

Times-Standard

TUESDAY, AUG. 7, 2001

Survey details threats to wildlife corridors

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Development severely threatens 59 percent of California's wildlife corridors, the natural pathways traveled by the state's native species, a study released Monday found.

The 79-page study by a coalition of environmental and government groups, identified 232 migration corridors used by the state's mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles.

A majority of the routes are threatened by human activity. A single highway, dam or subdivision can choke off the links between areas that have already been preserved. A full 14 percent of the corridors identified in the survey have already been erased by development.

Corridors are vital for the long-term survival of species such as Chinook salmon, bighorn sheep and bald eagles, scientists said. In California, many of those animals live on isolated preserves hemmed in by development.

"Wildlife corridors are an essential component of any conservation strategy on the basis that the natural habitats have been fragmented," said Paul Spitzer, executive director of the California Wilderness Coalition.

The Davis-based group co-sponsored the study with The Nature Conservancy, U.S. Geological Survey, Center for the Reproduction of Endangered Species and the California Department of Parks and Recreation. The hope is to influence state conservation policy,

which has traditionally focused on core habitat areas but not on the links that join them.

The survey — said to be the first to cover an entire state — underscores the importance of corridors in preserving genetic diversity and the sustainability of wildlife populations, scientists said.

M.A. Sanjayan, director of conservation science for The Nature Conservancy, said the situation is most dire in Southern California, where 80 percent of the corridors are threatened by encroaching development.

Preserving the corridors can be as simple and cheap as tucking a culvert under a highway project or as complicated and expensive as securing and preserving land slated for development, Spitzer said.