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Booklet data last updated on 9/21/2009

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## Mouse, Harvest, Fulvous

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Taxonomy

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<b>Species IDa</b>	050390
<b>Name</b>	Mouse, Harvest, Fulvous
<b>Other Common Names</b>	No Data Submitted
<b>Category</b>	05 Mammals
<b>Elcode</b>	AMAFF02050
<b>BLM Code</b>	REFU
<b>Phylum</b>	Chordata
<b>Subphylum</b>	Vertebrata
<b>Class</b>	Mammalia
<b>Subclass</b>	Theria
<b>Order</b>	Rodentia
<b>SubOrder</b>	Myomorpha
<b>Family</b>	Muridae
<b>Genus</b>	Reithrodontomys
<b>Species</b>	fulvescens
<b>Subspecies</b>	canus (NM);fulvescens (AZ)
<b>Authority</b>	(Benson)
<b>Scientific Name</b>	Reithrodontomys fulvescens
<b>Account Type</b>	This account represents the entire species, including any and all subspecies recognized in the Southwest. There are no separate subspecies accounts relating to this species.

NO IMAGE  
AVAILABLE  
AT THIS TIME

[Click here to search Google for images of this species.](#)

**Taxonomic**      [01](#), [02](#), [03](#), [05](#), [06](#), [15](#)  
**References**

### Comments on Taxonomy

There is confusion on how to classify Old World mice and rats, the New World mice and rats, and the microtines. The tendency is to regard all three groups as subfamilies of one family - Muridae. But for the purposes of the New Mexico system the Old World mice and rats will be placed in the family Muridae, and the New World (and a few Old World) mice and rats will be placed in the family Cricetidae. \*[05](#), [06](#)\*

**Legal Status** (section updated on 10/21/2008)

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#### Status

#### References

USFS Sensitive: Region 3 (NM,AZ)

[27](#)

State NM: Provides limited protection

[04](#)

State NM: Not a Game Species

[04](#)

Heritage Global: Demonstrably Secure (G5)

[11](#)

Heritage NM: Critically Imperiled in NM (S1)

[24](#)

Heritage AZ: Apparently Secure in AZ (S4)

[11](#)

Heritage Ranking: Taxon Tracked by Heritage Program

[18](#)

#### Concern

#### References

No Data Submitted

### Comments on Legal Status

1995: Reithrodontomys fulvescens was listed under the Natural Heritage Global Rank "G5" ("G5" = "Demonstrably Secure") (AGFD, 1995) \*[11](#)\*.

This listing was made on May 25, 1993 (NMNHP, 1997) \*[24](#)\*.

1996: The species, Reithrodontomys fulvescens, was listed by a New Mexico Natural Heritage Program list as "Tracked": data were being actively accumulated and entered into computerized and manual files by the Heritage Program (NMNHP, 1996) \*[18](#)\*.

NEW MEXICO 1997: The full species, Reithrodontomys fulvescens, was listed under the Natural Heritage NM State Rank "S1" ("S1" = "Critically Imperiled") on August 5, 1991 (NMNHP, 1997) \*[24](#)\*.

2007: U.S. Forest Service included the species Reithrodontomys fulvescens its region 3 sensitive species list (USFS, 2007) \*[27](#)\*.

ARIZONA 1995: Reithrodontomys fulvescens was listed under the Natural Heritage Arizona State Rank "S4" ("S4" = "Apparently Secure") (AGFD, 1995) \*[11](#)\*.

### Comments on Population Trends and Threats

No Data Submitted

### Comments on Cultural Importance

No Data Submitted

**Species Distribution** (section updated on 9/21/2009)

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<b>State</b>	<b>References</b>
NM: Extant	<a href="#">07</a>
AZ: Extant	<a href="#">11</a>
TX: Species occurs(ed)	<a href="#">14</a>
OK: Species occurs(ed)	<a href="#">16</a>

**New Mexico County Occurrence**

<b>County</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Season</b>	<b>Regular</b>	<b>Abundance</b>	<b>Behavior</b>	<b>References</b>
Hidalgo						<a href="#">07, 09, 28</a>
New Mexico		Yr-Rnd	Regular		Breeds	<a href="#">13</a>

**Accident County Occurrence**

No Data Submitted

**Historical County Occurrence**

No Data Submitted

**Expected County Occurrence**

No Data Submitted

**Arizona County Occurrence**

<b>County</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>References</b>
Cochise		<a href="#">20</a>
Pima		<a href="#">20</a>

**Hydrological Area**

No Data Submitted

**Historical Hydrological Area**

No Data Submitted

**Other Distribution - New Mexico**

**Land Unit**

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY LANDS  
 THE NATURE CONSERVANCY LANDS - GRAY RANCH, (Formerly TNC)  
 MISCELLANEOUS LAND, NEW MEXICO  
 MISCELLANEOUS LAND - GUADALUPE CANYON (HIDALGO COUNTY)

**Other Distribution References - [09, 17](#)**

**Other Distribution - Arizona**

**Land Unit**

US FOREST SERVICE LANDS, ARIZONA  
 CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST

**Other Distribution Arizona References - [12](#)**

**Mountain Range**

Mountain Range	Reference
3145-10900 Peloncillo Mts.	<a href="#">09</a> , <a href="#">28</a>
3130-10845 Animas Mts.	<a href="#">28</a>
<b>Comments on Distribution</b>	
NEW MEXICO 1975: It is thus far known only from the Peloncillo Mountains, where the species seems fairly common in xeric grass, agave, and dasyliirion stands along the top of the range, extending down into Guadalupe Canyon (Findley et al., 1975) <a href="#">*01*</a> .	
1975: Records of occurrence: Specimens examined (total 8): HIDALGO: Guadalupe Canyon, 1 (MSB); Geronimo Trail, pass on top Peloncillo Mts., 5 (MSB); Peloncillo Mts., pass on top, 22 mi. S and 2 mi. E Rodeo, 2 (MSB). Not mapped (Findley et al., 1975) <a href="#">*01*</a> .	
1993: The subspecies R.f.canis is found in Guadalupe Canyon, Hidalgo County, New Mexico (Eifler, pers.comm., 1993) <a href="#">*17*</a> .	
1995: (Cook,1986) collected one R.fulvescens in the dense grass beneath the sycamore trees of the rock ridge enclosure of lower Dear Creek (S.E. of the Animas Mts.) (Hafner,1995) <a href="#">*15*</a> .	
2004: The species Reithrodontomys fulvescens occurs in Hidalgo county (Frey, 2004) <a href="#">*28*</a> .	
ARIZONA 1986: Found in the southernmost part of Arizona, east of Altar Wash (Hoffmeister, 1986) <a href="#">*08*</a> .	
1996: The Fulvous harvest mouse, R. fulvescens (subspecies not specified) occurs in Cochise, Pima and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona state (AGFD, 1996) <a href="#">*20*</a> .	
TEXAS 1987: This species is cited in northwestern Texas and so straddles the Texas/New Mexico border (Jones et al., 1987) <a href="#">*10*</a> .	
OKLAHOMA 1989: Reithrodontomys fulvescens occurs in Oklahoma (Tyler, 1989) <a href="#">*16*</a> .	
<b>Comments on Prehistoric Distribution</b>	
No Data Submitted	
<b>Habitat Association</b> <span style="float: right;"><a href="#">Back to top</a></span>	
<b>General Habitat</b>	<b>References</b>
RIPARIAN	<a href="#">01?</a>
RIPARIAN	<a href="#">09?</a>
TERRESTRIAL	<a href="#">01?</a>
TERRESTRIAL	<a href="#">09?</a>
LOWLANDS	<a href="#">25</a>
<b>Comments on Habitat Associations</b>	
Indicator of arid grasslands (Hafner, 1995) <a href="#">*15*</a> .	
THEY ARE FOUND IN SYCAMORE, COTTONWOOD, AND RABBITBRUSH RIPARIAN HABITATS <a href="#">*09*</a> .	

**Gap Analysis Habitat Associations**

<b>Gap Vegetation Type</b>	<b>Season</b>	<b>Gap Importance</b>	<b>References</b>
WOODLANDS	Yr-Rnd	Important	<a href="#">999</a>
BORDER PINYON/ALLIGATOR JUNIPER	Yr-Rnd	Casual Use	<a href="#">08</a>
ENCINAL OAK open/gray/emory/white oak	Yr-Rnd	Important	<a href="#">08</a>
SCRUB	Yr-Rnd	Casual Use	<a href="#">999</a>
CHIH DESERT creosotebush	Yr-Rnd	Casual Use	<a href="#">08</a>
CHIH DESERT tarbush/mesquite/ocotillo	Yr-Rnd	Casual Use	<a href="#">08, 26</a>
AZ UPLAND SONORAN DESERTSCRUB (AZ)	Yr-Rnd	Casual Use	<a href="#">08</a>
GRASS	Yr-Rnd	Important	<a href="#">999</a>
SHORT GRASS STEPPE gramma+buffalograss	Yr-Rnd	Important	<a href="#">09, 26</a>
CHIH DESERT GRASSLAND black grama	Yr-Rnd	Important	<a href="#">01, 08, 26</a>
CHIH DESERT GRASSLAND tabosa/sacaton	Yr-Rnd	Important	<a href="#">09</a>
RIPARIAN	Yr-Rnd	Important	<a href="#">999</a>
LOWLAND RIPARIAN cottonwood/sycamore	Yr-Rnd	Important	<a href="#">01, 09, 15</a>
ARROYO RIPARIAN Apache plume/mesquite	Yr-Rnd	Important	<a href="#">08, 26</a>
MARSH rush/bulrush/sedge/cattail	Yr-Rnd	Casual Use	<a href="#">05</a>
AGRICULTURAL	Yr-Rnd	Casual Use	<a href="#">999</a>
AGRICULTURAL: DRYLAND	Yr-Rnd	Casual Use	<a href="#">25</a>
AGRICULTURAL: IRRIGATED	Yr-Rnd	Casual Use	<a href="#">25</a>

**Comments on Gap Analysis Habitat Associations**

(Cook,1986) collected one R.fulvescens in the dense grass beneath the sycamore trees of the rock ridge enclosure of lower Dear Creek (S.E. of the Animas Mts.) (Hafner,1995) \*[15](#)\*.

In the Trans-Pecos of Texas it has been collected in mesquite-cholla (140; sotol-grama (16); grama-bluestem (33); and apache plume (33) (Schmidly, 1977) \*[26](#)\*.

**Land Use / Land Cover Associations**

<b>Land Use / Land Cover</b>	<b>References</b>
Rangeland	<a href="#">08?</a> , <a href="#">01?</a> , <a href="#">09?</a>
Herbaceous Rangeland	<a href="#">08?</a> , <a href="#">01?</a> , <a href="#">09?</a>
Shrub and Brush Rangeland	<a href="#">08?</a> , <a href="#">01?</a> , <a href="#">09?</a>
Forest Land	<a href="#">08?</a> , <a href="#">01?</a> , <a href="#">09?</a>

**Comments on Land Use / Land Cover Associations**

No Data Submitted

**National Wetlands Inventory**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on National Wetlands Inventory**

No Data Submitted

**Habitat SAF****SAF**

Cottonwood-willow

Western live oak

**References****Habitat PNV****PNV**

Grama-Tobosa Shrubsteppe (Boutloua-Hilaria-Larrea)

**References**[09?](#)**Habitat Eco Regions****Eco Region**

Great Plains-Short Grass Prairie: Grama-Buffalo Grass

**References**[09?](#)**Habitat Life Zones**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on General Habitat Associations**

They are found in shortgrass plains, sactan grassland, sycamore riparian, cottonwood riparian, rabbitbrush riparian, and oak savanna [\\*09\\*](#).

It is thus far known only from the Peloncillo Mountains, where the species seems fairly common in xeric grass, agave, and dasyliion stands along the top of the range, extending down into Guadalupe canyon [\\*01\\*](#).

ARIZONA Fulvous harvest mice in Arizona live on grassy slopes and alluvial fans, usually where there are scattered oaks or other deciduous trees. Just north of Nogales they were common on the grassy hillsides with grama and other grasses and scatterings of bear grass, mesquite, and yucca. At a place 2.5 miles NE Pajarito Peak, Santa Cruz County, these mice were in the short- grass, especially in open thickets of mimosa. Here they were taken along and near the runways used by yellow-nosed cotton rats. In the Patagonia Mountains, Santa Cruz County, fulvous harvest mice were numerous in the grassy, rocky alluvial fans of the oak- and pinyon-covered canyons. In the plains and desert grassland 7 miles E, 2 miles S Continental, Pima County, fulvous harvest mice were taken in the heavy, ungrazed grasses, cholla, mesquite, and a few all-thorn, according to Goodpaster's field notes. In the Huachuca Mountains they were present on the slopes or alluvial fans grown up with grammas, three-awn, groundsel, bear grass, yucca, agave, and a few oaks. In southeastern Cochise County, the thick grass interspersed with large mesquites provides a suitable habitat for fulvous harvest mice. Near Arivaca, these mice were taken in a habitat of grasses, mesquite, and tumbleweeds [\\*08\\*](#).

**Food Habits**[Back to top](#)

No Data Submitted

**Trophic Comments**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Food Habits - General**

No Data Submitted

#### Comments on Food Habits - Important

No Data Submitted

#### Comments on Food Habits - Adult

No Data Submitted

#### Comments on Food Habits - Juvenile

No Data Submitted

#### Comments on Food Habits - Larval

No Data Submitted

#### Environmental Associations

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LifeStage	Environmental Associations
General	Elevation: 4001-5000 ft. (1220 - 1520 m)
General	Elevation: 5001-6000 ft. (1520 - 1830 m)
General	Elevation: 6001-7000 ft. (1830 - 2130 m)
General	Soil Type: Rocky
General	Soil Type: Specified in Comments
General	Terrestrial Features: Canyon/Steep slope
General	Terrestrial Features: Specified in Comments
General	Grassland: Meadows - Low, moist grassland
General	Grassland: Savannas - Mixed grass and trees
General	Livestock Grazing: Not grazed
General	Livestock Grazing: Specified in Comments
General	Tree Distribution in Stand: Savannah (very open)
General	See Comments On Environmental Associations
LifeStage	References
General	<a href="#">01</a> , <a href="#">08</a> , <a href="#">09</a>

#### Comments on General Environmental Associations

It is thus far known only from the Peloncillo Mountains, where the species seems fairly common in xeric grass, agave, and dasyliiron stands along the top of the range, extending down into Guadalupe canyon \*01\*.

ARIZONA Fulvous harvest mice in Arizona live on grassy slopes and alluvial fans, usually where there are scattered oaks or other deciduous trees. Elsewhere, they were taken along and near the runways used by yellow-nosed cotton rats. In the Patagonia Mountains, Santa Cruz County, fulvous harvest mice were numerous in the grassy, rocky alluvial fans of the oak- and pinyon- covered canyons. In the plains and desert grassland 7 miles E, 2 miles S Continental, Pima County,

fulvous harvest mice were taken in the heavy, ungrazed grasses, cholla, mesquite, and a few all-thorn, according to Goodpaster's field notes. In the Huachuca Mountains they were present on the slopes or alluvial fans grown up with grammas, three-awn, groundsel, bear grass, yucca, agave, and a few oaks. In southeastern Cochise County, the thick grass interspersed with large mesquites provides a suitable habitat for fulvous harvest mice \*08\*.

**Comments on Limiting Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Adult Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Breeding Adult Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Feeding Adult Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Resting Adult Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Juvenile Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Resting Juvenile Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Feeding Juvenile Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Larvae Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Resting Larvae Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Feeding Larvae Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Pupa Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Egg Environmental Associations**

No Data Submitted



**Life History**[Back to top](#)**Description**

Reithrodontomys fulvescens is readily distinguished from its sympatric congeners by larger size and bright fulvous lateral coloration \*01\*.

ARIZONA A long-tailed Reithrodontomys with E-shaped upper third molars and in which the tail is usually 80 mm or longer; tail usually between 110 and 148 per- cent of body (average 126 percent); skull of size and proportions comparable to those of R. megalotis or slightly larger; dorsal tail stripe not narrow but extending over 50 percent of the diameter of tail; baculum long \*08\*.

**Reproduction**

ARIZONA We captured pregnant females in the first and third weeks of March and in the second week of April. These three females carried two, three, and four embryos, respectively. We collected juveniles we judged to have been born in mid-January, March, and late July \*08\*.

**Behavior**

ARIZONA May be found along runways used by yellow-nosed cotton rats \*08\*.

**Species Origin**

No Data Submitted

**Limiting Factors**

No Data Submitted

**Population Attributes**

No Data Submitted

**Life History Codes**

Origin: Native to NM

Reproduction: Viviparous/Ovoviviparous (live bearing)

Birth/Hatching of young: January

Birth/Hatching of young: March

Birth/Hatching of young: July

**Life History Code References - 08, 23**

**Comments on Life History Codes**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Species Association**

ARIZONA In many places these mice are closely associated with yellow-nosed cotton rats. At one place they were taken along and near the runways used by yellow-nosed cotton rats \*08\*.

**Wildlife Disease and Parasites**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Disease**

No Data Submitted

**Management Practices**[Back to top](#)**Comments on Special or Standard Techniques**

No Data Submitted

**Effects**

Adverse

Adverse

**Management Action**

ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL (ADC) Chemical

ADC: Zinc Phosphide, above ground (grain bait)

**Effects**

Adverse

**References**[21](#), [22](#)**Comments on Management Practices**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Animal Damage Control Methods**

NOTE: The BISON-M coding of potential impacts of ADC practices (e.g., M-44's, traps, snares and poisons) in the "RESULTS MANAGEMENT PRACTICES" (MGT.FIELD & MGT fields) section, assumes the practice occurs in occupied habitat and is applied without mitigation. For more information, contact Jon Klingel, Conservation Services Division, NM Dept of Game and Fish. Santa Fe, NM. Zinc phosphide is highly toxic to rodents (USDA, 1994)\*[21](#)\* and (Johnson and Fagerstone, 1994)\*[22](#)\*.

**Comments on Recommended Management Practices**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Historical Management Practices**

No Data Submitted

**Comments on Population Status**

No Data Submitted

**References**[Back to top](#)

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