

Southwestern Pond Turtle

Actinemys pallida

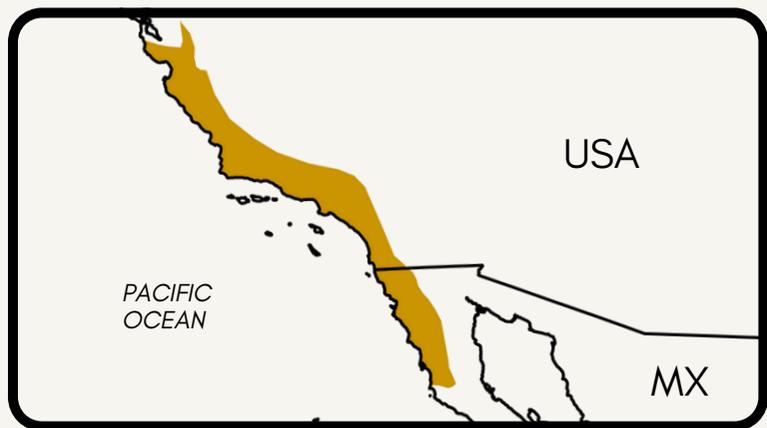


CONSERVATION STATUS



Vulnerable

DISTRIBUTION



AVERAGE WEIGHT
205 g



AVERAGE LENGTH
116 mm



HABITAT
Streams, pools and wetlands in riparian zones and forests.



FOOD

WORMS



ALGAE



ARTHROPODS

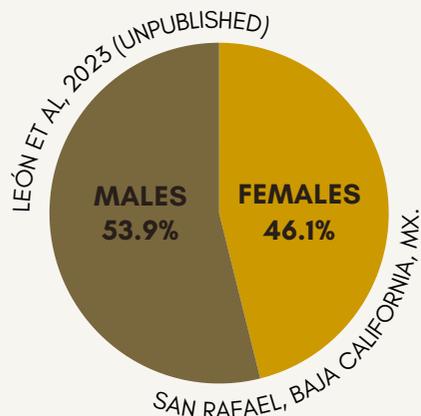


REPRODUCTION



Females travel about 0.3 miles to an upland area to lay 1-13 eggs per clutch.

Sex ratio in turtle populations can be influenced by environmental factors like temperature during egg incubation or human impacts, offering a fascinating glimpse into how nature and the environment shape wildlife populations.



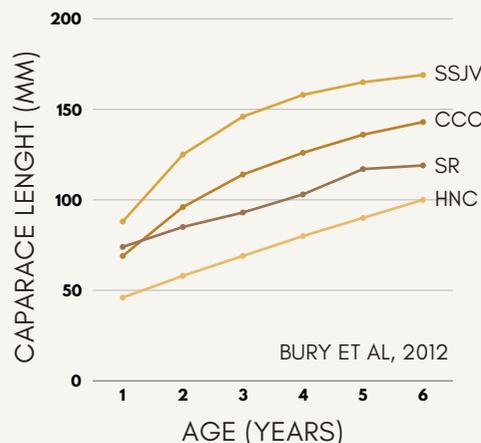
MAIN THREATS

Habitat Loss and Degradation

Invasive Species

Unsustainable water use

Growth rate in turtles of the genus *Actinemys* seems to be faster in warmer regions like the Southern San Joaquin Valley (SSJV) and the Central Coast, California (CCC) in comparison to San Rafael in Baja (SR) and Hayfork in Northern California (HNC).



California Red-Legged Frog

— *Rana draytonii*



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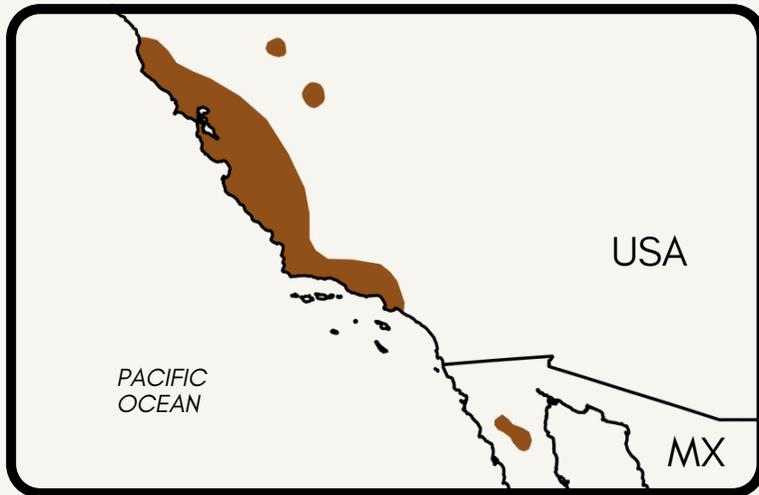
Some frogs live for many years, even with a missing forelimb, like mochita!

CONSERVATION STATUS



Vulnerable ✓

DISTRIBUTION



AVERAGE WEIGHT
75 g



AVERAGE LENGTH
85 mm



HABITAT
Streams, ponds and wetlands in riparian areas and pine forests.

MOVEMENT



The California Red-Legged Frog has lost more than 70% of its historical distribution due to threats like invasive species, climate change and habitat loss.

FOOD

ARTHROPODS



WORMS

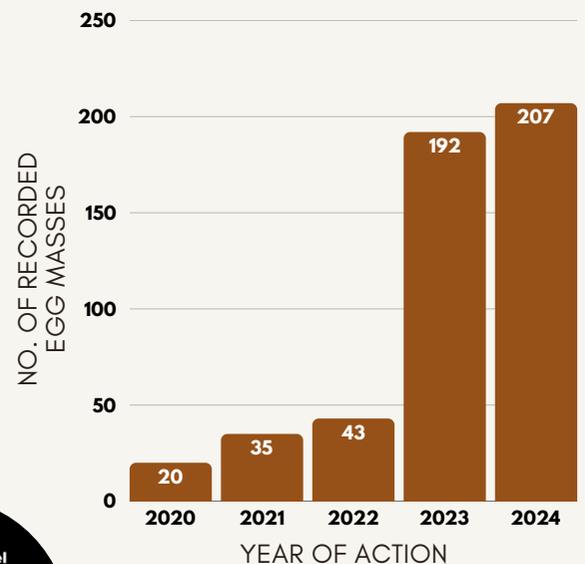


SMALL MAMMALS



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Conservation efforts have increased the CRLF populations more than 10 times (935%) compared to the first year of action.



Salt Marsh Bird's Beak

— *Chloropyron maritimum* spp. *maritimum*

CONSERVATION STATUS

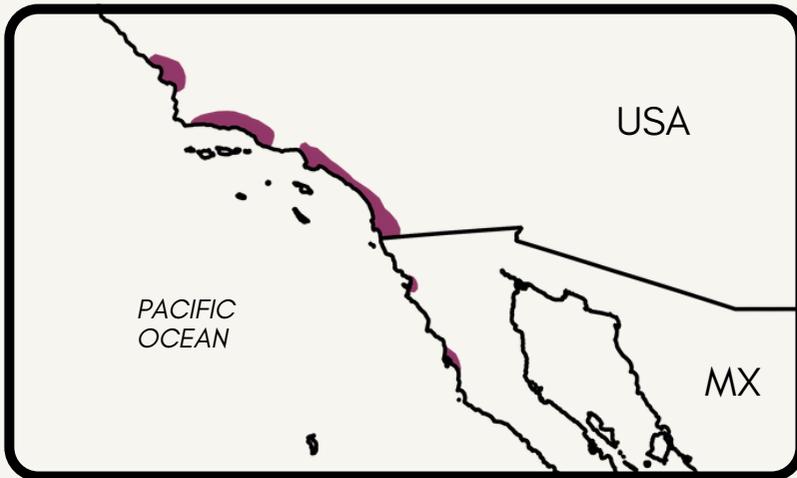


Not Evaluated ✓

A PROTECTED SPECIES

This plant is not on the IUCN Red List yet but is classified as Threatened in Mexico and Endangered in the U.S., indicating a high risk of extinction and the need for urgent conservation efforts.

DISTRIBUTION



LIFE CYCLE

Annual



AVERAGE HEIGHT

15 inches tall



HABITAT

Coastal salt marshes



HEMIPARASITE

This plant has specialized roots, known as haustoria, that invade neighboring plants' roots to extract water, minerals, and nutrients. This adaptation enables it to thrive in nutrient-poor, competitive environments.

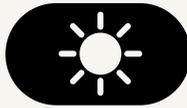
MAIN THREATS



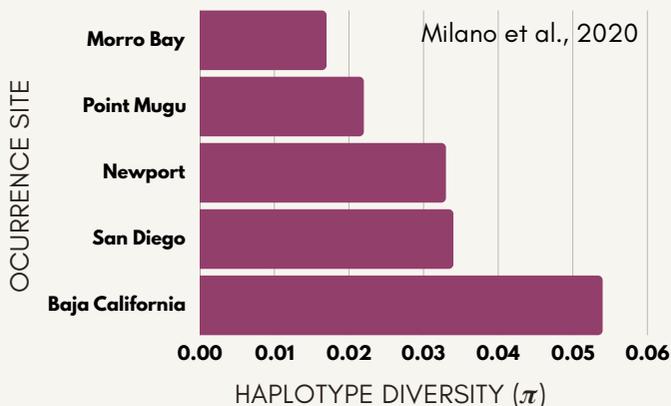
Invasive species



Rising sea level



Droughts



A study found that haplotype diversity in this plant decreases with latitude, indicating less genetic diversity as one moves north. High diversity in Baja suggests greater genetic variability, which aids in adaptation to environmental changes and supports long-term survival.



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