This species is found throughout much of the southwest and comes in a variety of color and pattern morphs including black or brown and white and yellow coming in both banded and striped varieties. This snake eats a wide variety of prey items that include rodents, snakes (including rattlesnakes), birds, lizards, and large invertebrates.

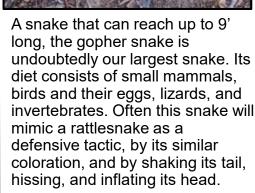


California Kingsnake (Lampropeltis californiae)

οςμιοιμλυςμα κιαπρεμ San Diego Nightsnake (Hypsiglena



lizards and their eggs. harmless to most humans. It teeds on inject venom into prey but is tanged snake. It uses these tangs to The Nightsnake is a small, rear-





San Diego Gopher Snake (Pituophis catenifer annectens)

(neitains oreganus hellen) Southern Pacific Rattlesnake



cornered, detend itselt with a bite. last line of defense is to flee or, if then rattle its tail as a warning. The that doesn't work, a rattlesnake will quiet and still to avoid detection. It on their cryptic coloration and remain shakes its tail. Rattlesnakes must rely segments that "rattle" when the snake shaped head and a tail with stout body with a large trianglefound at Cabrillo. They have a short, This is the only rattlesnake species

> Service is to protect and preserve natural resources, processes, systems, and values of the parks they manage. Our philosophy is to protect, and restore when necessary, native ecosystems and let natural processes play out. Park Rangers and Volunteers document their observations of flora and fauna. Scientists conduct research to try to understand the status and trends of the species and systems they protect.

This information is vital to advising park management and philosophy.

Name:

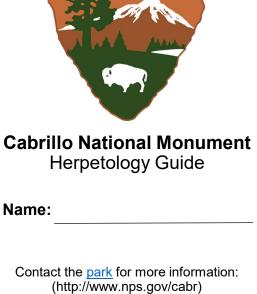
The core mission of the National Park



Our Role

Snake, and the Long-nosed Snake. Garter Snake, California Glossy Lizard, Red Coachwhip, Two-striped Yellow-bellied Racer, Coast Horned Red Diamond Rattlesnake, Western pennsula: Coronado Island Skink, already been extirpated from the In tact, eight reptile species have where they historically were tound). longer existing in a particular area population decline and extirpation (no sie extremely susceptible to limited home ranges, these animals development), and due to their by ocean, and to the north, cut off by island-like (surrounded on three sides





Reptiles & Amphibians

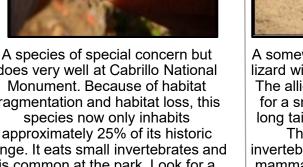
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salamander. amphibian, the Garden Slender suakes, 5 species of lizards, and one 12 species of herpfiles – 6 species of Cabrillo National Monument is home to



Because Point Loma peninsula is possible decline in species' numbers. in 2002 to continue assessments of NPS took over monitoring at Cabrillo species in Southern California. The of a larger scale study of herptile Fisher (SDSU, then USGS), as part species began in 1995 by Dr. Robert Long-term monitoring of these

does very well at Cabrillo National Monument. Because of habitat fragmentation and habitat loss, this species now only inhabits approximately 25% of its historic range. It eats small invertebrates and is common at the park. Look for a lizard with a bright orange throat and a long tail.





Great Basin Fence Lizard

San Diego Alligator Lizard

(Elgaria multicarinata webbii)

A somewhat common and very large lizard with short limbs and a long tail. The alligator lizard can be mistaken for a snake at times because of its long tail and snake-like locomotion. This species will eat small invertebrates, small lizards and small mammals. It will sometimes feed on bird eggs and young birds.



California Striped Racer

S. California Legless Lizard

(Anniella stebbinsi)

Not a snake! It's a legless lizard because it has eyelids and can drop its tail to help it escape a predator. This species spends a lot of its time underground, so it can be difficult to find. It feeds on insects in larvae form, beetles, termites, and spiders.



(Batrachoseps major major)

breathe through a lung; rather they

respire through their skin and mouth

tissues. They must live in damp

environments and they will only move

about on land during wet weather -

usually the winter months. Upon

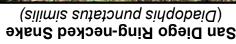
inspection, the garden slender

salamander looks more like a small,

slimy worm. It is about 2-3 inches

long with very short limbs.

Garden Slender Salamander





its bright underside. species coils its tail and exposes humans). When threatened, this and venomous (not harmful to the Nightsnake, it is rear tanged yellow to orange underside. Like dray to black back, and very bright , Ilub a sed that has a dull,

that causes Lyme disease. plood that kills the bacterium in ticks pecause of a suspected protein in its might be a huge benefit to humans invertebrates. This particular species A common lizard that eats small



Very fast! called a racer because this snake is reterred to as "pecoping." And it's survey the area for prey – sometimes into a shrub and elevate its head to prey. One of its strategies is to climb eyes and excellent vision to locate side. This snake relies on its large with a single yellow stripe on each A long, thin snake that is mostly black



(Snepele enenudanete etU)

Western Side-blotched Lizard

Belding's Orange-throated

Whiptail (Aspidoscelis hyperythra

beldingi)

smaller, and have a gular told. Great Basin Fence Lizard, adults are invertebrates. Similar looking to the A common lizard that eats small