

APPENDIX K - SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES IN THE IDAHO FALLS AND TWIN FALLS DISTRICTS

TABLE 1. SPECIAL STATUS AQUATIC WILDLIFE SPECIES			
Species	Class	Type	Field Office*
Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	F – Threatened	Fish	US
Redband Trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss gibbsi</i>)	S – Sensitive	Fish	BU, SH
Westslope Cutthroat (<i>Oncorhynchus clarki lewisii</i>)	S – Sensitive	Fish	US
Bonneville Cutthroat (<i>Oncorhynchus clarki utah</i>)	S – Sensitive	Fish	PO
Yellowstone Cutthroat (<i>Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri</i>)	S – Sensitive	Fish	US, PO, BU
Bear Lake Cutthroat (<i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i> spp.)	S – Sensitive	Fish	PO
Bear Lake Whitefish (<i>Prosopium abyssicola</i>)	S – Sensitive	Fish	PO
Bonneville Whitefish (<i>Prosopium spilonotus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Fish	PO
Bonneville Cisco (<i>Prosopium gemmiferum</i>)	S – Sensitive	Fish	PO
Bear Lake Sculpin (<i>Cottus extensus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Fish	PO
Wood River Sculpin (<i>Cottus leiopomus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Fish	SH
Shoshone Sculpin (<i>Cottus greenei</i>)	S – Sensitive	Fish	SH
Leatherside Chub (<i>Cula copei</i>)	S – Sensitive	Fish	PO, BU, SH
Idaho Springsnail (<i>Pyrgulopsis idahoensis</i>)	F – Endangered	Invertebrate	SH
Banbury Springs Limpet (<i>Lanx</i> sp.)	F – Endangered	Invertebrate	SH
Snake River Physa Snail (<i>Physa natricina</i>)	F – Endangered	Invertebrate	BU, SH
Bliss Rapids Snail (<i>Taylorconcha serpenticola</i>)	F – Threatened	Invertebrate	BU, SH

Species	Class	Type	Field Office*
Utah Valvata Snail (<i>Valvata utahensis</i>)	F – Endangered	Invertebrate	US, PO, BU, SH
Shortface Lanx (<i>Fisherola nuttalli</i>)	S – Sensitive	Invertebrate	BU, SH
California Floater (<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>)	S – Sensitive	Invertebrate	BU, SH
Columbia Pebblesnail (<i>Flumincola fuscus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Invertebrate	SH
Common Gartersnake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>)	S – Sensitive	Reptile	Throughout the Upper Snake River Valley
Northern Leopard Frog (<i>Rana pipiens</i>)	S – Sensitive	Amphibian	Throughout the Upper Snake River Valley
Columbian Spotted Frog (<i>Rana luteiventris</i>)	F – Candidate	Amphibian	Historic occurrences in Raft River and Curlew Valley
Western Toad (<i>Bufo boreas</i>)	S – Sensitive	Amphibian	Throughout the Upper Snake River Valley above 8,000 feet
*Field Office Abbreviations: BU = Burley, PO = Pocatello, SH = Shoshone, US = Upper Snake			

Species	Class	Type	Field Office*
Gray Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	F – Endangered	Mammal	US, SH, PO, BU
Grizzly Bear (<i>Ursos arctos</i>)	F – Threatened	Mammal	US
Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)	F – Threatened	Mammal	US, SH
Bald Eagle ¹ (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	F – Threatened	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	F – Candidate	Bird	US
Wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>)	S – Sensitive	Mammal	US, SH
Pygmy Rabbit (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)	S – Sensitive	Mammal	US, PO, BU, SH
Townsend Big-Eared Bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	S – Sensitive	Mammal	US, PO, BU, SH
Spotted Bat (<i>Euderma maculatum</i>)	S – Sensitive	Mammal	SH

TABLE 2. SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES OF THE IDAHO FALLS AND TWIN FALLS DISTRICTS			
Species	Class	Type	Field Office*
California Bighorn Sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis</i>)	S – Sensitive	Mammal	BU
Piute Ground Squirrel (<i>Spermophilus mollis artemisiae</i>)	S – Sensitive	Mammal	US, BU, SH
Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse (<i>Tympanuchus phasaianellus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Greater Sage Grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Ferruginous Hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Northern Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentiles</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Prairie Falcon (<i>Falco mexicanus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
American White Pelican (<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	PO, BU, SH
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Long-Billed Curlew (<i>Numenius americanus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Boreal Owl (<i>Aegolius funereus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, SH
Flammulated Owl (<i>Otus flammeolus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, SH
Western Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Northern Pygmy-Owl (<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US
Trumpeter Swan (<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
White-Faced Ibis (<i>Plegadis chihi</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, SH
Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Sage Thrasher (<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH

TABLE 2. SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES OF THE IDAHO FALLS AND TWIN FALLS DISTRICTS			
Species	Class	Type	Field Office*
Brewer's Sparrow (<i>Spizella breweri</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, BU, SH
Sage Sparrow (<i>Amphispiza belli</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, BU, SH
Calliope Hummingbird (<i>Stellula calliope</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Williamson's Sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus throideus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, SH
Lewis' Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>)	S – Sensitive	Bird	US, PO, BU, SH
Western Toad (<i>Bufo boreas</i>)	S – Sensitive	Amphibian	US, PO, BU, SH
Boreal Toad (<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>)	S – Sensitive	Amphibian	PO
Woodhouse Toad (<i>Bufo woodhousii</i>)	S – Sensitive	Amphibian	SH
Northern Leopard Frog (<i>Rana pipiens</i>)	S – Sensitive	Amphibian	US, PO, BU, SH
Common Garter Snake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>)	S – Sensitive	Reptile	US, PO, BU, SH
Idaho Pointheaded Grasshopper (<i>Acrophitus punchellus</i>)	S – Sensitive	Invertebrate	US, SH
Blind Cave Leiodid Beetle (<i>Glacivicola bathyscoides</i>)	S – Sensitive	Invertebrate	US, BU, SH
Idaho Dunes Tiger Beetle (<i>Cicindela arenicola</i>)	S – Sensitive	Invertebrate	US, BU, SH
*Field Office Abbreviations: BU = Burley, PO = Pocatello, SH = Shoshone, US = Upper Snake			
¹ The Bald eagle was delisted as a Threatened species on June 28, 2007.			

TABLE 3. SENSITIVE FAUNA ASSOCIATED WITH FORESTED, RANGELAND, AND RIPARIAN COMMUNITIES OF THE IDAHO FALLS AND TWIN FALLS DISTRICTS			
Species	Forest	Rangeland	Riparian
Gray Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	X	X	X
Grizzly Bear (<i>Ursos arctos</i>)	X		X
Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)	X		X
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)			X
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)			X
Wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>)	X		
Pygmy Rabbit (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)		X	X
Townsend Big-Eared Bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)		X	
Spotted Bat (<i>Euderma maculatum</i>)	X	X	
California Bighorn Sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis</i>)		X	
Piute Ground Squirrel (<i>Spermophilus mollis artemisiae</i>)		X	
Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse (<i>Tympanuchus phasaianellus</i>)		X	
Greater Sage Grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)		X	
Ferruginous Hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)		X	
Northern Goshawk (<i>Accipter gentiles</i>)	X		
Prairie Falcon (<i>Falco mexicanus</i>)		X	
American White Pelican (<i>Pelecanus erythrorhyncos</i>)			X
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)		X	
Long-Billed Curlew (<i>Numenius americanus</i>)		X	X
Boreal Owl (<i>Aegolius funereus</i>)	X		
Flammulated Owl (<i>Otus flammeolus</i>)	X		
Western Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)		X	
Northern Pygmy-Owl (<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>)	X		
Trumpeter Swan (<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>)			X
White-Faced Ibis (<i>Plegadis chihi</i>)			X
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)			X
Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)			X
Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii</i>)			X
Sage Thrasher (<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>)		X	

TABLE 3. SENSITIVE FAUNA ASSOCIATED WITH FORESTED, RANGELAND, AND RIPARIAN COMMUNITIES OF THE IDAHO FALLS AND TWIN FALLS DISTRICTS

Species	Forest	Rangeland	Riparian
Brewer's Sparrow (<i>Spizella breweri</i>)		X	
Sage Sparrow (<i>Amphispiza belli</i>)		X	
Calliope Hummingbird (<i>Stellula calliope</i>)		X	
Williamson's Sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus throideus</i>)	X		
Lewis' Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>)	X		
Western Toad (<i>Bufo boreas</i>)			X
Boreal Toad (<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>)	X		X
Woodhouse Toad (<i>Bufo woodhousii</i>)			X
Northern Leopard Frog (<i>Rana pipiens</i>)			X
Common Garter Snake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>)			X
Idaho Pointheaded Grasshopper (<i>Acrophitus punchellus</i>)		X	
Blind Cave Leiodid Beetle (<i>Glacivicola bathyscooides</i>)		X	
Idaho Dunes Tiger Beetle (<i>Cicindela arenicola</i>)		X	

BLM SENSITIVE SPECIES

The following BLM sensitive species have the potential to occur or have potential habitat within the planning area.

Idaho Conservation Effort, Habitat Conservation Assessment and Conservation Strategies have been prepared and are currently being implemented for the following BLM sensitive species: Townsend's big-eared bat, Canada lynx, wolverine, spotted bat, white-headed woodpecker, trumpeter swan, northern goshawk, Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, greater sage grouse, mountain quail, Idaho dunes tiger beetle, Bonneville cutthroat trout, bull trout, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, red band trout, and leatherside chub. These species occupy a variety of the upland, riparian, and aquatic habitats previously described. Conservation plans are also in place for other bird species in sagebrush habitat including the Sage Grouse, Ferruginous Hawk, Sage Sparrow, Brewer's Sparrow, Prairie falcon, Williamson's Sapsucker, Willow flycatcher, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Flammulated Owl, Hammond's Flycatcher, Lewis' Woodpecker, Calliope Hummingbird, and Loggerhead Shrike.

Bald Eagles are associated with aquatic ecosystems, including lakes, rivers, coastlines, marshes, and reservoirs. They feed primarily on fish, but the diet also includes waterfowl, carrion, and small mammals. More nomadic than migratory, eagles move to open water in fall and winter, often concentrating with other eagles near wintering waterfowl or fish kills. Typically breeding occurs in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water.

The Banbury Springs limpet inhabits pristine cold-water springs and spring outflow channels having a substantial current. Highly oxygenated water is required because this species lacks specialized respiratory organs; respiration occurs across the skin and mantle tissues. Substrates at occupied sites are cobbles and boulders of smooth basalt, and individuals are generally found on the undersides of coarse substrates.

The Black-throated sparrow, a true desert bird, frequents the arid, hot desert valleys of the West, occurring in areas with sparse xeric shrubs. It is not closely associated with particular plant communities. In Idaho, it uses open shrublands of tall sagebrush, and areas where shrub height exceeds 50 cm (20 in). The species is also positively correlated with the presence of dead woody vegetation.

The Bliss Rapids snail inhabits springs and spring-influenced river reaches. Occupied sites are in flowing water having coarse, stable substrates and excellent water quality. This aquatic snail is endemic to the Snake River and associated springs.

The Boreal toad is listed by the State of Idaho as a sensitive species due to declining populations within the state. This species inhabits areas near springs, streams, meadows, and woodlands above approximately 7,000 feet elevation in Idaho. Boreal toads breed in wetland areas during May and June. Once the breeding season has ended, the adults tend to move away from wetland areas and toward moist coniferous forest.

California bighorn sheep graze and browse on a wide variety of plant species. Green, succulent grasses and forbs are preferred; browse is important all year, especially for populations in arid habitats. They use rocky, steep terrain for escape and bedding and remain near rugged terrain while feeding in open habitat.

The California floater is a reddish-brown mussel that lives in the shallow areas of clean, clear lakes, ponds, and large rivers. California floaters used to be distributed throughout the western and Midwestern United States. Today, however, their numbers have been depleted to the point that they have been extirpated throughout much of their former range, including Utah, the entire Sacramento River system, and most of Arizona. In the upper Snake River, they can still be found in Elmore, Gooding, Jerome, and Twin Falls Counties. Threats that continue to heavily impact populations of California floaters include pollution, sedimentation due to excess logging and grazing, predation by introduced fish species, and dam-building. The California floater is listed as a species of special concern by the USFWS.

The Cliff chipmunk occurs in scattered localities from northern Mexico to Idaho. In Idaho, populations occur in the southeastern part of the state. The species has been uncommonly encountered at the majority of reported sites. Populations occur at lower and middle elevations in relatively xeric shrub- and conifer- dominated habitat. Large boulders, exposed bedrock, or cliff faces are characteristic of occupied sites.

The Columbia spotted frog is highly aquatic, seldom being found far from water. In southwestern Idaho, wetland habitat occupied by frog populations is generally associated with springs or small lowland and foothill streams. The largest populations occur in structurally complex wetlands with diverse pool and meadow components. Suitable sites contain shallow breeding pools and

deeper-water overwintering sites. Wet meadows, riparian wetlands, and stream courses are important as dispersal corridors among perennially occupied sites. Considered as independent units, small populations are susceptible to breeding failure and other catastrophic events. Small populations can persist when dispersers from neighboring populations counteract the effects of inbreeding or recolonize extirpated sites.

The Common garter snakes occur throughout the Idaho in many habitats, including grassland and wooded areas. They prefer moist habitats, however, near riparian areas, lakes or damp meadows. They feed on toads, frogs, fish, salamanders, small mammals, earthworms, slugs, leeches, and insects.

The Ferruginous hawk, a BLM sensitive species, is the largest of the North American buteos. It is a year-round resident over the region that extends from Nevada through western and southern Idaho, northern Arizona, and New Mexico to eastern Colorado and South Dakota. In the western and southeastern portions of Idaho, the ferruginous hawk nests at the edge of juniper habitats and open, desert and grassland habitats.

The fisher is a medium-size mammalian carnivore. Because fishers are generalized predators, their major prey are small- to medium sized mammals, birds, and carrion.

The Fringed myotis is found primarily in desert shrub, sagebrush steppe, and woodlands. It typically roosts in caves, mines, crevices, buildings, and other similar refuges. Fringed myotis in riparian areas tend to be active over intermittent streams with wide channels (5 to 10 meters) rather than streams with channels less than 2 meters wide.

Gray wolves are the largest member of the Canid family and require large areas of contiguous forest in which to range that support stable populations of their preferred prey. Wolf habitat is enhanced by timber cutting, wildlife habitat management and other practices that create more diverse and productive forests. Generally, a pack of gray wolves will roam an area of at least 100 square miles.

The grizzly bear is an opportunistic omnivore that readily adapts to a wide range of habitats. In Idaho, grizzly bears currently occupy the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, Selkirk Ecosystem, and Cabinet/Yaak Ecosystem. Within the GYE, a variety of foods are available to the grizzly bear; however, seasonal variation, weather, and human disturbance can influence the bear diet. To a large degree, abundance of high-quality foods dictates body size, reproductive rates, and population density. Bears are most successful feeding on animals that are abundant and vulnerable to their predatory skills. For some interior populations, trout may provide a high-quality seasonal food.

The Little pocket mouse is primarily associated with arid, sparsely vegetated habitat characterized by desert scrub vegetation. Populations are usually associated with sandy or finely-textured soils, and rocky and gravelly soils are used infrequently. Individuals hibernate during winter months in burrows. Adults may estivate for part of the summer, and the combined estivation and hibernation period may last up to 9 months. This species eats primarily seeds and caches seed stores to survive long periods of inactivity.

Northern goshawks generally occur in undisturbed forested areas. Areas of potentially suitable Nesting Habitat for northern goshawk typically consist of coniferous forest and mixed-aspen forest types dominated by spruce, fir, pine, and aspen. Mature aspen stands are also used for nesting where these other forest types are not available. Goshawks typically prey on small mammals. They build their nests in the crotches of trees. A decline in populations of this species is associated with the loss of forested habitat.

The Idaho dunes tiger beetle is a predatory insect that is endemic to the dunes of Idaho's Snake River Plain. The main cause of listing is habitat loss due to the invasion of cheatgrass and other weeds to the dunes where the beetles lay their eggs.

The Idaho Pointheaded Grasshopper is an Idaho endemic known to occur only in east-central Idaho in the Birch Creek and Big Lost River drainages and occurs in xeric shrub-dominated habitat

Inland redband resident trout are found in a range of stream habitats from desert areas in southwestern Idaho to forested mountain streams in central and northern Idaho. In all cases they prefer cool streams with temperatures <21 C (<70 F), however they can survive daily cyclic temperatures up to 27 C (80 F) for a short period of time. Diets are primarily drifting invertebrates, both terrestrial and aquatic. Larger fish will occasionally consume other fish.

The Idaho springsnail is only found in the permanently flowing waters of the main Snake River. This species feeds on plant debris and micro-organisms as it glides along the river bottom. The Utah valvata snail also makes its home in the deep pools bordering the Snake River rapids, as well as the flowing waters of less swift Snake River tributaries. Gliding along the beds of submerged vegetation on the river bottom, the valvata snail feeds on plant debris and microscopic prey, such as diatoms.

The Kit fox lives in annual grasslands or grassy open stages of vegetation dominated by scattered brush, shrubs, and scrub. Kit foxes primarily are carnivorous mainly feeding on black-tailed jackrabbits and desert cottontails, rodents (especially kangaroo rats and ground squirrels), insects, reptiles, and some birds, bird eggs, and vegetation. Cover is provided by dens they dig in open, level areas with loose-textured, sandy and loamy soils.

Northern leopard frogs can be found throughout the northern portions of North America extending down through the planning area into the Bonneville Basin and Four Corners area. Northern leopard frogs are found in a variety of habitats including grasslands, brushlands, woodlands, and forest habitats between sea level and about 11,000 feet elevation. They are generally associated with areas where there is a permanent water source and aquatic vegetation. These areas include springs, slowly moving streams, marshes, bogs, ponds, canals, and reservoirs.

The Piute ground squirrel is mainly herbivorous and eats green leaves, plant stems, flowers, roots, bulbs, seeds, unripe grain, insects, and carrion, and frequently is cannibalistic. It forages on the ground surface and digs for food. Uses the cover of shrubs to avoid predators and heat.

The Pygmy rabbit is the smallest of all North American rabbits. It occurs in dense stands of tall sagebrush and is the only rabbit in North America known to dig its own burrow. It is rarely seen

more than a few feet from its burrow or dense cover. Topography and soil are very important in choosing a site to dig their burrows. This species has been in decline in the planning area due to reduced and fragmented sagebrush steppe habitat.

The Redband trout are found in a range of stream habitats from desert areas in southwestern Idaho to forested mountain streams in central and northern Idaho. In all cases they prefer cool streams with temperatures <21 C (<70 F), however they can survive daily cyclic temperatures up to 27 C (80 F) for a short period of time. Resident stream redband trout may attain a maximum size ranging from 15–46 cm (6–18 in) depending on location. Spawning occurs in the spring between February and June, depending on temperature and location. Diets are primarily drifting invertebrates, both terrestrial and aquatic. Larger fish will occasionally consume other fish.

The Sage sparrow is a migrant that summers in Idaho and winters in Arizona, New Mexico, and northern Mexico. It is found in sagebrush flats and desert scrub areas. It usually nests in sagebrush and typically feeds on insects and seeds. This species has been in recent decline. This decline is due to reduced, fragmented, and lost sagebrush steppe habitat.

The Shoshone sculpin inhabits clear and nearly constant temperature (14 C [59 F]) springs and associated outlet streams. Substrates are primarily rock, sand, silt and aquatic vegetation. Individuals use spring pool and stream habitats. Individuals live about 3 years and reach a size of 7–10 cm (3–4 in). Fish mature after their first year. In Sand Springs, gravid females were found in most months of the year; while in Bickel Springs, they only occurred in the early spring. Primary food items include benthic aquatic insects and small crustaceans.

The Snake River physa snail is at home within the fast-flowing, cool waters of the Snake River's main branch. Burying itself within the gravel or anchoring itself to the underside of a rock, the physa feeds on microscopic prey, such as algae and diatoms.

The Spotted bat is distributed throughout the West. Very little specific life history information is available for this species. It is found in very small numbers throughout its range and in association with other bat species. It occurs in habitats ranging from bleak desert to montane coniferous forest. Spotted bats are elusive. Spotted bats have been detected at water sources and in meadow openings, often with large cliffs nearby. Spotted bats roost in caves, and in cracks and crevices in cliffs and canyons.

Townsend's big-eared bat is a cave-roosting species that has moved into man-made caves such as mines and buildings. Unlike many other bats, they are unable to crawl into crevices, and usually roost in enclosed areas where they are vulnerable to disturbance. The Townsend's big-eared bat is quite sensitive to human disturbance, and this appears to be the primary cause of population decline for this species. This bat is colonial during the maternity season, when compact clusters of up to 200 individuals might be found. Maternity roosts form in the spring and remain intact during the summer. Site fidelity is high for roosts, and if undisturbed the bats will use the same roost for many generations.

Trumpeter swans breed in the vegetation surrounding ponds and lakes. Their diet is largely comprised of leaves, seeds, and the roots of aquatic vegetation but they also eat insects and crustaceans. Populations are in decline due to loss of habitat.

The Uinta chipmunk optimal habitat is open, subalpine conifer forest of whitebark, foxtail, limber, and bristlecone pines. They prefer exposed slopes and ridges near timberline. They feed mainly on seeds and fruits, including pines, juniper, grasses, and forbs, as well as on fungi.

Virginia's warbler breeds in deciduous woodlands on steep mountain slopes. It is also found along mountain streams in sagebrush, or in cottonwood and willow habitat at 1800–2800 m (5905–8662 ft). The species is typically associated with pinyon-juniper and oak woodlands, as well as in mountain mahogany, especially where it occurs in dense thickets throughout mountainous regions of southeastern Idaho. A dense, tall shrub layer is critical for foraging and nesting.

Western toads inhabit areas above 8,000 feet to over 11,800 feet elevation. Populations exist in the southeast corner of the district. Populations are in decline due to loss of habitat.

The Western yellow-billed cuckoo range and habitat occupation include the South Fork of the Snake River, where the associated cottonwood and Riparian cover type provides Nesting and Brood Rearing Habitat. Western yellow-billed cuckoos are obligate riparian nesters and are restricted to more mesic habitats along rivers, streams, and other wetlands.

The Wolverine is a true wilderness species, which is usually found near the timberline. It is a solitary carnivorous mammal. The population decrease of this species is most likely due to a loss of habitat.

White-headed woodpeckers nest in coniferous mountain forests generally in ponderosa and sugar pine. They eat primarily seeds from pine cones but they also eat insects and larvae. Populations are in decline due to loss of habitat.

The Westslope cutthroat trout normally require well-oxygenated water; clean, well-sorted gravels with minimal fine sediments for successful spawning; temperatures <21 C (<70 F), and a complexity of instream habitat structure such as large woody debris and overhanging banks for cover. Westslope cutthroat trout spend 1–4 years as juveniles in streams before moving into lakes. If other species are present in the lakes, Westslope cutthroat will use nearshore, littoral areas otherwise they will disperse throughout the lake. Adult fluvial fish overwinter in deeper pools.

The Wood River sculpin occurs mainly in small- to medium-sized streams with cool, clear waters and a swift current. Individuals are most commonly found in riffles and runs with a gravel or cobble substrate. Little is known about reproductive patterns or habitat requirement for spawning. These traits are assumed to be similar to those of shorthead sculpin (Merkley and Griffith 1993). The shorthead sculpin spawns during the early spring and lays eggs on the undersides of cobbles or boulders.

Wyoming ground squirrels prefer green foliage, such as grasses, but also eat forbs and shrubs. When green vegetation becomes scarce, the squirrels eat dry grasses and seeds. They also eat insects, including grasshoppers, crickets and caterpillars, and scavenge eggs from ground-nesting birds. Wyoming ground squirrels construct and live in underground burrows.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK