

**Appendix 3-3**

**Vegetation and Terrestrial Wildlife Report**

TABLE 1. Piscinian Species  Piscinian Species  (* high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value)	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic  Distribution by Drainage	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wellands			
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
* Bonneville Cisco <u>Prosopium gemmiferum</u>	R		Not found in Southeastern Utah.																
* Bonneville Whitefish <u>Prosopium spilonotus</u>	R		Not found in Southeastern Utah.																
* Bear Lake Whitefish <u>Prosopium abyssicola</u>	R		Not found in Southeastern Utah.																
* Paiute Sculpin <u>Cottus beldingi</u>	R		Not found in Southeastern Utah.																
* Leatherside Chub <u>Gila copei</u>	R		C																
* Bear Lake Sculpin <u>Cottus extensus</u>	R		Not found in Southeastern Utah.																
* Roundtail Chub <u>Gila robusta robusta</u>	R		Not found in Southeastern Utah.																

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (l) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

TABLE 1. Piscinian Species  Piscinian Species  (* ) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic		Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																		
		Distribution by Drainage																				
				Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
															Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake			
* Colorado Cutthroat Trout <u>Salmo clarki pleuriticus</u>	R																			c	c	
* Bonneville Cutthroat Trout <u>Salmo clarki utah</u>	R																					
* June Sucker <u>Chasmistes liorus mictus</u>	E																					
* Virgin River Chub <u>Gila robusta seminuda</u>	E																					
* Razorback Sucker <u>Xyrauchen texanus</u>	E																					c
* Lahontan Cutthroat Trout <u>Salmo clarki henshawi</u>	T																					
* Least Chub <u>Iotichthys phlegethontis</u>	T																					

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered, (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area







TABLE 3. Reptilian Species  Reptilian Species  (* high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value)	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic  Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands			
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
Family: Iguanidae  Collared lizard <u>Crotaphytus collaris</u>	k u c c c c c c k c c	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S					This nongame lizard inhabits submontane and cold desert zones. It is carnivorous and diurnal. Breeding occurs from April to June when as many as 12 eggs are buried to incubate for one month. Unlawful commercialization could challenge the species's safety, in spite of its aggressive behavior. Only the yellow-headed subspecies ( <u>C.c. auriceps</u> ) inhabits southeastern Utah.
Desert collared lizard <u>Crotaphytus insularis</u>	k k k l k k k o l k l	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	S	S	S												This nongame lizard inhabits the cold desert Zone. It is carnivorous and diurnal. Breeding occurs from May to June when 3 to 8 eggs are laid. Since they are a hardy pet, unlawful commercialization could challenge the species' safety. Only the Great Basin subspecies ( <u>C.i. bicinctores</u> ) inhabits southeastern Utah, and it is restricted to the desert environs surrounding Lake Powell.	

<sup>1</sup> Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened;





TABLE 3. Reptilian Species  Reptilian Species  (* high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value)	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic  Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands			
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
Tree lizard <u>Urosaurus ornatus</u>	c c c c c c c c c c c	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	L	C	C	L	L	L									C	This nongame lizard inhabits nontane, submontane and cold desert zones. it is insectivorous and diurnal. Breeding occurs throughout the spring and summer. As many as 6 clutches of 3 to 13 eggs can be laid. Hatching continues into October. Only the northern subspecies ( <u>U.o. wrighti</u> ) inhabits southeastern Utah.
Side-blotched lizard <u>Uta stansburiana</u>	c c c c c c c c c c c	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	L	S	S	S	S	H									S	This nongame lizard inhabits submontane and cold desert zones. It is insectivorous and diurnal. Breeding occurs whenever the naimal is active. Three clutches of 2 to 6 eggs are laid. The validity of subspecies is uncertain.

<sup>1</sup> Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened;

TABLE 3. Reptilian Species  Reptilian Species  (* high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value)	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wellands				
			Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake													
Family: Scincidae Many-lined skink <u>Eumeces multivirgatus</u>	k k k k r k k k k r	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L	L		L	L	L	S	L	L	S	S	S					H	
Western Skink <u>Eumeces skiltonianus</u>	k l k k k k k k k k k	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands								H	H	H		S					H	
			This nongame lizard inhabits montaine, submontane and cold desert zones. It is insectivorous and diurnal. Breeding occurs in spring and summer, after which a clutch of 5 eggs is laid. The female guards the eggs. This specie appears to adapt to human inhabitation. Only the variable subspecies ( <u>E.m. gaigeae</u> ), inhabits southeastern Utah. It is restricted to the Elk Ridge area as well as the Navajo Indian Nation south of the San Juan River and Lake Powell. Therefore it is considered as being a sensitive specie.																	
			This nongame lizard inhabits submontane zones. It is insectivorous and diurnal, although quite secretive. Breeding occurs from May to June, after which 2 to 6 eggs are laid. Females tend the eggs and hatching occurs from July to August. Only the Great Basin subspecies ( <u>E.s. utahensis</u> ) inhabits southeastern Utah. It is restricted to the Tavaputs Plateau.																	

Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened;

TABLE 3. Reptilian Species  Reptilian Species  (* high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value)	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic  Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																		
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Family: Teiidae Western whiptail <u>Cnemidophorus tigris</u>	k c c c c c c c c c	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	S	S	S	S	S	S												This nongame lizard inhabits submontane and cold desert zones. It is insectivorous and diurnal. Breeding occurs in April and May. Two clutches of 1 to 4 eggs can be laid. They hatch in July and August. The painted desert subspecies ( <u>C.t. septentrionalis</u> ) and the Great Basin subspecies ( <u>C.t. tigris</u> ) are common throughout southeastern Utah.
* Plateau striped whiptail <u>Cnemidophorus velox</u>	k k k k k k k k k r	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	L	S	S													S	This nongame lizard inhabits montane and submontane zones. It is insectivorous and diurnal. No mating occurs, as it is unisexual. A clutch of 3 to 5 eggs is laid in June or July. Eggs hatch in August. A single specimen has been collected at Bluff.	

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TABLE 3. Reptilian Species  Reptilian Species  (* ) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value	Relative Abundance'	indigenous/exotic  Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	wetlands			
																	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Colubridae *glossy snake <u>Arizona elegans</u>	k k k k k k k k k k k r	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S S S S S S S This nongame snake inhabits submontane and cold desert zones. It is carnivorous and subterranean. Breeding occurs in the spring and eggs hatch 10 to 12 weeks later. Only the Painted Desert subspecies ( <u>A.e. philipi</u> ) inhabits southeastern Utah. It is restricted to the Navajo Indian Nation south of the San Juan River and Lake Powell. It is considered as being a sensitive specie.																	
racer <u>Coluber constrictor</u>	u u u u u u u u u u u u	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S H H H S S H H This nongame snake inhabits submontane and cold desert zones. It is carnivorous and not a constrictor, contrary to its scientific name. Mating occurs in April and May. Laying of a 5 to 28 egg clutch occurs from mid June through August, after which young hatch in 6 to 9 weeks. Racers den in large numbers along with other species. Only the western yellow-bellied subspecies ( <u>C.c. mormon</u> ) inhabits southeastern Utah.																	

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TABLE 3. Reptilian Species	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																	
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																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
<p>Night snake <u>Hypsiglena torquata</u></p> <p>(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value</p>		Indigenous	L							H	H	H	H	H				H		
	c	Wasatch Plateau	This nongame snake inhabits submontane and cold desert zones. It is carnivorous, secretive and nocturnal. The night snake's saliva is mildly toxic. Little is known about breeding, but a clutch of 4 to 6 eggs is laid between April and July. Hatching occurs 7 to 8 weeks later.																	
	c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	c	Cedar Mountain																		
	c	Henry Mountains																		
	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	c	LaSal Mountains																		
	c	Dolores Triangle																		
	c	San Rafael Desert																		
	c	Burr Desert																		
	c	Cisco Desert																		
	c	Canyonlands																		
		Indigenous	H								S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	H	C
	k	Wasatch Plateau	This nongame snake inhabits submontane and cold desert zones. It is carnivorous and primarily diurnal. The kingsnake is a constrictor. Breeding occurs from mid March into June. A clutch of 3 to 24 eggs is laid between mid May and August. Hatching occurs 8.5 to 11.5 weeks later. This animal is unlawfully commercialized due to its attractiveness as a pet. The California subspecies ( <u>L.g. californiae</u> ) may inhabit the Henry Mountains and environs south of the San Juan River. It is a sensitive species.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	r	Henry Mountains																		
	r	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	r	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	r	Canyonlands																		

Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened;



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																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake		
* Smooth green snake <u>Opheodrys vernalis</u>	r r k k r r k k k k r	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H															C	C			
Gopher snake <u>Pituophis melanoleucus</u>	c c c c c c c c c c c	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	S	S	S	H	H	H	H	H	H	H									H

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																	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake							
<p>Long-nosed snake <u>Rhinocheilus lecontei</u></p>	k u k k u u k u k k u	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L							S	L	L	H	H	H				S									
<p>* California black-headed snake <u>Tantilla planiceps</u></p>	k k k r r r r k k r r	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands																	S	S	S	S	S	S				C

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																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake		
black-necked garter snake <u>Thamnophis cyrtopsis</u>	k k k k u u k k k k u	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L	S	H	S	L	S	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	C	This nongame snake inhabits montane, submontane and cold desert zones. It is carnivorous and diurnal. Garter snakes produce 7 to 25 young. A single live-birthing incident occurs between late June and August. The western subspecies ( <u>T.c. cyrtopsis</u> ) inhabits southeastern Utah.					
western terrestrial garter snake <u>Thamnophis elegans</u>	C C C C C C C C C C C	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L	H	S	S	S	S	S	L	L	L	S	C	C	C	H	H	This nongame snake inhabits montane, submontane and cold desert zones. It is carnivorous and diurnal. Garter snakes are dependent upon ecosystems nearby to aquatic habitats. Breeding occurs in spring. A single live-birthing of 4 to 19 young occurs between July and September. Garter snakes hibernate in rodent burrows or beneath rocks. The wandering subspecies ( <u>T.e. vagrans</u> ) inhabits southeastern Utah.			

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																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Common garter snake <u>Thamnophis sirtalis</u>	c k k k k k k k k k	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L	H		S	S	S	S	S	L	L	L	S		C	C	C	H	H	This nongame snake inhabits montane, submontane and cold desert zones. It is carnivorous and diurnal. The garter snake is terrestrial, but dependent upon ecosystems nerby to aquatic habitats. Breeding occurs in spring soon after emergence from its hibernaculum. Live-birth is given between late June and early fall. Large numbers hibernate together. The valley subspecies ( <u>T.s. fitchi</u> ) inhabits the Wasatch Plateau.
Family: Crotalidae Western rattlesnake <u>Crotalus viridis</u>	c c c c c c c c c c	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H			L	L	S	S	S	S	S	S						L		This nongame snake inhabits montane, submontane and cold desert zones. it is carnivorous, as well as diurnal, crepuscular and nocturanl, dependent upon temperature. Live-birth of young is given in the fall. It hibernates with its own and other species. The prairie ( <u>C.v. viridis</u> ) and Hopi ( <u>C.v. nuntius</u> ) subspecies are found in Grand and San Juan Counties. The midget faded subspecies ( <u>C.v. concolor</u> ) is found throughout southeastern Utah. The Great Basin subspecies ( <u>C.v. lutosus</u> ) is found on the Wasatch Plateau.

<sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (l) threatened;



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																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
* Many-lined Skink <u>Eumeces multivirgatus gaipei</u>	R		L	L		L	L	L	S	L	L	S	S	S					H
* Plateau Whiptail <u>Cnemidophorus velox</u>	R							S	L	S	S								S
* Speckled Rattlesnake <u>Crotalus mitchelli pyrrhus</u>	R	Not found in S.E. Utah																	
* Mojave Rattlesnake <u>Crotalus scutulatus scutulatus</u>	R	Not found in S.E. Utah																	
* Sidewinder Rattlesnake <u>Crotalus cerastes cerastes</u>	R	Not found in S.E. Utah																	
* Utah Black-headed Snake <u>Tantilla planiceps utahensis</u>	R								S	S	S	S	S	S					C
* California Kingsnake <u>Lampropeltis getulus californiae</u>	R		H				S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S			H	C

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

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																	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
* <u>Desert Glossy Snake</u> <u>Arizona elegans</u>	R								S	S	S	S	S	S						
* <u>Utah Blind Snake</u> <u>Leptotyphlops humilis utahensis</u>	R	Not found in S.E. Utah																		
* <u>Mojave Patch-Nosed Snake</u> <u>Salvadora hexalepis mojavnensis</u>	R	Not found in S.E. Utah																		
* <u>Arizona Lyre Snake</u> <u>Trimorphodon lambda</u>	R	Not found in S.E. Utah																		
* <u>Utah Mountain Kingsnake</u> <u>Lampropeltis pyromelena</u> <u>infralabialis</u>	R								H	H	H	H	H	H					C	
* <u>Utah Milk Snake</u> <u>Lampropeltis triangulum</u> <u>taylori</u>	R			S		S	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H					C	
* <u>Corn(Great Plains Rat) Snake</u> <u>Elaphe guttata emoryi</u>	R								H	H	H		S	S					C	

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (l) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area





TABLE 2. Amphibian Species  Amphibian Species  (* high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value)	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic  Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																			
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands						
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake		
Family: Ambystomatidae  Tiger salamander <u>Ambystoma tigrinum</u>	c c k c c c k c c c c	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavapuls Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	S	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	C	C	C	C	This nongame salamander inhabits montane, submontane and cold desert zones. It is nocturnal when inhabiting terrestrial sites and insectivorous. Breeding occurs from narch through June in perennial or intermittent waters. Where conditions are such that larva do not metamorphosis to adults, larva can breed. Only the Utah subspecies ( <u>A.t. utahensis</u> ) is known to inhabit southeastern Utah. Although it is reasonable to suspect that the Arizona subspecies ( <u>A.t. nebulosum</u> ) may also be found there.
Family: Bufonidae  Western toad <u>Bufo boreas</u>	u u k k k k k k k k	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavapuls Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L														C	C	C	C	C	This nongame toad inhabits montane zones. It is insectivorous. Breeding occurs in still water areas. During dry conditions it utilizes burrows. The Boreal subspecies ( <u>B.b. boreas</u> ) inhabits southeastern Utah.

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

TABLE 2. Amphibian Species  Amphibian Species  (* ) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic  Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands			
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
<u>Western spadefoot</u> <u>Scaphiopus hammondi</u>	k k k k k k k k k k l	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavapuls Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L								S	S	S		C	C	C	C	C
<u>Southern spadefoot</u> <u>Scaphiopus multiplicatus</u>	k k k k k k k k k k l	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavapuls Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L								S	S	S		C	C	C	C	C

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (l) threatened; (o) or (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

TABLE 2. Amphibian Species  Amphibian Species  (* high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value)	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic  Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																				
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	wetlands				Lake		
Woodhouse's toad <u>Bufo woodhousei</u>	C C C C C C C C C C C C	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S						S							S	C	C	C	C	C		
Family: Pelobatidae Great basin spadefoot <u>Scaphiopus intermontanus</u>	C C C C C C C C C C C C	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			C	C	C	C	C	C	

This nongame toad inhabits submontane and cold desert zones. It is insectivorous and nocturnal. Breeding occurs during late spring and early summer in perennial pools, and usually during rainfall. Metamorphosis into the adult form occurs by September. The woodhouse's subspecies (B.w. woodhousei) is found in southeastern Utah.

This nongame toad inhabits montane, submontane and cold desert zones. It is nocturnal and insectivorous. It breeds at perennial or intermittent waters, taking advantage of spring and summer rains. Underground burrows are utilized during dry periods. Metamorphosis from egg to adult is rapid and can be as little as two weeks.

<sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area







TABLE 2. Amphibian Species  Amphibian Species  (* ) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic  Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Great plains toad <u>Bufo cognatus</u>	c c c c c c c c c c c	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S					S	S		S	S	S		C	C	C	C	C	
Red-spotted toad <u>Bufo punctatus</u>	k c c c c c c c c c c	Indigenous Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L								L	L	L		C	C	C	C	C	

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

TABLE 4. Avian Species	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	Indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands			
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
Avian Species  (* high-Interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value)		Distribution by Geographic Area																	
* <u>Passenger Pigeon</u> <u>Ectopistes migratorius</u>	Extinct					H	H	H	S	S	S								H
* <u>California Condor</u> <u>Gymnogyps californianus</u>	Extirpated				L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	L	L	L	
* <u>American Peregrine Falcon</u> <u>Falco peregrinus anatum</u>	E								S	S	S			C	C			C	
* <u>Bald Eagle</u> <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> (Linnaeus)	E		S		L	L	L	S	L	S	S	L				H		H	
* <u>Whooping Crane</u> <u>Grus americana</u>	E			C												C	C	C	
* <u>Arctic Peregrine Falcon</u> <u>Falco peregrinus tundrius</u>	T															C		C	
* <u>Mountain Plover</u> <u>Charadrius montanus</u>	R		C							C				C					

<sup>1</sup> Seasonal status: (YI) yearlong resident; (WI) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

TABLE 4. Avian Species	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	Indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																	
			Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands			
																	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream
* Snowy Plover <u>Charadrius alexandrinus</u>	R																	C	C	C
* Long-billed Curlew <u>Numenius americanus</u>	R			H					C					C				H	C	H
* Yellow-billed Cuckoo <u>Coccyzus americanus</u>	R									C	C									C
* Lewis' Woodpecker <u>Melanerpes lewis</u>	R								C											C
* Western Bluebird <u>Sialia mexicana</u>	R			H		H	H	C		H	H									H
* Ferruginous Hawk <u>Buteo regalis</u>	R			L					C		H	C	S	C						
* Swainson's Hawk <u>Buteo swainsoni</u>	R			S	S				S		H			S				H		H

<sup>1</sup> Seasonal status: (YI) yearlong resident; (WI) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

TABLE 4. Avian Species  Avian Species  (* high-Interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value)	Seasonal Status/ Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	Indigenous/exotic  Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																	
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wellands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
* American White Pelican <u>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</u>	R														C					H
* Double-crested Cormorant <u>Phalacrocorax auritus</u>	R														C		C			H
* Caspian Tern <u>Sterna caspia</u>	R														C	C	H			
* Purple Martin <u>Progne subis</u>	R								H	C									H	
* Bell's Vireo <u>Vireo bellii</u>	R		Not found in Southeastern Utah.																	
* Grasshopper Sparrow <u>Ammodramus savannarum</u>	R																			C
* Greater Roadrunner <u>Geococcyx californianus</u>	R		Not found in Southeastern Utah.																	

(YI) yearlong resident; (WR) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

TABLE 4. Avian Species  Avian Species  (* ) high-Interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	Indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
* Spotted Owl <u>Strix occidentalis</u>	R									H	H			C			H				
* Osprey <u>Pandion haliaetus</u>	R						L										C	C			
* White-faced Ibis <u>Plegadis chihi</u>	R																C	C			
* Great Blue Heron <u>Ardea herodias</u>	R																C	S	C	C	S
* American Bittern <u>Botaurus lentiginosus</u>	R																C				
* Western Grebe <u>Aechmophorus occidentalis</u>	R																C		C	C	C

<sup>1</sup> Seasonal status: (YI) yearlong resident; (WI) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

TABLE 4. Avian Species  Avian Species  (* ) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	Indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																			
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands						
			Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake															
* <u>Black-crowned Night-Heron</u> <u>Nycticorax nycticorax</u>	R																	C		C	S	L
* <u>Pileated Woodpecker</u> <u>Dryocopus pileatus</u>	R					C	C	C														
* <u>Red-headed Woodpecker</u> <u>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</u>	R		S	H																	C	
* <u>Mountain Bluebird</u> <u>Sialia currucoides</u>	R		H	S	H	H	S	S	H	C			H								C	
* <u>Yellow-breasted Chat</u> <u>Icteria virens</u>	R																				C	
* <u>Fox Sparrow</u> <u>Passerella iliaca</u>	R																				C	

<sup>1</sup> Seasonal status: (YI) yearlong resident; (WI) winter resident; (SI) summer resident; (Tr) transient

Mammalian Species	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake				
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value																								
Grizzly Bear <u>Ursus horribilis</u>	Extirpated																							
Fisher <u>Martes pennanti</u>	Extirpated																							
Black-footed Ferret <u>Mustela nigripes</u>	E																							
Wolf <u>Canis lupus</u>	E																							
Utah Prairie Dog <u>Cynomys parvidens</u>	T																							
Dwarf Shrew <u>Sorex nanus</u>	R																							
Red Bat <u>Lariurus borealis</u>	R																							

Not found in Southeastern Utah.

<sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened;

TABLE 5. Mamalian Species		indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																
Mamallian Species  (* high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value)	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>		Distribution by Geographic Area																
		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
															Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
* <u>Mexican Bigeared Bat</u> <u>Plecotus phyllotis</u>	R				H				H	H									H
* <u>Desert Shrew</u> <u>Notiosorex crawford</u>	R							C	C		C	C							
* <u>Spotted Bat</u> <u>Euderma maculatum</u>	R	S						H		H	H	H							H
* <u>Big Free-tailed Bat</u> <u>Tadarida macrotis</u>	R							H		H	H	H	H						H
* <u>Albert Squirrel</u> <u>Sciurus averti navajo</u>	R							C											
* <u>Belding Ground Squirrel</u> <u>Spermophilus beldingi</u>	R																		
* <u>Richardson Ground Squirrel</u> <u>Spermophilus richardsoni</u>	R							C				C							
			Not found in Southeastern Utah.																

<sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened;



TABLE 5. Mamalian Species  Mamallian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific or ecological value	Relative Abundance <sup>1</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: critical, high-priority, substantial, limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	wetlands			
																	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
* Cactus Mouse <u>Peromyscus eremicus</u>	R		Not found in Southeastern Utah.																	
* Rock Mouse <u>Peromyscus difficilis</u>	R		S					S			S	S	S				S			
* Southern Grasshoper Mouse <u>Onychomys torridus</u>	R		Not found in Southeastern Utah.																	
* Stephen's Woodrat <u>Neotoma stephensi</u>	R									C										
* Mexican Vole <u>Microtus mexicanus</u>	R			H				H									S			
* River Otter <u>Lutra canadensis</u>	R																	C C C		
* Wolverine <u>Gulo gulo</u>	R			H		C	C	C												

<sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon, (l) limited, (r) rare, (e) endangered; (t) threatened;



# NATIVE UTAH WILDLIFE SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

## UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

December 1987 (Revised)

### INTRODUCTION

One of the most compelling environmental issue today is the growing rate at which animal and plant species are becoming extinct or threatened with extinction. This is a global problem and one which confronts our nation and the state of Utah.

As people become more aware of the importance and intricacy of our natural systems, mounting concern is expressed over the actual or potential loss of any life form caused by human influence. As we learn more about the significance of natural ecosystems and the unique species which they support, increased demands are made to fully consider the ramifications of actions which may adversely affect them. No longer should thoughtless and improper activities which cause environmental deterioration be tolerated.

The material presented in this document provides current information regarding the status of Utah wildlife species of special concern. It is hoped that this information will be reviewed by land and resource managers, and that special consideration will be given to these species in any planning, development, or management activities.

### BACKGROUND

During the past century-and-a-half, more than 200 species of animals have disappeared; nearly 50 in the United States alone. Presently, more than 1,000 species are in jeopardy throughout the world. These include such familiar animals as whales, bears, great apes and others too numerous to list. Of the world's endangered vertebrate species, more than 100 occur in the United States. Three species once found in Utah are now extinct and three other species which once occurred in the state are no longer present within its border. Presently, fourteen species found in Utah are federally classified as threatened or endangered, and efforts are being made to prevent their disappearance. An additional 41 species that occur in Utah have been identified as potentially becoming threatened or endangered in the future.

Utah's biogeographical evolution has resulted in many unique wildlife species and habitats. Since settlers first entered Salt Lake Valley in the 1850s, dramatic changes have occurred in the natural environment of the state. The need to survive and grow provided little incentive for early Utahns to consider environmental consequences of their actions. With escalating growth and advancements that enable humans to exert ever greater influence over their environment, increased sensitivity and concern is being

expressed for how this influence is used and the affects it has on our long-term quality of life.

In 1971 the Utah Legislature passed a Wildlife Resources Code that gave authority and charge for the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to protect, propagate, manage, conserve, and distribute protected wildlife in Utah. The passage of the Endangered Species Act in 1973 established a national commitment to save plant and animal species from being lost. These and other legislative actions demonstrate the will of Americans, including Utahns, in preserving these priceless natural resources for future generations.

#### DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES CLASSIFICATION

The word "wildlife" is defined as: Any species of vertebrate animal life, except for feral species, generally living in a state of nature.

Extinct: Any species that has disappeared in the world.

Extirpated: Any species that has disappeared, as a part- or full-time resident, from the state since 1800.

Endangered: Any species, subspecies or subpopulation which is threatened with extinction resulting from very low or declining numbers, alteration and/or reduction of habitat, detrimental environmental changes, or any combination of the above. Continued survival is unlikely without implementation of special measures.

Threatened: Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Sensitive: Any species which, although still occurring in numbers adequate for survival, has been greatly depleted or occurring in limited areas and/or numbers due to a restricted or specialized habitat. A management program, including protection or habitat manipulation, is needed.

Status Questioned: Insufficient data available on which to base a reliable assessment as to status.

#### WILDLIFE LISTED

The wildlife listed are those found in the state as residents or those which use the state as a necessary part of their annual life cycle even though they may migrate to or from the state at certain times of the year. This list may indicate Endangered or Threatened species that the federal classification does not include.

This list and classification of animals is not static. Periodic review must be completed to determine when changes are needed. Current status is based on the most recent information available at time of publication.

Mammals

Extirpated:

Grizzly Bear - Ursus horribilis  
Fisher - Martes pennanti

Endangered:

- \* Black-footed Ferret - Mustela nigripes
- \* Wolf - Canis lupus

Threatened:

- \* Utah Prairie Dog - Cynomys parvidens

Sensitive:

Dwarf Shrew - Sorex nanus  
Desert Shrew - Notiosorex crawfordi  
Red Bat - Lasiurus borealis  
Mexican Big-eared Bat - Plecotus phyllotis  
Spotted Bat - Euderma maculatum  
Big Free-tailed Bat - Tadarida macrotis  
Abert Squirrel - Sciurus aberti navajo  
Belding Ground Squirrel - Spermophilus beldingi  
Richardson Ground Squirrel - Spermophilus richardsoni  
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel - Spermophilus tridecemlineatus  
Spotted Ground Squirrel - Spermophilus spilosoma  
Yellow Pine Chipmunk - Eutamias amoenus  
Rock Pocket Mouse - Perognathus intermedius  
Wyoming Pocket Mouse - Perognathus fasciatus  
Merriam's Kangaroo Rat - Dipodomys merriami  
Desert Kangaroo Rat - Dipodomys deserti  
Cactus Mouse - Peromyscus eremicus  
Rock Mouse - Peromyscus difficilis  
Southern Grasshopper Mouse - Onychomys torridus  
Stephen's Woodrat - Neotoma stephensi  
Mexican Vole - Microtus mexicanus  
Wolverine - Gulo gulo  
River Otter - Lutra canadensis  
Canada Lynx - Lynx canadensis

\* DENOTES FEDERALLY CLASSIFIED ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES FOUND IN UTAH.

Birds

Extinct:

Passenger Pigeon - Ectopistes migratorius

Extirpated:

California Condor - Gymnogyps californianus

Endangered:

- \* American Peregrine Falcon - Falco peregrinus anatum
- \* Bald Eagle - Haliaeetus leucocephalus (Linnaeus)
- \* Whooping Crane - Grus americana

Threatened:

- \* Arctic Peregrine Falcon - Falco peregrinus tundrius

Sensitive:

Mountain Plover - Charadrius montanus  
Snowy Plover - Charadrius alexandrinus  
Long-billed Curlew - Numenius americanus  
Yellow-billed Cuckoo - Coccyzus americanus  
Lewis' Woodpecker - Melanerpes lewis  
Western Bluebird - Sialia mexicana  
Ferruginous Hawk - Buteo regalis  
Swainson's Hawk - Buteo swainsoni  
American White Pelican - Pelecanus erythrorhynchos  
Double-crested Cormorant - Phalacrocorax auritus  
Caspian Tern - Sterna caspia  
Purple Martin - Progne subis  
Bell's Vireo - Vireo bellii  
Grasshopper Sparrow - Ammodramus savannarum  
Greater Roadrunner - Geococcyx californianus  
Spotted Owl - Strix occidentalis  
Osprey - Pandion haliaetus  
White-faced Ibis - Plegadis chihi

Status Questioned:

Great Blue Heron - Ardea herodias  
American Bittern - Botaurus lentiginosus  
Western Grebe - Aechmophorus occidentalis  
Black-crowned Night-Heron - Nycticorax nycticorax  
Pileated Woodpecker - Dryocopus pileatus  
Red-headed Woodpecker - Melanerpes erythrocephalus  
Mountain Bluebird - Sialia currucoides  
Yellow-breasted Chat - Icteria virens  
Fox Sparrow - Passerella iliaca

Fish

Extinct:

Utah Lake Sculpin - Cottus echinatus

Endangered:

- \* Bonytail Chub - Gila elegans
- \* Colorado Squawfish - Ptychocheilus lucius
- \* Humpback Chub - Gila cypha
- \* Woundfin - Plegoapterus argentissimus
- \* June Sucker - Chasmistes liorus mictus
- Virgin River Chub - Gila robusta seminuda
- Razorback Sucker - Xyrauchen texanus

Threatened:

- \* Lahontan Cutthroat Trout - Salmo clarki henshawi  
Found only on Pilot Mountain in Utah. It is not native to Utah.
- Least Chub - Iotichthys phlegethontis
- Virgin River Spinedace - Lepidomeda mollispinis

Sensitive:

Leatherside Chub - Gila copei  
Bear Lake Sculpin - Cottus extensus  
Roundtail Chub - Gila robusta robusta  
Colorado Cutthroat Trout - Salmo clarki pleuriticus  
Bonneville Cutthroat Trout - Salmo clarki utah  
Bonneville Cisco - Prosopium gemmiferum  
Bonneville Whitefish - Prosopium spilonotus  
Bear Lake Whitefish - Prosopium abyssicola

Status Questioned:

Paiute Sculpin - Cottus beldingi

Reptiles and Amphibians

Extinct:

Relict Frog - Rana onca

Endangered:

Gila Monster - Heloderma suspectum  
\* Desert Tortoise - Gopherus agassizi (Federally Threatened)

Threatened:

Western Spotted Frog - Rana pretiosa

Sensitive:

Desert Iguana - Dipsosaurus dorsalis  
Chuckwalla - Sauromalus obesus  
Desert Night Lizard - Xantusia vigilis  
Western (Utah) Banded Gecko - Coleonyx variegatus utahensis  
Zebra-tailed Lizard - Callisaurus draconoides rhodosticus  
Many-lined Skink - Eumeces multivirgatus gaigei  
Plateau Whiptail - Cnemidophorus velox  
Arizona Toad - Bufo microscaphus microscaphus  
Pacific Tree Frog - Hyla regilla  
Speckled Rattlesnake - Crotalus mitchelli pyrrhus  
Mojave Rattlesnake - Crotalus scutulatus scutulatus  
Sidewinder Rattlesnake - Crotalus cerastes cerastes  
Utah Black-headed Snake - Tantilla planiceps utahensis  
California Kingsnake - Lampropeltis getulus californiae  
Desert Glossy Snake - Arizona elegans  
Utah Blind Snake - Leptotyphlops humilis utahensis  
Mojave Patch-Nosed Snake - Salvadora hexalepis mojavenis  
Arizona Lyre Snake - Trimorphodon lambda  
Utah Mountain Kingsnake - Lampropeltis pyromelena infralabialis  
Utah Milk Snake - Lampropeltis triangulum taylori

Status Questioned:

Great Plains Rat Snake - Elaphe guttata emoryi  
Western Smooth Green Snake - Opheodrys vernalis blanchardi

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PAGES 1 THROUGH 39 OF THIS REPORT  
ARE FOUND IN ITEM 9-1 IN CHAPTER 9

VEGETATION  
AND  
TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE  
REPORT

GENWAL COAL CO. LEASE SITE  
CRANDALL CANYON  
EMERY CO., UTAH

NOVEMBER 1980

PREPARED BY  
ENVIRONMENTAL DEPT.  
VALLEY ENGINEERING, INC.  
RICHFIELD, UTAH

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## TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE AND HABITAT

This report will deal with the subject of terrestrial wildlife and habitat in Crandall Canyon by addressing itself to seven topics or subjects. These topics are (1) Raptors; (2) Migratory Birds of High Federal Interest (3) Upland Game Birds (4) State protected species; (5) Federally Listed Threatened or Endangered Species; (6) Big Game; (7) All other vertebrates - amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.

### RAPTOR SURVEY

Crandall Canyon was first searched for Raptor presence and use on June 16 and 17, 1980. Other searches were conducted during July. In addition, some raptor activities were observed and sign discovered during other phases of the wildlife and vegetational surveys being done. The purpose of the survey was to determine use of the area by raptorial species.

The only active nesting observed was that of a pair of Golden Eagles (Aquila chrysaetos). Their nest is located in a cliffy outcrop along the summit of the ridge north of Crandall Creek, and about 0.8 km northeast of the existing mine portals. On the 17th of June a single juvenile eagle was observed to still be in the nest. At that time, a single mature and a single immature Golden Eagle were seen soaring above the ridge in the vicinity of the nest. Judging from the small size of the white spots under its wings the immature eagle was probably fledged in 1979. Later in June and on numerous occasions

during July as many as four eagles were seen soaring in the vicinity of the nest. The group consisted of the three eagles previously mentioned plus another adult. Only on one occasion were they ever seen to cross to the south side of Crandall Canyon during their flights. On several occasions during July an adult male Goshawk (Accipiter gentilis) was observed hunting in the area of the existing portals. One evening he tried to take a red squirrel within twenty feet of where one of our biologists was sitting in camp.

The remains of several small birds preyed upon by raptors were found in the Spruce-Fir-Aspen areas upstream from the existing portals, as well as a single occurrence (the remains of a Stellers Jay (Cyanocitta stelleri)) in the shallow side canyon entering Crandall Creek from the north 0.2 km west of the existing portals. Nearby this occurrence were hawk droppings. Also in this shallow side canyon were found two inactive Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii) nests. One at the mouth 30 meters north of the road 40 feet up in a Blue Spruce and another 200 meters north 25 to 30 feet up a 70 foot White Fir. This latter nest is several years old, evidenced by the fact that the bottom is beginning to fall out. The remains of the Stellers Jay were found 75 meters above this last nest.

On the south side of Crandall Canyon there are three shallow side canyons, more or less equally spaced. The highest is 200 meters west of the above mentioned side canyon on the north. Near its mouth was found a very old nest with the remains of a casting beneath

it. It was 15 feet up a 40 foot Blue Spruce and judging from its height and appearance, is possibly that of a Sharp-shinned Hawk (Accipiter striatus). About 300 meters up this same canyon were found three Great Horned Owl (Bubo virginianus) castings. They appeared to be quite old.

1.8 km west of the existing mine portals Crandall Canyon forks. The cliffs in the notch of the fork were visually searched for raptor nests but none were spotted. Both forks of Crandall Canyon were thoroughly searched for raptor sign and nests for a distance of 500 meters or more, but none were found.

The only raptor sign found below the existing mine portals was the dried pelt of a rabbit 20 feet up in a Douglas Fir. This pelt was found approximately 1 km below the portals.

In conclusion, except for the eagle nest high on the ridge north and east of the existing mine portal area, there is no active raptor nesting in Crandall Canyon. However, some parts of the canyon are being used as a hunting range for raptors.

## MIGRATORY BIRDS OF HIGH FEDERAL INTEREST

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has compiled a list of twenty-two species of migratory birds, which occur in the Uintah-Southwestern Utah Coal Production Region, for which there is high federal interest.

Eleven of the twenty-two are raptors:

- (1) Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus): An endangered winter resident of Utah, usually near lakes, rivers and marshes surrounded by open country with suitable perching sites. Crandall Canyon, because of its narrowness and small creek, and Huntington Canyon, because of its narrowness and swift water, are not good Bald Eagle habitat.
- (2) Golden Eagle (Acquila chrysaetos): A common resident of the mountains and deserts of Utah. An active nest was found high on the ridge 0.8 km northeast of the proposed mine site. Mine development and operation should have little or no affect on this nest.
- (3) Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus): An endangered resident of canyons, high cliffs, rivers, marshlands and deserts. There are no known sightings of Peregrine Falcons in Huntington Canyon. The nearest known sightings come from Manti, roughly 50 kilometers southwest and the San Raphael River, roughly 60 kilometers southeast.

- (4) Prairie Falcon (Falco mexicanus): A common resident of open habitat in canyons, mountains, plains, and deserts. Although none were seen, the Mountain Grassland found up on the north-facing south slope of Crandall Canyon could be suitable habitat of Prairie Falcons.
- (5) Ferruginous Hawk (Buteo regalis): An uncommon summer resident and rare winter resident of open desert; infrequently seen in marshes and farmlands. Crandall and Huntington Canyon are not likely habitats for Ferruginous Hawk.
- (6) Merlin (Falco columbarius) A common winter resident of open country and foothills which preys on flocks of perching birds. The Crandall Canyon area is not likely to attract Merlins.
- (7) Cooper's Hawk (Accipiter cooperii): A common summer resident and transient and rare winter resident of broken woodlands, dry wooded canyons, riparian areas, pinion/juniper and conifer forests. An adult male Cooper's Hawk was seen in Huntington Canyon about 1 km north of Crandall Canyon on June 16, 1980. Also, two inactive nests were found in the shallow canyon west of the existing protals on the north slope of Crandall Canyon.

- (8) Osprey (Pandion haliaetus): An uncommon transient which frequents rivers, lakes and large bodies of water. The several large lakes higher up Huntington Canyon may attract Osprey, but Crandall Canyon and Lower Huntington Canyon would not be Osprey territory.
- (9) Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis): A little known desert owl of wooded canyons with narrow side canyons. The Spotted Owl's published range does not overlap Huntington Canyon.
- (10) Burrowing Owl (Speotyto cunicularia): A resident limited to open grasslands, usually prairies, deserts, and farmlands, but sometimes occurring at higher elevations. Although not seen in Crandall Canyon the Mountain Grassland community occurring up on the north-facing south slope could very well attract and support Burrowing Owls.
- (11) Flammulated Owl (Otus flammeolus): A little known summer resident partial to open pine and fir forests in mountains. While not seen in Crandall Canyon, Flammulated Owl habitat abounds in Crandall Canyon.

The remaining eleven Migrating Bird species of High Federal Interest are discussed below:

- (12) Pileated Woodpecker (Dryocopus pileatus): A rare resident of mature coniferous and mixed forests with many snags, but whose range does not include the Huntington Canyon area.

- (13) Williamson's Sapsucker (Sphyrapicus thyroideus): An uncommon summer resident of high coniferous forests and burns, whose range does not include the Huntington Canyon area.\*\*
- (14) Lewis' Woodpecker (Asyndesmus lewis): A little known summer resident and transient preferring scattered or logged forests, burns, cottonwood groves and Ponderosa Pine, but whose range does not include the Huntington Canyon area.
- (15) Great Blue Heron (Ardea herodias): A common resident of marshes, shallow reservoirs, rivers, streams, shores and irrigation ditches. The swift water and dense streamside growth along Crandall and Huntington Creek would not be suitable habitat for a Great Blue Heron. The beaver ponds in Crandall Canyon are very small and not likely to attract a heron.
- (16) Long-billed Curlew (Numenius americanus): An uncommon summer resident and transient partial to meadows, pastures, and wetlands. None of these habitats are found in Crandall Canyon, nor nearby in Huntington Canyon.
- (17) Band-tailed Pigeon (Columba fasciata): An uncommon summer resident and transient of forests, canyons, foothills near mountain brush (acorns) and agricultural lands. Although not seen during the spring, summer, and fall of 1980, this species could find suitable habitat in Crandall Canyon.

\*\* The Williamson's Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*) utilizes (nests) in the environs of the Huntington drainage typical to those found in Crandall Canyon. (Division of Wildlife Resources, DOGM Division Order # DO 91-B, April 18, 1991.)

- (18) Sandhill Crane (Grus canadensis): A rare winter transient in prairies, grainfields and marshes, and a rare summer transient in mountain meadows and marshes. No suitable Sandhill Crane habitat is found in Crandall Canyon or nearby in Huntington Canyon.
- (19) Black Swift (Cypseloides niger): An uncommon summer resident of open areas in mountain country. There is good Black Swift habitat in Crandall and Huntington Canyons. Numerous White-throated Swifts (Aeronautes saxatalis) were seen during 1980 but only a few Black Swifts.
- (20) Western Bluebird (Sialia mexicana): An uncommon summer resident liking scattered trees, open coniferous forests and farms. Habitat in Crandall Canyon is suitable but none were seen during 1980.
- (21) Scott's Oriole (Icterus parisorum): An uncommon summer resident keeping to Pinion/Juniper woodlands of desert mountains and to oak slopes and cottonwood trees in canyons, but whose range does not include the area of Huntington Canyon.
- (22) Grace's Warbler (Dendroica graciae): An uncommon summer resident of Ponderosa Pine/Oakbrush communities of the mountains, but whose range does not include the Huntington Canyon area.

UPLAND GAME BIRDS SURVEY

Two species of Upland Game Birds inhabit Grandall Canyon in the areas of the mine site and road improvement. They are the Ruffed Grouse (Bonass umbellus) and Blue Grouse (Dendragapus obscurus). Both species brood and nest in the area. Ruffed Grouse drumming logs are reported for the canyon by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. Several female Ruffed Grouse were observed during 1980 in the Spruce/Fir/Aspen vegetative community west of the proposed mine site.

STATE PROTECTED SPECIES SURVEY

State laws and regulations protect a number of vertebrates whose range and habitat affinities include Crandall and Huntington Canyon.

\* Amphibians: Tiger Salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum)

\* Reptiles: None

Birds: All birds are protected. Besides the twenty-two already discussed under Migratory Birds of High Federal Interest two other potential residents of Crandall Canyon are listed as rare or limited. They are:

1. Gray Jay (R) (Perisoreus canadensis) which likes coniferous forests;
2. Yellowthroat (L) (Geothlypis trichas) which inhabits willow thickets along streambeds.

Mammals: Of the seventeen mammals listed as protected whose published ranges and habitat preferences include Crandall Canyon, nine have been observed to be present:

1. Snowshoe Hare (Lepus americanus)
2. Mountain Cottontail (Sylvilagus nuttallii)
3. Beaver (Castor canadensis)
4. Black Bear (Ursus americanus)
5. Long-tailed Weasel (Mustela frenata)
6. Badger (Taxidea taxus)
7. Cougar (Felis concolor)
8. Mule Deer (Odocoileus hemionus)
9. Wapiti or Elk (Cervus canadensis)

The remaining eight, although not observed, may inhabit or visit the area. They are:

\* All amphibian and reptile species are protected in Utah. See Table 5 for a listing of amphibian and reptile species inhabiting the Crandall and Huntington Canyon areas.

10. Short tailed Weasel (or Ermine) (Mustela erminea)
11. Mink (Mustela vison)
12. Martin (Martes caurina)
13. Striped Skunk (Mephitis mephitis)
14. Spotted Skunk (Spilogale gracilis)
15. River Otter (Lutra canadensis)
16. Bobcat (Lynx rufus)
17. Moose (Alces alces)

Development and operation of the mine will unavoidably impact these species through habitat destruction and increased human presence. Because of the narrowness of the canyon, extreme care will need to be exercised in the design and construction of the access road to minimize habitat destruction. The road should be kept as narrow as practical and cuts and fills should be severely limited, even to the point of regressing to some aspects of old style road design. Modern road design tends to glorify the smooth even grade and wide shoulder, but produces horrendous cuts and fills. Efficient use of space at the mine site would also be hoped for, with selective and needful, rather than wholesale clearing.

FEDERALLY LISTED ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES IN UTAH

None of the mammals or birds listed by the Federal Government as threatened or endangered, as of August 1980, reside in Crandall Canyon or nearby in Huntington Canyon. Those listed are:

Mammals:

Black-footed Ferret (Mustela nigripes)

Utah Prairie Dog (Cynomys parvidens)

Birds:

American Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum)

Arctic Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)

Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)

Whooping Crane (Grus americana)

## BIG GAME STUDY

The big game species known to inhabit the Crandall Canyon area are the Black Bear (Ursus americanus), Cougar (Felis concolor), Wapiti or Elk (Cervus canadensis), Mule Deer (Odocoileus hemionus) and Moose (Alces alces).

The numerous game trails in the canyon attest to heavy use by Mule Deer and Elk. Deer were observed in the canyon on most days during 1980, both high on the ridges and at creek level. Elk signs were found high on the ridges. The canyon is used as a migration corridor for Mule Deer and Elk in the winter. Wintertime human activity in the canyon will pressure Elk to use other routes or higher trails to bypass the human presence.

In the cliffs above the mine some recent deer remains and Cougar tracks were found beneath a ledge. Black Bear tracks were seen in mud along Huntington Creek. Hunting pressure on these two species is likely to grow due to increased chance of sightings and better access.

Crandall Canyon is an important Moose habitat, especially in wintertime along the creek. Wintertime mining activities will impact Moose use of the lower 2 km of the canyon.

SURVEY OF ALL OTHER VERTEBRATES

AMPHIBIANS, REPTILES, BIRDS, AND MAMMALS

The published ranges and habitat preferences of the vertebrate species of southeastern Utah have been compared with the location and available habitats of Crandall and Huntington Canyons. The results have been prepared in tabular form and follow as Table 5.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN  
VERTEBRATE TABLES

COLUMN HEADINGS:

U	Ubiquitous
CW	Cottonwood
SG	Sagebrush
AG	Alpine Grassland
MG	Mountain Grassland
MSC	Mountain Shrub/Grassland
MSCA	Mixed Mountain Shrub/Conifer/Aspen
A	Aspen
SF	Spruce/Fir
SFA	Spruce/Fir/Aspen
R	Riparian
O	Observed on site
P	Protected by State or Federal Law

FIRST LETTER WITHIN BOXES:

C	Common (widespread and abundant)
U	Uncommon (widespread but not abundant)
O	Occasional (periodically identified over 10-15 years)
R	Rare (seldom identified in area)
L	Limited (restricted to a particular habitat)
K	Status unknown (believed present but little known)
X	Indicates "yes" in columns headed by 'O' and 'P'

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH LETTERS WITHIN BOXES:

R	Resident
T	Transient
S	Summer
W	Winter

TABLE 5

AMPHIBIANS

Amphibians are always found near water. Amphibian habitat in the area is found along Huntington and Crandall Creeks and in springs and seeps found on the hillsides above the creeks.

The list below is of amphibians whose published ranges include Huntington Canyon.

Tiger Salamander ( <u>Ambystoma tigrinum</u> )	CR-P
Great Basin Spadefoot Toad ( <u>Scaphiopus intermontanus</u> )	CR
Western Toad ( <u>Bufo boreas</u> )	R
Chorus Frog ( <u>Pseudacris triseriata</u> )	CR
Leopard Frog ( <u>Rana pipiens</u> )	CR

REPTILES

	CW	SG	AG	MG MSG	MSCA	A	SP SFA	R	O	?
Collared Lizard ( <u>Crotaphytus collaris</u> )				CR	CR					
Eastern Fence Lizard ( <u>Sceloporus undulatus</u> )	CR	CR		CR	CR	CR	CR			
Tree Lizard ( <u>Urosaurus ornatus</u> )	CR			CR	CR	CR	CR	CR		
Short-horned Lizard ( <u>Phrynosoma douglasii</u> )		CR		CR	CR		CR			
Rubber Boa ( <u>Charina bottae</u> )	CR					CR	CR		X	
Striped Whipsnake ( <u>Masticophis taeniatus</u> )		CR		CR	CR					
Racer ( <u>Coluber constrictor</u> )		CR	CR	CR	CR			CR		
Ringneck Snake ( <u>Diadophis punctatus</u> )	K							K	X	
Gopher Snake ( <u>Pituophis melanoleucus</u> )	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR		CR			
Milk Snake ( <u>Lampropeltis triangulum</u> )	K	K		K	K	K	K			
Sonora Mountain Kingsnake ( <u>Lampropeltis pyromelana</u> )	K			K	K	K	K			
Western Terrestrial Garter Snake ( <u>Thamnophis elegans</u> )	CR	CR		CR	CR	CR	CR	CR		
Common Garter Snake ( <u>Thamnophis sirtalis</u> )	CR				CR	CR	CR	CR	X	
Midget Faded Rattlesnake ( <u>Crotalus viridis concolor</u> )		CR		CR	CR		CR			

BIRDS

	U	CU	SG	AG	MG	MSG	MSCA	A	SFA	R	O
Green Heron ( <u>Butorides striatus</u> )		RT									
Turkey Vulture ( <u>Cathartes aura</u> )	CSR										
Goshawk ( <u>Accipiter gentilis</u> )					UR	UR	UR	UR			X
Sharp-shinned Hawk ( <u>Accipiter striatus</u> )		URT			URT	URT	URT	URT	URT	URT	X
Cooper's Hawk ( <u>Accipiter cooperii</u> )		CSRT RWR				CSRT RWR		CSRT RWR	CSRT RWR		X
Red-tailed Hawk ( <u>Buteo jamaicensis</u> )		CR	CR	CR	CR						
Swainson's Hawk ( <u>Buteo swainsoni</u> )			USR	USR	USR						
Golden Eagle ( <u>Aquila chrysaetos</u> )				CR	CR						X
Blue Grouse ( <u>Dendragapus obscurus</u> )					CR	CR	CR	CR			
Ruffed Grouse ( <u>Bonasa umbellus</u> )								CR	CR	CR	
California Quail ( <u>Lophortyx californicus</u> )					CR						
Mountain Plover ( <u>Charadrius montanus</u> )					RT						
Band-tailed pigeon ( <u>Columba fasciata</u> )							USRT				
Yellow-billed Cuckoo ( <u>Coccyzus americanus</u> )		KSR									
Screech Owl ( <u>Otus asio</u> )		UR								CR	
Flammulated Owl ( <u>Otus flammeolus</u> )							KSR		KSR		
Great Horned Owl ( <u>Bubo virginianus</u> )	CR										
Pygmy Owl ( <u>Glaucidium gnoma</u> )		KR				KR	KR		KR		
Burrowing Owl ( <u>Speotyto cunicularia</u> )						LR					
Long-eared Owl ( <u>Asio otus</u> )		CR				CR					
Saw-whet Owl ( <u>Aegolius acadicus</u> )							KR	KR	KR		
Common Nighthawk ( <u>Chordeiles minor</u> )			CSR				CSR				

BIRDS - PAGE 2

	U	CW	SG	AG	MG MSG	MSCA	A	SF SFA	R	O
Black Swift ( <u>Cypseloides niger</u> )					USR					X
White-throated Swift ( <u>Aeronautes saxatalis</u> )					CSR					X
Black-chinned Hummingbird ( <u>Archilochus alexandri</u> )						CSR		CSR	CSR	X
Broad-tailed Hummingbird ( <u>Selasphorus platycercus</u> )	CSR									
Rufus Hummingbird ( <u>Selasphorus rufus</u> )	CSRT	CSRT		CSRT	CSRT	CSRT	CSRT	CSRT		
Calliope Hummingbird ( <u>Stellula calliope</u> )				CSR		CSR		CSR		
Belted Kingfisher ( <u>Megasceryle alcyon</u> )		UR								
Red Shafted Flicker ( <u>Colaptes cafer</u> )		CR				CR		CR		X
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker ( <u>Sphyrapicus varius</u> )		CR					CR			
Hairy Woodpecker ( <u>Dendrocopos villosus</u> )		CR				CR	CR	CR	CR	
Downy Woodpecker ( <u>Dendrocopos pubescens</u> )		CR				CR			CR	
Northern Three-toes Woodpecker ( <u>Picoides tridactylus</u> )								UR		
Cassin's Kingbird ( <u>Tyrannus vociferans</u> )					USR	USR				
Ash-throated Flycatcher ( <u>Myiarchus cinerascens</u> )					CSR	CSR				
Traill's Flycatcher ( <u>Empidonax traillii</u> )		CSR							CSR	
Hammond's Flycatcher ( <u>Empidonax hammondi</u> )								USR		
Dusky Flycatcher ( <u>Empidonax oberholseri</u> )					CSR					
Gray Flycatcher ( <u>Empidonax wrightii</u> )			KSR		KSR					
Western Flycatcher ( <u>Empidonax difficilis</u> )		CSR				CSR		CSR		X
Western Wood Pewee ( <u>Contopus sordidulus</u> )		CSR				CSR		CSR		

BIRDS - PAGE 3

	U	CW	SG	AG	MG MSG	MSCA	A	SF SFA	R	O
Olive-sided Flycatcher ( <u>Contopus borealis</u> )						USR		USR		
Horned Lark ( <u>Eremophila alpestris</u> )				CR	CR					
Violet-green Swallow ( <u>Tachycineta thalassina</u> )					CSR	CSR				X
Tree Swallow ( <u>Iridoprocne bicolor</u> )						CSR		CSR	CSR	
Rough-winged Swallow ( <u>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</u> )		CSR				CSR		CSR	CSR	
Cliff Swallow ( <u>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</u> )					CSR	CSR				
Purple Martin ( <u>Progne subis</u> )							USR	CSR		
Stellar's Jay ( <u>Cyanocitta stelleri</u> )					CR	CR		CR		X
Gray Jay ( <u>Perisoreus canadensis</u> )						RR		RR		
Scrub Jay ( <u>Aphelocoma coerulescens</u> )		CR			CR	CR				
Black-billed Magpie ( <u>Pica pica</u> )		CR								X
Common Raven ( <u>Corvus corax</u> )	CR									
Common Crow ( <u>Corvus brachyrhynchos</u> )	OT									
Clark's Nutcracker ( <u>Nucifraga columbiana</u> )								CR		X
Black-capped Chickadee ( <u>Parus atricapillus</u> )						CSR		CSR		
Mountain Chickadee ( <u>Parus gambeli</u> )						CSR	CSR	CSR		X
Bushtic ( <u>Psaltriparus minimus</u> )		CR			CR	CR				
White-breasted Nuthatch ( <u>Sitta carolinensis</u> )					CR	CR		CR	CR	
Red-breasted Nuthatch ( <u>Sitta canadensis</u> )						CR		CR		
Pygmy Nuthatch ( <u>Sitta pusilla</u> )						CR		CR		
Brown Creeper ( <u>Certhia familiaris</u> )		CSR				CSR		CSR		

BIRDS - PAGE 4

	U	CW	SG	AG	MG MSG	MSCA	A	SF SFA	R	Q
Dipper ( <u>Cinclus mexicanus</u> )		CR							CR	X
House Wren ( <u>Troglodytes aedon</u> )		CSR								
Rock Wren ( <u>Salpinctes obsoletus</u> )					CR	CR				
Canyon Wren ( <u>Catherpes mexicanus</u> )					CR	CR				
American Robin ( <u>Turdus migratorius</u> )	CR									
Hermit Thrush ( <u>Catharus guttatus</u> )		CSR				CSR		CSR		
Swainson's Thrush ( <u>Catharus ustulatus</u> )		CSR				CSR	CSR	CSR	CSR	
Veery ( <u>Catharus fuscescens</u> )		USR								
Western Bluebird ( <u>Sialia mexicana</u> )					USR	USR	USR	USR		
Mountain Bluebird ( <u>Sialia currucoides</u> )						CSR		CSR		
Townsend's Solitaire ( <u>Myadestes townsendi</u> )					CSR	CSR		CSR		
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher ( <u>Polioptila caerulea</u> )		CSR			CSR				CSR	
Golden-crowned Kinglet ( <u>Regulus satrapa</u> )						UR		UR		
Ruby-crowned Kinglet ( <u>Regulus calendula</u> )		CR			SWE			CSR		
Water Pipit ( <u>Anthus spinoletta</u> )				CR				CR		
Bohemian Waxwing ( <u>Bombucilla garrulus</u> )		UWR							UR	
Solitary Vireo ( <u>Vireo solitarius</u> )		USR			CSR	USR			CSR	
Warbling Vireo ( <u>Vireo gilvus</u> )		CSR						CSR	CSR	X
Orange-crowned Warbler ( <u>Vermivora celata</u> )		T			CSR	CSR	CSR		T	
Nashville Warbler ( <u>Vermivora ruficapilla</u> )		UT				UT				
Audubon's Warbler ( <u>Dendroica auduboni</u> )		CSR							CSR	X
Yellow Warbler ( <u>Dendroica petechia</u> )		CSR					CSR		CSR	
Magnolia Warbler ( <u>Dendroica magnolia</u> )						UT		UT		

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	U	CW	SG	AG	MG MSG	MSCA	A	SF SFA	R	O
Yellow-rumped Warbler ( <u>Dendroica coronata</u> )		CSR				CSR	CSR	CSR		
Townsend's Warbler ( <u>Dendroica townsendi</u> )						UT		UT		
Mac Gillivray's Warbler ( <u>Oporornis tolmiei</u> )		CSR							CSR	X
Yellowthroat ( <u>Geothlypis trichas</u> )		LSR							LSR	
Yellow-breasted Chat ( <u>Icteria virens</u> )		CSR							CSR	
Wilson's Warbler ( <u>Wilsonia pusilla</u> )								CSR	CSR	
American Redstart ( <u>Setophaga ruticilla</u> )		UT							UT	
Rusty Blackbird ( <u>Euphagus carolinus</u> )		OT								
Western Tanager ( <u>Piranga ludoviciana</u> )		CSR				CSR	CSR	CSR	CSR	X
Black-headed Grosbeak ( <u>Pheucticus melanocephalus</u> )		CSR			CSR				CSR	
Lazuli Bunting ( <u>Passerina amoena</u> )		CSR			CSR				CSR	
Rufus-sided Towhee ( <u>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</u> )					CR	CR				
Dark-eyed Junco ( <u>Junco hyemalis</u> )		CSR				CSR		CSR		
Gray-headed Junco ( <u>Junco caniceps</u> )					CSR	CSR		CSR		X
Tree Sparrow ( <u>Spizella arborea</u> )		UWR								
Chipping Sparrow ( <u>Spizella passerina</u> )						CSR	CSR	CSR		
White-crowned Sparrow ( <u>Zonotrichia leucophrys</u> )					CSR	CSR		CSR		X
Fox Sparrow ( <u>Zonotrichia iliaca</u> )		KSRT								
Black-throated Sparrow ( <u>Amphispiza bilineata</u> )			USR		USR	CSR				
Cassin's Finch ( <u>Carpodacus cassinii</u> )						CSR		CSR		
Pine Grosbeak ( <u>Pinicola enucleator</u> )						UR		UR		

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Rosy Finch  
(Leucosticte arctoa)

Pine Siskin  
(Carduelis pinus)

American Goldfinch  
(Carduelis cristis)

Red Crossbill  
(Loxia curvirostra)

	U	CW	SG	AG	MG MSG	MSCA	A	SF SFA	R	O
Rosy Finch				CSR						
Pine Siskin						CR		CR		
American Goldfinch		CR								
Red Crossbill						USR		USR		

MAMMALS

	U	CW	SG	AG	MG	MSG	MSCA	A	SFA	R	O	P
North Water Shrew ( <u>Sorex palustris</u> )		CR								CR		
Merriam Shrew ( <u>Sorex merriami</u> )		UR			UR	UR	UR	UR				
Vagrant Shrew ( <u>Sorex vagrans</u> )		CR								CR		
Masked Shrew ( <u>Sorex cinereus</u> )		CR			CR	CR		CR		CR		
Dusky Shrew ( <u>Sorex obscurus</u> )					CR	CR		CR				
Little Brown Myotis ( <u>Myotis lucifugus</u> )		CR			CR	CR						
Long-eared Myotis ( <u>Myotis evotis</u> )							CR		CR			
Long-legged Myotis ( <u>Myotis volans</u> )					CR	CR						
Small-footed Myotis ( <u>Myotis leibii</u> )					UR	UR						
Silver-haired Bat ( <u>Lasionveteris noctivagans</u> )					CR	CR	CR	CR				
Big Brown Bat ( <u>Eptesicus fuscus</u> )		CR			CR	CR	CR	CR				
Red Bat ( <u>Lasiurus borealis</u> )		UR			UR	UR	UR	UR				
Hoary Bat ( <u>Lasiurus cinereus</u> )		UR			UR	UR	UR	UR				
Western Big-eared Bat ( <u>Plecotus townsendii</u> )					CR	CR		CR				
Snowshoe Hare ( <u>Lepus americanus</u> )		CR			CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	X	X
Mountain Cottontail ( <u>Sylvilagus nuttallii</u> )					CR	CR	CR	CR			X	X
Red Squirrel ( <u>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</u> )							CR		CR		X	
Rock Squirrel ( <u>Spermophilus variegatus</u> )		CR			CR	CR						
Utah Ground Squirrel ( <u>Spermophilus armatus</u> )					CR	CR		CR				
Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrel ( <u>Spermophilus lateralis</u> )					CR	CR		CR				

