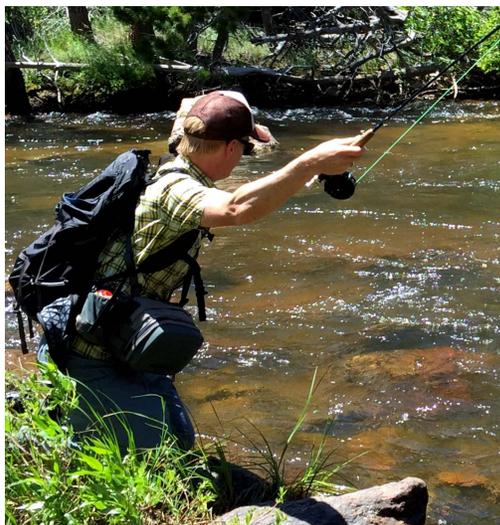


Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative

10 Year Anniversary Report
2007 - 2017



Letter from the Chair

Dear Members, Cooperators, and Friends,

This past year marked the 10-year anniversary of the Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative, providing an opportunity to reflect upon, and appreciate, our collective accomplishments over a tremendously successful first decade! Over the past 10 years, WLCI has funded more than 100 multi-faceted projects with direct support of nearly \$12,500,000 from the BLM's Healthy Lands Program (\$9,590,764) and the BLM Wyoming State Office (\$2,881,045). When partner-based leveraged funds are included, these projects have resulted in over \$64,000,000 of partner-based, collaborative, on-the-ground conservation in southwest Wyoming. That is - for every dollar we received from the BLM - our partners, the trust fund, and other sources put an additional \$5.7 toward conservation projects.

The accomplishments that have accrued since WLCI's 2007 inception are truly remarkable, and something for which all WLCI partners and participants can be proud. I invite you to peruse our ten-year report to learn about WLCI, why we were formed, what our focal habitats are, who our partners are and where we work. Currently, we are striving to improve habitats through seven themes:

- Maintaining and Reconnecting Wildlife Corridors and Passages in Southwest Wyoming
- Improving Resilience and Function of Priority Habitats
- Maintaining, Enhancing and Restoring Sagebrush Communities
- Improving Aquatic Habitat and Improving the Distribution of Native Fish Assemblages
- Controlling Invasive Plant Species and Restoring Ecosystem Integrity and Landscape Connectivity
- Re-establishing Native Riparian Plant Communities
- Developing and Enhancing Wetlands

We are planning to continue to improve habitats throughout southwest Wyoming with further program development contributed by a grant steward and innovative partnership to cultivate and distribute project funds over the next ten years.

After learning all about the great things our partnerships have accomplished I encourage you to become involved with WLCI.

I look forward to your participation,

Tyler Abbott
Chair, WLCI Executive Committee

Highlights



Aerator treatments near Pinedale.

Over 190,000 acres of sagebrush habitat treated or protected including water developments for improved grazing and riparian protection, conservation easements, removal of encroaching conifers and many other activities



Helicopter pest field treatment.

Over 125,000 acres of habitat treated to control invasive plants including removal of cheatgrass, salt cedar, leafy spurge, Canada thistle, Dalmatian toadflax, and knapweed in terrestrial habitats across the WLCI area.



Installing in-stream structures.

Nearly 2,000 acres of wetlands were enhanced or developed and nearly seven miles of riparian habitat enhancements including willow planting, channel stabilization, and pasture fencing.



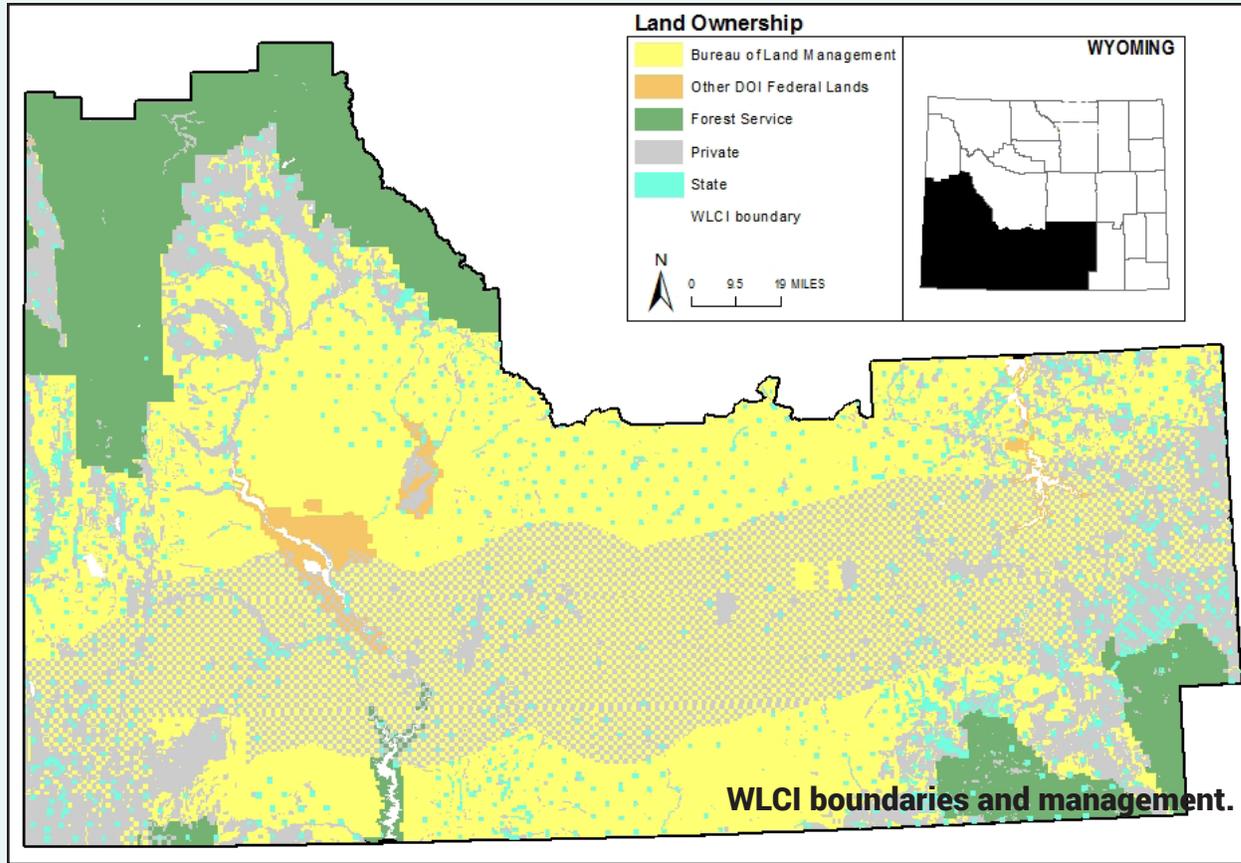
Aspen stand treatment.

Over 27,000 acres of other priority habitat enhancements including treatments to enhance aspen stands and improving mule deer movement and migration routes by converting over 300 miles of fences.

Benefiting Local Communities



WLCI conservation projects are designed to result in restored or improved ecosystems that support agriculture, forestry, local landowners, and stakeholders on both public and private lands. These efforts also provide economic benefits to many small rural communities across southwest Wyoming. This is accomplished through the purchasing of equipment and materials, providing local and state level employment opportunities, and direct spending associated with food, lodging, and gas that support local communities and their livelihoods.



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Please consider making a donation for the habitat improvement project of your choice. We would love to hear from you!

Did You Know?



A recent USGS study* indicates that every million dollars spent on sagebrush projects in western states adds 16.9 job years and at least 1 million dollars in labor income.

About Us

Wyoming has extensive public lands, with checkerboard patterns of private and state lands containing sagebrush steppe environments and wildlife that are highly valued by the public. Energy and mineral exploration has been occurring for over 100 years in Wyoming. With the advent of newer technologies concentrating development associated with directional drilling and hydraulic fracking, Bureaus within the Department of the Interior and state entities agreed to create a formal partnership, which became the Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative (WLCI), in order to help maintain Wyoming's world-class wildlife.

- The WLCI was established in 2007 as a long-term, science-based effort to conserve and enhance fish and wildlife habitats while facilitating responsible development through local collaboration and partnerships on 14 million acres.
- The formal partnership included: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Wyoming Department of Agriculture, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, six county commissions, and nine conservation districts.
- Over the past 10 years, the partnership has expanded to include the National Park Service, National Resources Conservation Service, and two more conservation districts. Additional landowners and industry partners have also participated. The program area has also expanded to include over nineteen million acres (nearly the size of South Carolina).



Meeting at the Encampment River.
Photo by Bryan Nealy.

* Cullinane Thomas, Catherine; Huber, Christopher; Skrabis, Kristin; and Sidon, Joshua, 2016, Estimating the economic impacts of ecosystem restoration—Methods and case studies: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2016-1016, 98 p., <http://dx.doi.org/10.3133/ofr20161016>.



LPDT team planning.



Green River enhancement project.

On-the-Ground

WLCI encompasses all land ownerships in southwest Wyoming, with sagebrush, mountain shrub, aspen, riparian and aquatic communities being the focus for conservation work.

- These five communities are critically important to the customs and culture of Wyoming’s citizens, to wildlife, agriculture, and the open space unique to southwest Wyoming.
- Numerous wildlife species depend on the connectivity and proper functioning of these communities, including Greater sage-grouse, mule deer, pronghorn, moose and cutthroat trout.
- This initiative strategically creates an atmosphere of cooperation between land managers, private landowners, industry and the public to maintain the long-term viability of these communities.

Local Project Development Teams

WLCI’s greatest collaborative asset was realized with the creation of four regional Local Project Development Teams (LPDT). These teams are comprised of land managers and resource specialists from federal, state, and local government agencies, special interest groups, agriculture and other private landowners, and industry, all having a desire to participate in cooperative conservation.

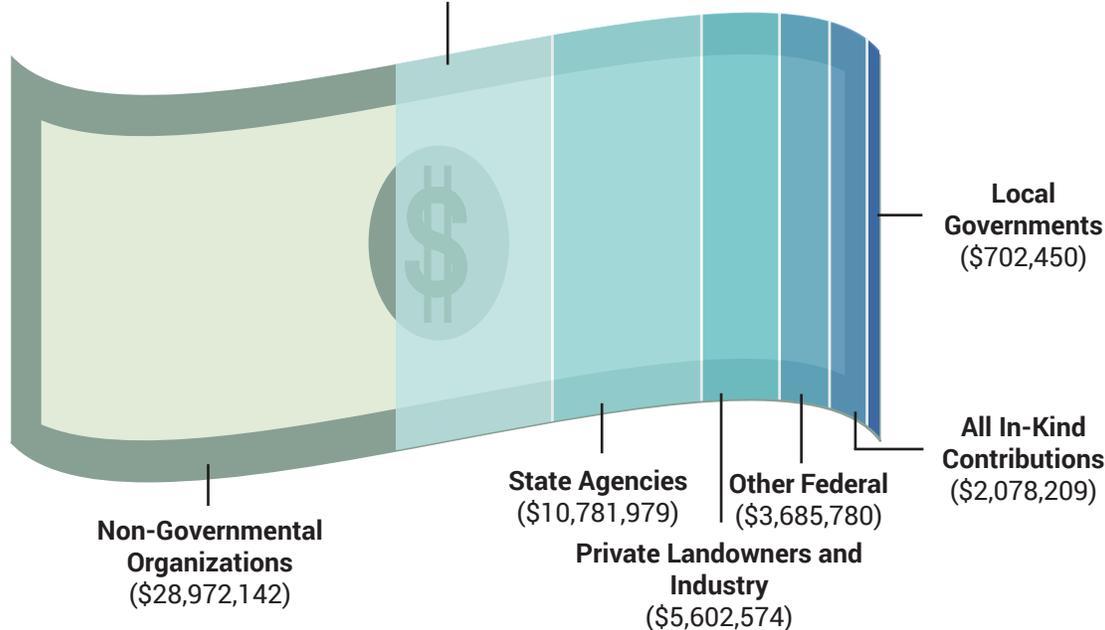
- LPDTs are the “partners living on the ground,” working together to address conservation issues, actions, and priority areas.
- Members of individual teams work together to design, disseminate information, prioritize their team’s projects, and find and or share funding to implement projects.
- All four LPDTs collaboratively define issues and needs that inform the WLCI Conservation Action Plan, which defines WLCI conservation priorities and documents conservation actions in five-year increments.

WLCI Partner Funding (2007 - 2017)

WLCI (BLM)

BLM Healthy Lands Initiative - (\$9,590,764)

BLM Wyoming State Office - (\$2,881,045)



\$64M

Total Funding

5.7:1

Leveraged Funds Ratio



Maintaining & Reconnecting Wildlife Corridors and Passages

Red Desert to Hoback Migration. Photo by Mark Thonhoff.

Some of North America's longest big game migrations occur in the WLCI area, but land use and vegetative changes to habitat have altered some migration routes in harmful ways. WLCI partners are applying new information, identifying movement impediments, and taking action to keep migration corridors intact and reduce big game vehicle accidents

WLCI partners are studying how land use and vegetative changes affect big game migrations. In addition, federal, state, and local teams are working together to identify and remove movement barriers, improve forage quality, and enact easements to ensure long-term viability of migration routes.



Mule deer at Baggs Underpass. Photo by WGFD.

WLCI Partners have accomplished:

70,600

Acres of habitat improvements

19,777

Acres of corridor conservation easements

312

Miles of fence removal & replacements

2

Highway underpasses constructed



Wildlife meeting with WGFD, USFWS and other partners.



Pinedale pronghorn migration. Photo by Mark Thonhoff.



Improving the Resilience and Function of Priority Habitats

Aspen stand. Photo by Sam Cox.

Sagebrush, aspen and mountain shrub communities are important breeding, wintering and migration habitats for Greater sage-grouse, big game and numerous other wildlife species. WLCI partners are working to maintain the health of these communities and the wildlife they support through a variety of activities.



Aspen stand before treatment.



Aspen stand post-treatment.

Sagebrush habitats are threatened by fragmentation, conversion to other land uses, drought, fire and invasive plants. Habitat treatments to improve sagebrush health include measures to control invasive plants and reseeded with native seed mixes. Large tracts of sagebrush habitat have been designated Greater sage-grouse core areas, where all forms of human activity (e.g., energy development and off-road vehicle use) are monitored closely.

Mountain shrub communities lie between sagebrush and high elevation coniferous habitats, and provide parturition cover and high-quality forage during spring and fall migration for mule deer, other big game and many songbirds. Mountain shrubs are susceptible to fragmentation, excessive browsing, altered fire regimens and juniper encroachment. Treatment priorities include removing juniper, reducing excessive herbivory, maintaining connectivity between shrub stands and recruitment into tall height classes.

Aspen stands may experience sudden aspen decline, excessive herbivory, and encroachment by conifer species. These threats can affect aspen regeneration, and stand age vegetative structure, and can lower the value of aspen habitats to wildlife. Treatment activities in aspen stands include removing conifers, opening stands to increase aspen regeneration, and reducing herbivory on young trees.

WLCI Partners have accomplished:

108,888	39,485	27,400	8,535	26
Acres of invasive plant control	Acres of habitat enhancements & restoration	Acres of mechanical & controlled burn treatments in aspen	Acres of encroaching conifer reduction	Acres protected from heavy browsing



Sagebrush Communities and Sagebrush Obligate Wildlife

Greater sage-grouse and mule deer. Photo by Mark Thonhoff.

Sagebrush obligate wildlife spend at least one critical season (e.g., breeding, winter) in sagebrush habitat. This includes burrowing owls, spadefoot toads, sagebrush lizards, pygmy rabbits, Greater sage-grouse, and many other species.

WLCI partners have identified areas where large numbers of sagebrush obligate species occur. However, many of these areas have competing uses, degraded vegetation, and changing climate patterns. The WLCI Coordination Team supports conservation in these areas by funding projects that improve or protect the health of sagebrush habitats that provide direct benefits to sagebrush obligate wildlife.



Sage Thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*).



Pygmy Rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*).

WLCI Partners have accomplished:

92,803

Acres of sagebrush protected through easements & forage reserves

90,664

Acres treated for invasive plants

9,433

Acres burned or revegetated

274

Acres of juniper removal



Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*).



Improving Aquatic Habitat and Improving the Distribution of Native Fish Assemblages

Coal Creek.

The WLCI area has abundant rivers and blue-ribbon trout streams that support native fish populations. Southwest Wyoming is considered the best-kept fly fishing secret left in the lower 48 states!

One of the conservation objectives of the LPDTs and partners is to work together to ensure native fish have access to as much suitable habitat as possible for seasonal movements and reproductive needs. Treatment approaches include:

- Removing barriers and impediments to fish movement.
- Creating or maintaining fish barriers to protect native fish populations from non-native fish.
- Protecting genetics.
- Developing stream enhancements to improve hydrologic function and increase water flow to side channels.
- Increasing the distribution of native fish and maintaining their diversity.
- Removing or treating unwanted invasive fish species.
- Increasing the resilience of aquatic habitats to buffer against prolonged droughts.

WLCI Partners have accomplished:

87.2

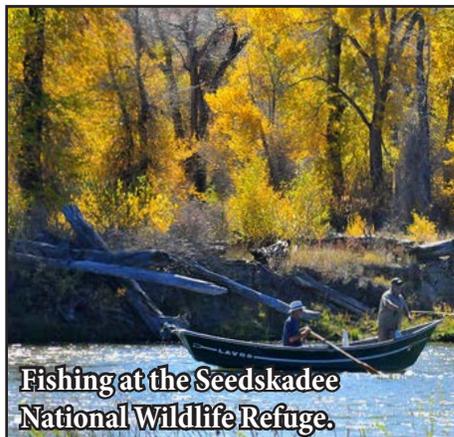
Miles of stream opened to fish passage

6.6

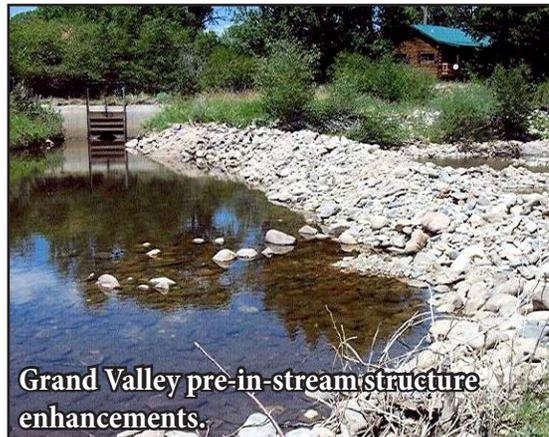
Miles on in-stream habitat restored/enhanced

18

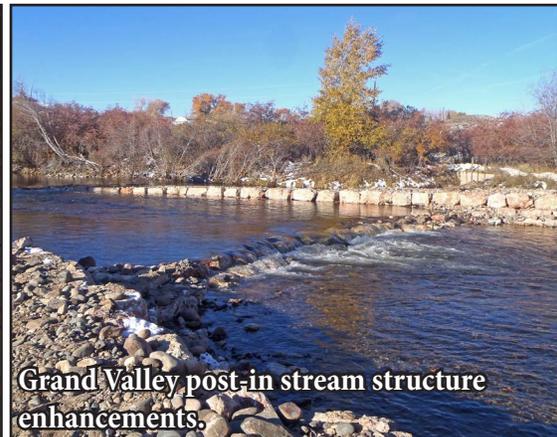
Barriers to fish migration removed or modified



Fishing at the Seedskaadee National Wildlife Refuge.



Grand Valley pre-in-stream structure enhancements.

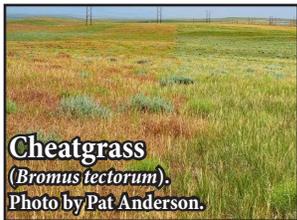


Grand Valley post-in stream structure enhancements.

Controlling Invasive Plant Species and Restoring Ecosystem Integrity and Landscape Connectivity

Cheatgrass in red phase. Photo by Ken Henke.

WLCI Partners have accomplished:



Cheatgrass
(*Bromus tectorum*).
Photo by Pat Anderson.

54,395

Acres treated for
cheatgrass



Spotted Knapweed
(*Centaurea maculosa*).
Photo by Ken Henke.

56,313

Acres treated for
other noxious plants



Russian Olive
(*Elaeagnus angustifolia*).

14,803

Acres treated for salt
cedar & Russian olive

WLCI LPDTs are focused on the most aggressive or threatening invasive plants, which include cheatgrass, toadflax, leafy spurge, salt cedar, spotted knapweed and perennial pepperweed. Invasive species such as salt cedar, cheatgrass, Russian olive, and knapweeds are expanding their distribution and displacing native plants.

Since 2008, WLCI has funded numerous projects designed to control or remove invasive plants in the WLCI area. Attention is also given to invasive plants in crucial winter habitats, migration stop-over areas, riparian corridors and areas adjacent to rare and endemic plant species. These have predominantly been associated with larger lower elevation streams and rivers in Lincoln, Sweetwater, and Carbon counties.

Cheatgrass has become the most widespread invasive plant affecting crucial habitats for elk, mule deer, pronghorn, and Greater sage-grouse. Post-treatment monitoring information is being used to identify the most effective methods to control cheatgrass.



Helicopter landscape treatment.



Invasive weed treatments.



Re-Establishing Native Riparian Plant Communities

Riparian areas provide important functions across their entire watershed. Proper functioning riparian zones help control water temperature, reduce erosion and stream sedimentation, control flooding, and recharge ground water, which in turn recharges stream flows that supports aquatic and wildlife species during dry periods.

The WLCI priority issues related to riparian function include the loss of vegetation and connectivity of corridors, increased invasive species such as salt cedar and perennial pepperweed, increased bank erosion and stream down cutting, increased sediments, loss or degraded adjacent wetland habitats, and reduced in-stream water flows.

WLCI partners work collaboratively in priority areas where issues can be addressed at the watershed scale and where there is an interest by private landowners to be involved with conservation activities.



Native vegetation planting. Photo by Trout Unlimited.



Native vegetation planting during National Public Lands Day.

WLCI Partners have accomplished:

14,859

Miles of riparian habitat treated & protected

2,754

Acres of riparian protective enclosures

4,497

Yards of stream bank stabilization

5,161

Trees and shrubs planted

4

Improved pipelines or springs



Wetland Enhancement and Development

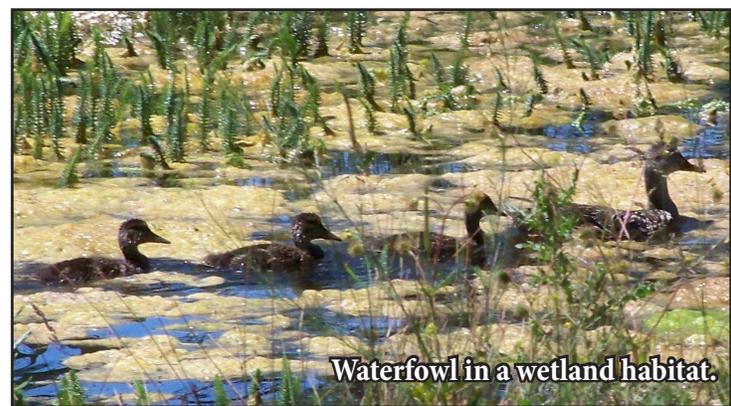
Trumpeter swan and coots. Photo by Mark Thonhoff.

Wetland habitats are somewhat limited in southwest Wyoming, yet support many wetland dependent wildlife species. This includes resident and migratory bird species and amphibians.

WLCI continues to support the enhancement and development of wetlands, including proposed wetland projects to support the expansion of trumpeter swan habitat and population numbers; wetland enhancements and maintenance at Seedskadee and Cokeville Meadows National Wildlife Refuges; wetland function associated with fish and riparian projects; fencing projects designed to protect wetlands and springs; and wetland maintenance and development through activities (e.g. planting woody vegetation).



Wetland enhancement and development.



Waterfowl in a wetland habitat.

WLCI Partners have accomplished:

1,534

Acres enhanced or developed

330

Acres protected through conservation easements

73

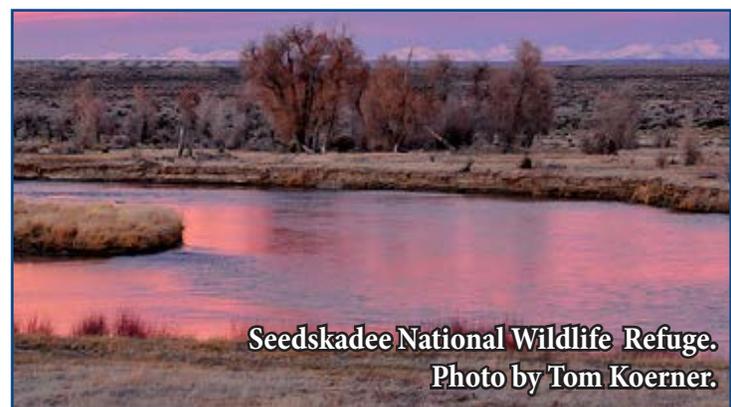
Acres developed for trumpeter swans

7

Miles of improved dikes and infrastructure

2.1

Acres protected by fencing



Seedskadee National Wildlife Refuge. Photo by Tom Koerner.



Keys to Future Success

For the past decade, WLCI has been instrumental in bringing local, state, and federal government; landowners; industry; non-profit organizations; and communities together to engage in on-the-ground habitat improvement projects that address fish and wildlife resource issues and maintain agricultural based livelihoods.

The success of the initiative is founded not only in its science and restoration projects, but also in the positive relationships that have developed between all of its partners.

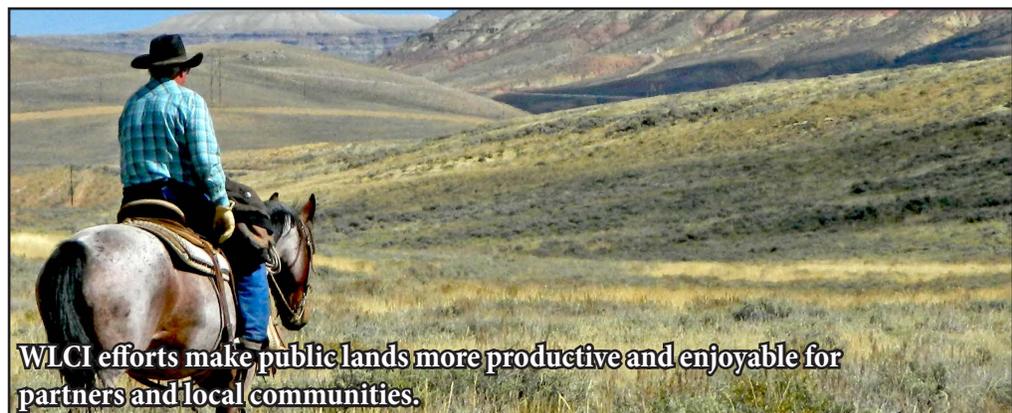
In the years ahead, WLCI will balance landscape conservation with demands on resources by expanding existing partnerships and seeking new ways to be more innovative and collaborative. We will work to combine efforts from local project proponents to effect contiguous landscape-level conservation accomplishments and objectives across southwest Wyoming. We plan to continue working with industry to collaborate on shared issues, shared conservation objectives, and vision towards balancing species recovery and our country's energy independence.



WLCI field presentation with partners.



Culvert construction to improve riparian habitat.



WLCI efforts make public lands more productive and enjoyable for partners and local communities.



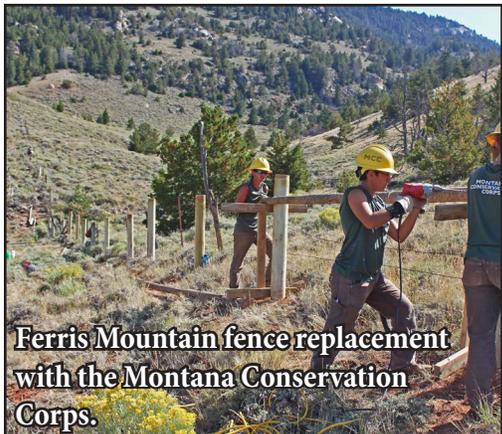


Partnerships

WLCI thanks all the partners identified below and the many private landowners, without whose collaboration WLCI projects would not be possible.

47 Ranch
 Anadarko
 Aster Canyon Consulting
 Big Creek Ranch
 Bow Hunters of Wyoming
 Boy Scouts of America
 Breitburn Energy Partners LP
 Bridger Coal
 Brigham Young University
 British Petroleum Corporation
 Cameco
 Carbon County Weed and Pest
 Chicago Botanical Gardens
 Circle B Ranch
 Circle Nine Ranch
 City of Green River
 Condict Cattle Company
 CET Technology
 Currant Creek Ranch
 Denbury Resources, Inc.
 Devon Energy
 Doris Duke Foundation
 Ducks Unlimited

DuPont
 EnCana Corporation
 Exxon Mobil Corporation
 Ferris Mountain Ranch
 Great Basin Landscape Conservation Cooperative
 Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative
 Greater Yellowstone Coalition
 Green River Basin Cooperative
 Green River Greenbelt Task Force
 Green River Valley Land Trust
 Habitat Conservation Assistance Network (Western Wyoming RC&D Program)
 Intermountain West Joint Venture
 Jack Creek Ranch
 JC Johnson & Sons Ranch
 John Bunning Transfer Co.
 Jolley Ranch
 Jonah Interagency Project Office
 Kanda Lateral Mitigation Fund
 Knight Oil Tools
 Lazy River Ranch
 Lincoln County Conservation District
 Lincoln County Predator Board



Ferris Mountain fence replacement with the Montana Conservation Corps.



Drilling rig.



Riparian habitat field visit.



Partnerships

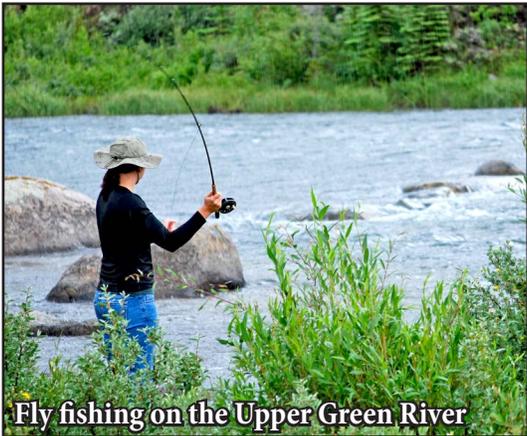
Deer trapping near Baggs.

- Lincoln County Weed and Pest
- Linn Energy Inc.
- Little Snake River Conservation District
- Lonetree Ranch
- M&N Trucking LLC
- Medicine Bow Conservation District
- Mule Deer Foundation
- Montana Conservation Corps.
- Muley Fanatic Foundation
- National Fire Plans Operating Service
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
- North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grant Program
- Northwest Management, Inc.
- NRCS - Plant Materials Center, Meeker, Colorado, and Bridger Plant Materials Center, Bridger, Montana
- Overland Trail Ranch
- Pathfinder Ranches
- Pew Charitable Trusts
- Platte Valley Habitat Partnership
- Pinedale Anticline Project Office
- QEP Resources, Inc.
- Questar Corporation
- Red Creek Ranch
- Rimfire Ranch
- Rock Springs Grazing Association
- Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation

- Rocky Mountain Power
- Rolling Thunder Ranch
- Ruby Pipeline LLC
- RY Timber Inc.
- Safari Club International
- Saratoga Encampment Rawlins Conservation District
- Seedskaadee National Wildlife Refuge
- Seedskaadee Trout Unlimited Chapter
- Southland Royalty Company
- South Central Sage Grouse Local Working Group
- Southern Rockies Landscape Conservation Cooperative
- Southwest Wyoming Sage Grouse Local Working Group
- Southwest Wyoming Mule Deer Foundation
- Stantec Consulting
- Star Valley Conservation District
- Sublette County Conservation District
- Sublette County Weed and Pest
- Sweetwater County Conservation District
- Sweetwater County School District #1
- Sweetwater County School District #2
- Sweetwater County Predator Board
- Sweetwater County Weed and Pest
- Terra Firma
- Teton Science School
- The Conservation Fund
- The Nature Conservancy



Wind energy tour.



Fly fishing on the Upper Green River



Highway underpass tour.



Partnerships

Fence conversion with the Wyoming Conservation Corps.

The Wilderness Society
 Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership
 Trout Unlimited
 Trust for Public Lands
 Uinta County Conservation District
 Uinta County Predator Board
 Uinta County Weed and Pest
 Uinta Development Company
 Union Pacific
 University of Wyoming
 Upper Green River Basin Sage Grouse Local Working Group
 Upper Snake River Sage Grouse Local Working Group
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation - Central Utah Project
 U.S. Department of Agriculture-Agriculture Research Service
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program
 Utah State University
 Walton Foundation
 Warren Resources, Inc.
 Water for Wildlife Foundation
 Western Governors Association
 Western Landowners Alliance
 Western Native Trout Initiative
 Westmoreland Kemmerer Inc.
 Wexpro Company

Wind River Seed
 Wyoming Animal Damage Management Board
 Wyoming Audubon Society
 Wyoming Community Foundation
 Wyoming Conservation Corp
 Wyoming Department of Agriculture
 Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
 Wyoming Department of Transportation
 Wyoming Game and Fish Department Private Lands-Public Wildlife
 Wyoming Game and Fish Department Trust Fund
 Wyoming Governor's Big Game License Coalition
 Wyoming Fly Casters
 Wyoming Migration Initiative
 Wyoming Mining Natural Resource Foundation
 Wyoming Natural Diversity Database
 Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments
 Wyoming Outdoor Council
 Wyoming Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife
 Wyoming State Forestry Division
 Wyoming Stock Growers Land Trust
 Wyoming Wildlife Federation
 Wyoming Wildlife – The Foundation
 Wyoming Wildlife and Natural Resource Trust
 Wyoming Water Development Commission
 ZN Ranch



Prescribed burn treatments.



Rangeland health monitoring.



Energy facility tour.



All photography of the WLCI partners and agencies, and as individually indicated.

Front Cover: (Bottom Left) Nancy Patterson, (Bottom Center) Emmet Pruss, (Bottom Right) Mark Thonhoff
Back Cover: (Top) Bryan Nealy, (Bottom Left) Stacie Thompson

