

WILD LIFE

LAND

RED FOX [*Vulpes vulpes*]

The red fox has an elongated body and relatively short limbs. The tail, which is longer than half the body length (70 per cent of head and body length), is fluffy and reaches the ground when in a standing position. Their pupils are oval and vertically oriented. The forepaws have five digits, while the hind feet have only four and lack dewclaws. They are very agile, being capable of jumping over 2-metre-high (6 ft 7 in) fences, and swim well.



COYOTE [*Canis latrans*]

Is a canine native to North America. It is smaller than its close relative, the gray wolf, and slightly smaller than the closely related eastern wolf and red wolf. Coyote males average (18 to 44 lb) in weight, while females average (15 to 40 lb), though size varies geographically.



BLACK-TAILED DEER [*Odocoileus hemionus*]

The black-tailed deer lives along the Pacific coast from western California up through Alaska. Black-tailed deer are reddish-brown in summer and brownish-gray during winter. The deers' broad tails are completely black or dark brown on top, and white underneath. They raise their tails to expose the white underside when they're frightened.



BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBIT [*Lepus californicus*]

Is a common hare of the western United States and Mexico; has distinctive long ears, and the long powerful rear legs characteristic of hares. Reaching a length about 2 ft and a weight from 3 to 6 lb, the black-tailed jackrabbit is the third-largest North American jackrabbit, after the antelope and the white-tailed jackrabbit.



EUROPEAN RABBIT [*Oryctolagus cuniculus*]

The European rabbit is smaller than the brown and mountain hare, and lacks black ear-tips, as well as having proportionately shorter legs. An adult European rabbit can measure 16 in length, and weigh 2.6–4.4 lb. The hind foot measures 3.3–3.9 length, while the ears are 2.6–3.0 in long from the occiput.



MEXICAN GRAY SQUIRREL [*Sciurus aureogaster*]

Is a tree squirrel in the genus *Sciurus* native to Guatemala and eastern and southern Mexico. Adult males weigh an average of 591.7 g and adult females weigh an average of 562.5 g. Head and body length ranges from 232 to 310 mm, with tail length ranging from 215 to 284 mm.



OCEAN

HUMPBACK WHALE [*Megaptera novaeangliae*]

Is a species of baleen whale. One of the larger rorqual species, adults range in length from 39–52 ft and weigh around 28–33 short tons. The humpback has a distinctive body shape, with long pectoral fins and a knobby head. It is known for breaching and other distinctive surface behaviors, making it popular with whale watchers.



GRAY WHALE [*Eschrichtius robustus*]

Also known as the grey whale, gray back whale, Pacific gray whale, or California gray whale, is a baleen whale that migrates between feeding and breeding grounds yearly. It reaches a length of 49 ft, a weight of 40 short tons, and lives between 55 and 70 years. The common name of the whale comes from the gray patches and white mottling on its dark skin.



ROOSTERFISH [*Nematistius pectoralis*]

Is a game fish found in the warmer waters of the East Pacific from Baja California to Peru. It is distinguished by its "rooster comb", seven very long spines of the dorsal fin. Roosterfish can reach over 5 ft 3 in length and over 110 lb in weight. The weight of the average fish hooked is about 20 lb. The fish is popular as a game fish, but it is considered a good eating fish.



PACIFIC BLACK SNOOK [*Centropomus nigrescens*]

The Black Snook is a member of the Snook or Centropomidae Family, this is also known as the Black Robalo and in Mexico as robalo negro and robalo redondo. It has an elongated compressed body. They are silvery fish with a prominent black lateral line. Their fins are dusky with the exception of their pectoral and pelvic fins, which have touches of yellow.



LOGGERHEAD SEA TURTLE [*Caretta caretta*]

Is a species of oceanic turtle distributed throughout the world. It is a marine reptile, belonging to the family Cheloniidae. The average loggerhead measures around 35 in carapace length when fully grown. The adult loggerhead sea turtle weighs approximately 298 lb, with the largest specimens weighing in at more than 1,000 lb.



HAWKSBILL SEA TURTLE [*Eretmochelys imbricata*]

The hawksbill's appearance is similar to that of other marine turtles. In general, it has a flattened body shape, a protective carapace, and flipper-like limbs, adapted for swimming in the open ocean. *E. imbricata* is easily distinguished from other sea turtles by its sharp, curving beak with prominent tomium, and the saw-like appearance of its shell margins.



AIR

BROWN PELICAN [*Pelecanus occidentalis*]

Is a North American bird of the pelican family, Pelecanidae. It is one of three pelican species found in the Americas and one of two that feed by diving in water. It measures 3 ft 3 in to 5 ft 0 in length and has a wingspan of 6 ft 8 in to 7 ft 6 in. The weight of adults can range from 2 to 5 kg (4.4 to 11.0 lb).



WESTERN OSPREY [*Pandion haliaetus*]

Is a diurnal, fish-eating bird of prey with a cosmopolitan range. It is a large raptor, reaching more than 24 in length and 71 in across the wings. It is brown on the upperparts and predominantly greyish on the head and underparts.



CRESTED CARACARA [*Pandion haliaetus*]

The northern caracara has a length of (19–23 in), a wingspan of (48–49 in), and weighs (37–46 oz). Average weight is higher in the north of the range, smaller in the tropics. It is very cross-shaped in flight. The adult has a black body, wings, crest and crown. The neck, rump, and conspicuous wing patches are white, and the tail is white with black barring and a broad terminal band. The breast is white, finely barred with black.



GREATER ROADRUNNER [*Geococcyx californianus*]

Is a long-legged bird in the cuckoo family, Cuculidae, from the Aridoamerica region in the Southwestern United States and Mexico. The roadrunner is about 20–24 in long, has a 17–24 in wingspan and weighs 7.8–19.0 oz. It stands around 9.8–11.8 in tall and is the largest cuckoo of the Americas. Although capable of limited flight, it spends most of its time on the ground, and can run at speeds up to 320 mph.



FRIGATEBIRD [*Fregata magnificens*]

Frigatebirds are a family of seabirds called Fregatidae which are found across all tropical and subtropical oceans. Females have white underbellies and males have a distinctive red gular pouch, which they inflate during the breeding season to attract females. Able to soar for weeks on wind currents, frigatebirds spend most of the day in flight hunting for food, and roost on trees or cliffs at night.



COSTA'S HUMMINGBIRD [*Calypte costae*]

This species is very small, a mature adult growing to only 3–3.5 in length. The male Costa's has a mainly green back and flanks, a small black tail and wings, and patches of white below their gorgeted throat and tail. Its most distinguishing feature is its vibrant purple cap and throat with the throat feathers flaring out and back behind its head.



TRAILS OF RANCHO SAN LUCAS

WALKING ~ HIKING ~ BIKING



WELCOME HOME... RANCHO SAN LUCAS

Rancho San Lucas uniquely intertwines the luxuries of private resort-style living with a warm familiarity akin to feeling like you never left home. The best of Baja is at your doorstep and we encourage you to experience everything The Ranch has to offer, by land and sea.

Boasting beautiful panoramic views of the Pacific, which are yours to enjoy from every vantage point at The Ranch; our resort community offers single-family homes, high-rise residences and private estates, each elevated by oceanfront living. Come and explore the unequalled beauty of the landscape as you stroll the sweeping white sands of the Pacific beach, or hike the desert trails.

As part of the master-planned community's environmental commitment, 106 acres of the development's total of 834 acres, were left in a natural state. An additional 186 acres is dedicated to the 'least-disturbance' Greg Norman Signature golf course. Together totaling 292 acres, this parcel represents 35% of the development, resulting in a sustainable, low-density resort community.

The desert landscape at Rancho San Lucas is incredibly rich, starting with groves of centuries-old cardon cacti that rise to 40 feet. The wildlife habitats on the golf course have attracted numerous species, from birds and a resident population of black-tailed deer, to hares and bobcats.

Outdoor recreation is a big part of The Ranch's appeal. An interconnected circuit of trails for use by mountain bikers and hikers encircles portions of the resort community as well as the golf course. Paths range in length from 0.50 km to 2.44 km. Starting in mid-December, hundreds of whales complete their 6,000-mile migration from the frigid waters of the Gulf of Alaska to the warm, placid waters of Los Cabos.

Balmy weather, nutrient-rich waters and ideal salinity make the bays and lagoons at the tip of the Baja Peninsula, the perfect place for whales to give birth and teach their calves how to swim and survive in the ocean.

Of the eight whale species that venture to Los Cabos, the most popular are the humpbacks, which routinely thrust themselves out of the water in acrobatic leaps. Humpback whales and gray whales, another common visitor, weigh in at about 40 tons, have an average life span of more than 50 years, and measure approximately 12 to 16 meters (40 to 52 feet) from snout to tail.

From December-April, residents and guests can view these majestic creatures from their patios, balconies and various vantage points throughout the property. Golfers can also spot spouting whales along the beach front holes and from the club's elevated tees and greens. It's the greatest live show in Los Cabos!

ADVENTURE



EXPLORE

