brine, but prefers fresh water in brine (must be added as a Fisler source). The southern species can survive on both, and shows no preference. [5] Habitat Mice are highly dependent on plant cover, in particular pickle and fire (Schoenoplectus spp.). Pickle (Salicornia virginica) is their primary and primary habitat and their main food source. Salt swamp harvest mouse is not an aggressive species; many mice live in close quarters, withstanding short population density durations due to seasonal flooding that limits individuals to small ones Ground. They can also cope with tidal or seasonal flooding due to their superior ability to swim, float and rise. [5] The salt swamp harvest mouse in range is an endangered species that is endemic to San Francisco Bay. Rising sea levels can have a strong impact on the habitat of its salt swamp. This organism is known to be found in the following specific areas (including): Protection Salt swamp harvest mouse has lost much of its habitat to the development of bay swamp, pollution, boating and commercial salt harvesting. It has been on endangerment lists since the 1970s and has protected habitat in numerous Bay Area nature reserves. Individual political jurisdictions have conducted research and developed habitat conservation strategies to protect the salt swamp harvest mouse. For example, the city of San Rafael in California has adopted a coastline tailback standard to prevent the development of land 50 feet from the shoreline; This measure has been applied to a number of specific land development on the shores of the San Francisco Bay. [6] Reference to the 2009 economic recovery debate The conservation of the habitat of the Salt Swamp harvest mouse was discussed in the 2009 economic recovery package. Republicans like Mike Pence and Dan Lungren mentioned the mouse in Congress several times to highlight the waste of the bill. [7] It was claimed that USD 30 million from the 2009 economic recovery efforts will be used to revitally the habitat to protect the mouse. The rumor was started by Michael Steel, John Boehner's press secretary. [8] [9] This was disputed in an article in the San Francisco Chronicle by Democratic U.S. Rep. Jackie Speier. [10] References ↑ Whitaker Jr., J.O., Hammerson, G. & Williams, D.F. (2008). Reithrodontomys raviventris. IUCN Red List of Endangered Species. Version 2009.2. International Union for Conservation of Nature. Referenced 5.2.2010.CS1 maint: multiple names: list of authors (link) CS1 maint: ref=harv (link) <templatestyles src=Module:Citation/CS1/styles.css></templatestyles> ↑ Musser, G. G. and M. D. Carleton. 2005. Super family Muroidea. Mammal Species of the World a Taxonomic and Geographic Reference, D. E. Wilson and D.M. Reeder eder eds. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore ↑ Sarah Brown presentation: The Conservation Genetics of Salt Swamp Harvest Mice (Reithrodontomys raviventris). 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Whitaker Jr., Chanticleer Press (1997) ISBN 0-679-44631-1 Shellhammer (2000). Reithrodontomys raviventris. 2006. IUCN Red List of Endangered Species. IUCN in 2006. www.iucnredlist.org. Retrieved 11 May 2006. The database entry contains a brief justification for why the species is vulnerable and which criteria are used