

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ELKO DISTRICT
Wells Field Office

Dalton Allotment

DRAFT
NORTHEASTERN GREAT BASIN
STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR
RANGELAND HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Elko District, Nevada

Wells Field Office

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It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

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Table of Contents

I. Introduction.....	1
II. Allotment Description, Resource Values, Uses.....	2
III. Summary of Available Monitoring Data.....	6
IV. Conclusions and Determinations.....	8
Literature Cited	11

Attachments

- Map 1: Dalton Allotment.
- Map 2: Dalton Allotment Pastures.
- Map 3: Dalton Allotment Mule Deer Use.
- Map 4: Dalton Allotment Elk Use.
- Map 5: Dalton Allotment Antelope Use.
- Map 6a: Dalton Allotment Sage Grouse Summer Habitat.
- Map 6b: Dalton Allotment Sage Grouse Nesting Habitat.
- Map 6c: Dalton Allotment Sage Grouse Winter Habitat.

Appendices

- A: Birds by Habitat Type within the Dalton Allotment.
- B: Mammals by Life Zone within the Dalton Allotment.
- C: Mammals by Vegetation Association within the Dalton Allotment.
- D: Bats by Vegetation Type within the Dalton Allotment.
- E: Reptiles and Amphibians by Vegetation Association within the Dalton Allotment.
- F: Vertebrates by Key Habitats within the Dalton Allotment.
- G: BLM Sensitive Terrestrial Vertebrates Species within the Dalton Allotment.

DRAFT
NORTHEASTERN GREAT BASIN STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES ASSESSMENT
2009

DALTON ALLOTMENT
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I. Introduction

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) grazing regulations at 43 CFR 4130.3-1(c) require that grazing permits issued by the BLM contain terms and conditions that ensure conformance with BLM regulations at 43 CFR 4180, which are the regulations under which the *Northeastern Great Basin Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration (1997)* were developed. Recently, the Wells Field Office completed an assessment of the achievement of these standards on the Dalton Allotment. The results of this assessment are presented in this report. This assessment will serve to inform the BLM's determination as to whether these standards are being met, and, if they are not met, whether existing grazing management practices contribute to their lack of attainment. The approved standards for rangeland health are as follows:

Standard 1. Upland Sites: Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate and landform.

Standard 2. Riparian and Wetland Sites: Riparian and wetland areas exhibit a properly functioning condition and achieve state water quality criteria.

Standard 3. Habitat: Habitats exhibit a healthy, productive, and diverse population of native and/or desirable plant species, appropriate to the site characteristics, to provide suitable feed, water, cover and living space for animal species and maintain ecological processes. Habitat conditions meet life cycle requirements of threatened and endangered species.

Standard 4. Cultural Resources: Land use plans will recognize cultural resources within the context of multiple-use.

Standard 5. Healthy Wild Horse and Burro Populations: Wild horses and burros exhibit characteristics of a healthy, productive, and diverse population. Age structure and sex ratios are appropriate to maintain the long term viability of the population as a distinct group. Herd management areas are able to provide suitable feed, water, cover, and living space for wild horses and burros and maintain historic patterns of habitat use.

This assessment does not include an assessment of Standard 2 (Riparian and Wetland Sites) or Standard 5 (Healthy Wild Horse and Burro Populations) because there are no riparian or wetland sites on public lands, and there are no wild horse herd management areas in this allotment.

II. Allotment Description, Resource Values and Uses

The Dalton Allotment is located about 15 miles north of Wells, Nevada, on the east side of Antelope Peak on the Snake Mountain Range. See Map 1. Elevations in the allotment range from about 6,600 feet to 8,790 feet above sea level. The terrain is mountainous with a mosaic of plant communities consisting of native bunchgrasses (e.g. bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, Great Basin wildrye, mountain brome grass) and mountain big sagebrush, low sagebrush, black sagebrush, bitterbrush, serviceberry, snowberry, rabbitbrush, woody eriogonum, and aspen stands.

In 1985, the Wells Resource Management Plan categorized the Dalton Allotment as a class "C", or Custodial, allotment. Characteristics of Category C allotments were:

- Due to management objectives, existing range improvement projects will be maintained with no new projects planned.
- The potential is low to zero for a positive economic return on public investment for potential new range improvements and vegetative manipulations.
- Due to management objectives, resource conflicts are minor or not an issue.
- Livestock distribution is poor to good. All areas with potential for use may or may not be used proportionately. The current levels of use by grazing animals may or may not be satisfactory.
- The present ecological range and watershed condition is not a factor.

The RMP placed Dalton into the "C" category due to satisfactory ecological condition and the majority of the allotment being private land.

The Dalton Allotment is grazed by one permittee who holds a grazing permit totaling 333 AUMs of active use on public lands. The public lands in this allotment are split between two fenced pastures which are 1) the main public land pasture located closest to Antelope Peak which is referred to as the Dalton Allotment Pasture encompassing approximately 1,330 acres of public land and approximately 1,900 acres of private land, and 2) a pasture adjacent to and just east of the main Dalton Allotment encompassing only 280 acres of public land within a larger pasture of private land owned by the permittee and referenced as the Fenced Federal Range (FFR) Pasture (See Map 2).

All the water sources are springs originating on private lands. There is a pipeline connected to the upper spring development on Trout Creek which provides water to several troughs to the south including one trough located on public lands (See Map 2).

The main Dalton Allotment Pasture has 313 AUMs of active use and the FFR Pasture has 20 AUMs of active use. The authorized periods of use under the current grazing permit provides for a period of use in the main Dalton Allotment from 5/1 – 10/5 and a period of use in the FFR Pasture from 8/1 – 12/1 annually.

The utilization objectives for the key forage species are as follows:

Key Species	Utilization Objective
Native Perennial Grasses	Average of 50% of current year's growth or less.
Bitterbrush	Average of 45% of current year's leader growth or less for combined use by cattle and big game.

The Dalton Allotment in association with the surrounding habitat may provide habitat for a multitude of bird, mammal, reptile, and amphibian species that commonly or occasionally inhabit sagebrush, aspen, and mountain mahogany habitats throughout the northeastern Nevada. Additional species commonly associated with the riparian and meadow habitat types that are found on private lands within the allotment are likely also present. A list of species that potentially inhabit the types of habitats found in this allotment are presented in Appendices A through F. The BLM developed these lists from multiple sources and considers them to be a representation of the species most likely to be present on or transitory through this allotment.

Big Game Species

The western ¾ of the allotment is identified as mule deer summer range and the eastern ¼ is identified as mule deer year-round range (see Map 3). The western ¾ of the allotment is also moderate to high quality occupied elk habitat (see Map 4). The majority of the allotment is antelope summer range, with the eastern edge being antelope crucial winter range (see Map 5).

Federally Listed and Candidate Species

There are no known threatened or endangered species present or known to exist in the Dalton Allotment. The gray wolf (endangered) and the black bear (threatened) are potential transients (at best) to this District. The gray wolf is listed on the Nevada Department of Wildlife Master List for northeastern Nevada as being "locally extirpated." The black bear is on the BLM Nevada Elko District Mammal List with the notation that "occasionally one will wander in from Idaho." Neither has been recently documented on the district. The yellow-billed cuckoo is a candidate species that may occur in this portion of the Elko District, however none have been documented in the allotment. Furthermore, there is no appropriate habitat (cottonwood-willow forest) for yellow-billed cuckoos located within or in close proximity to the Dalton Allotment. Another candidate species that potentially inhabit this portion of the District is the Columbian spotted frog. None have been documented by the BLM in the allotment.

On July 9, 2007, the bald eagle was removed ("de-listed") from the list of threatened and endangered species. BLM is coordinating with the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) to ensure compliance with state regulations regarding the bald eagle. As of August 30, 2007, BLM policy is to consider the bald eagle as a BLM Sensitive Species. After de-listing, bald eagles will continue to be protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Both of these laws prohibit killing, selling or otherwise harming eagles, their nests, or their eggs. In June 2007, the Service clarified its regulations implementing the BGEPA and published the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. The Service is in the process of establishing a permit program under the BGEPA that would authorize limited take of bald and golden eagles consistent with the purpose and goal of the BGEPA. The Service has also prepared a draft post-delisting bald eagle monitoring plan. These documents and more information about the bald eagle are available on the Service's website at <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/baldeagle.htm>.

Though not expected to use the habitat types in the allotment heavily for foraging or other behaviors, transient-foraging could occur during the winter months in the allotment. Additionally, bald eagles may use areas surrounding the allotment which contain quality winter foraging areas. Suitable habitat on uplands, irrigated lands and riparian areas is widely dispersed over tens of thousands of acres throughout the Elko District.

Special Status Species

There are 38 bird, mammal, reptile, and amphibian species designated as Nevada BLM Sensitive Species which potentially use the habitat types present in this allotment. See Appendix G for a complete list of these species. The Nevada Natural Heritage Program identified the California floater (a BLM Sensitive Mollusk) as a species that has been recorded within 2 km of the allotment. Habitat suitable for this species only exists in riparian areas on private land within and outside of the allotment.

Greater Sage Grouse

The allotment is within the O'Neil Basin and Snake Sage Grouse Population Management Units (PMU) in Northeastern Nevada considered under the Elko Strategy by the Northeastern Nevada Stewardship Group Inc. (NNSG). The entire allotment is sage grouse late summer habitat while the eastern lowland portions serve as nesting and early brood rearing as well as sage grouse winter habitat (see Map 6). There are no sage grouse leks (breeding display areas) within the Dalton Allotment boundary. The nearest lek is approximately 0.4 miles from the southeast corner of the allotment. All areas of the Dalton Allotment potentially provide sage grouse habitat having big sagebrush, black sagebrush, and low sagebrush which are required for food and cover. Sage grouse use this allotment primarily as late summer habitat, but the eastern portions may be used as winter as well as nesting and early brood rearing habitat. Big sagebrush within the allotment provide forage and cover for adult sage grouse while the low and black sagebrush provide quality late brood rearing areas. These areas are adequate to provide sage grouse with the needed cover and nutritional requirements for year-round activities. Also, areas around springs on private land may provide succulent riparian vegetation and invertebrates needed by juvenile birds. Sagebrush canopy cover, where it occurs was estimated at 10% to 30% based on data collected in 2007 and field observations in 2008.

Pygmy rabbits

Pygmy rabbits have been petitioned for listing as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. On January 8, 2008, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced a 90-Day finding in the Federal Register indicating that, "... the petition presents substantial scientific or commercial information indicating that listing the pygmy rabbit may be warranted." The Finding identifies the need to conserve pygmy rabbit habitat. Pygmy rabbits are found in a variety of vegetation types, including big sagebrush, that are suitable for creating their burrow system. Though no known formal surveys have been completed on the Dalton Allotment, pygmy rabbits have been reported by BLM personnel approximately 10 miles away in the Tabor Flats area. The sites were within stands of big sagebrush.

Bats

Sixteen BLM sensitive bat species have been documented in the Elko District. The Dalton Allotment has the potential to provide habitat for a variety of these species (Appendices B through D). Although no surveys for bats have been conducted in the Dalton Allotment, the

potential exists for bat use of the allotment for roosting and foraging. Bats occur in a variety of habitats in eastern Nevada, which include spring riparian areas, canyons, coniferous forests, and deciduous forests. Wetlands and surface water associated with springs (all on private land), sagebrush rangelands and aspen stands provide habitat for some or all of these species. The majority of the Dalton Allotment is relatively open and natural roost sites are likely limited to the aspen woodlands on the western half of the allotment. Foraging areas would include native uplands and spring sources. Bats could transient-forage throughout the majority of the allotment as they commute between the aspen woodlands and the springs.

Improvement or maintenance of range conditions, including maintenance of some sagebrush cover, would improve foraging habitat conditions for these species of bats as a variety of insects are associated with sagebrush habitats.

Raptors

Twenty-two diurnal raptor and owl species are present in the Elko District with the potential to occur in the Dalton Allotment, based upon habitat types present. The following have been documented nesting within the District: turkey vulture, northern harrier, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, northern goshawk, red-tailed hawk, Swainson's hawk, ferruginous hawk, golden eagle, American kestrel, prairie falcon, long-eared owl, western screech-owl, great horned owl, northern pygmy-owl, burrowing owl, short-eared owl, and northern saw-whet owl. Rough-legged hawks may winter in the allotment. Broad-winged hawks and merlins may use the allotment during migration. Flammulated owls are known to inhabit the Elko District during summer, but have not been documented as nesting.

Migratory Birds

On January 11, 2001, President Clinton signed the Migratory Bird Executive Order 13186 entitled "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds." It directs executive departments and agencies to take certain actions to further implement the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and to conserve migratory birds. Pursuant to this act, special attention is given to birds, both migratory and resident, that may occupy habitat in this allotment.

According to the BLM Elko District Bird List, there are approximately 246 species that could inhabit the District area of jurisdiction on a seasonal or yearlong basis (BLM, 1999). Careful review of the Nevada Breeding Bird Atlas and widely accepted range maps reveal several more species that may possibly inhabit the District. The Dalton Allotment includes habitat for many of these bird species on a seasonal or yearlong basis. Bird species likely to use the Dalton Allotment and the habitat(s) where they are likely to be found are included in Appendix A. This listing is modified from the 1999 Nevada Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plan.

Recreational Use

No established recreational areas exist on the Dalton Allotment. However, the allotment does receive dispersed recreational use due to the close proximity to the community of Wells. Most of this recreational activity consists of off road vehicle use (all terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, and four wheel drive vehicles) and target practice.

III. Summaries of Monitoring Data and Observations

A. Indicators and Studies Summary

1. Key Area Utilization

No key areas have been established in this allotment; however, several years of utilization information are available for the main pasture as shown in the following table:

Year	Key Forage Species	AUMs of Cattle Use When Data Collected	Utilization (% of current year's growth) and Location	Date Utilization Data Collected
2007	Bluebunch wheatgrass	312	12% - West Half	10/16/08
	Bitterbrush		61% - West Half (All deer use) ¹	10/24/08
1998	Bluebunch wheatgrass	180	30% - East Half 0 to 20% - West half	8/10/98
1992	Perennial Grasses	260 ²	Use Patterns 0% to 20% - East and West	8/28/1992

¹In October 2007, use on bitterbrush averaged 61% of current year's leader growth, all of which was attributed to big game use (mule deer). The high level of use by deer on bitterbrush resulted in a majority of the year's new leaders being closely pruned but there was little to no use of two year old or older branches/leaders. Observations of the native perennial grasses in this area showed little to no use.

²The AUMs of use may be lower than displayed in the table because some of the cattle licensed to graze in the main pasture were able to get into an adjacent pasture for part of the time.

2. Actual Use

Actual use data is provided annually by the permittee, by allotment and by pasture to determine the amount of AUMs used by livestock during each grazing year.

Although the grazing permit allows for livestock use in the Dalton Allotment Pasture to begin on May 1 and end on October 5 in this pasture, the permittee has consistently turned out beginning between June 15 and July 15 and ending between September 1 and September 15 since 1992. The actual use AUMs have been at or near the full active privileges of 313 AUMs for this pasture. However, in 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1998, the permittee was authorized to make additional use above his active grazing privileges based on the availability of additional forage. The additional use ranged from 18 to 82 AUMs with the use periods extending to the end of September or early October.

The grazing permit for the FFR Pasture allows for a period of use from August 1 until December 1. Authorized use has been consistent with this use period and the 20 AUMs allotted to public lands in this pasture.

2. Use Patterns

The primary cattle use areas are associated with the water locations in the allotment. Most of the water is on private lands in the drainages on the eastern half of the main Dalton Allotment Pasture; therefore most of the cattle use is on these same private lands. The adjacent public lands generally receive light to moderate use in the drainages on the southeastern portion of this main pasture with slight and no use in the remainder of this pasture.

There is a pipeline on the western portion of the main Dalton Allotment Pasture with one trough on public lands. The level of cattle use in this area has ranged from none to slight. Documentation from 1998 indicates the pipeline didn't have water in it until August 10. If the pipeline isn't operational in some years or just for short periods of time, cattle use on the western portion of the pasture will tend to be low.

Utilization observation in the FFR Pasture in October 2007 showed no use on the native perennial grasses. The public lands within this pasture are located on the upper slopes of this larger private pasture. Livestock use is not attracted to the public land portions because the cattle prefer to graze on the private lands down slope where the surface water is located.

3. Soil Stability

Observations during the October 2007 field trips to this allotment found that ground cover (vegetation and litter) was high and there were no indications of accelerated soil erosion.

4. Noxious Weeds and Other Invasive Plants

The Elko BLM noxious weed data base shows no noxious weeds in the Dalton Allotment. In addition, observations during the October 2007 field trips found no noxious weeds.

During the October 2007 field trips, cheatgrass and clasping pepperweed were present under some shrubs and in some interspaces between the native shrubs and grasses at study site #2, but were minor components within that native plant community. Observations on public lands elsewhere in the allotment found cheatgrass and non-native annual forbs were either not present or minor components of the native plant communities.

5. Wildlife Studies

The allotment was visited during October 2007 and shrub canopy cover and shrub height data were collected for several shrub species at wildlife study site #2. The summary of that data is shown in the following table:

Shrub Name	Average % Canopy Cover	Average Height (FT.)
Bitterbrush	36.7	2.59
Snowberry	10.9	2.35
Low Sagebrush	11.2	1.35
Rabbitbrush	0.9	1.2
Mountain Big Sagebrush	2.6	2.6
Total	62.3	

In October 2007, age and form class data on bitterbrush at wildlife study site #2 were also collected using the extensive browse method. All bitterbrush plants were in the mature age class. Form class is an indication of the degree of hedging based on the length and appearance of two-year-old wood/previous year's growth). Form class observations in October 2007 showed all bitterbrush plants were in class 1 (all available, little or no hedging of two-year-old branches). Some branches produced no new leader growth but these same branches did produce abundant seed with most of the seeds still in the flower nodes in October.

6. Aspen

Most of the aspen on public lands occurs in the western portion of the main Dalton Allotment Pasture. BLM observations are that all of the aspen on public lands is related to snow pockets instead of spring or other riparian areas. There are no aspen on public lands in the FFR Pasture. During the October 2007 field trips to the main Dalton Allotment Pasture, a BLM resource specialist made observations of aspen stands and found that aspen are thick with plenty of recruitment of various ages.

IV. Conclusions and Determinations

This section draws conclusions and makes determinations regarding:

- A. Progress towards or attainment of the standards for rangeland health, and
- B. Whether livestock management is in conformance with the guidelines, and
- C. Whether existing grazing management or levels of grazing use are significant factors in failing to achieve the standards or conform to the guidelines.

Standard 1. Upland Sites: Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate and land form. **Met.**

This standard is being **met**, and livestock grazing management practices are considered to be in conformance with the guidelines.

Rationale: The indicators used to assess achievement of the upland site standard for rangeland health in this grazing allotment included information on forage utilization and observations regarding ground cover and soil stability.

Utilization across most of the public lands in this allotment ranged from none to slight with relatively small areas in the southeastern portion of the main Dalton Allotment Pasture receiving light to moderate use. In addition, observations regarding soil stability found that ground cover (vegetation and litter) was high and there were no indications of accelerated soil erosion. Relatively low levels of utilization across the allotment coupled with observations of high levels of ground cover and no accelerated erosion would indicate that infiltration and permeability rates are satisfactory and appropriate to soil types, climate and land form.

Standard 3. Habitat: Habitats exhibit a healthy, productive, and diverse population of native and/or desirable plant species, appropriate to the site characteristics, to provide suitable feed, water, cover and living space for animal species and maintain ecological processes. Habitat conditions meet life cycle requirements of threatened and endangered species. **Met.**

Rationale: The indicators used to assess progress towards and achievement of the habitat standard (Standard 3) for rangeland health in this grazing allotment included information on forage utilization, ground cover and soil stability, shrub composition and cover, and the level of occurrence of invasive species.

The plant community in the Dalton Allotment at this time consists of native upland grasslands, riparian vegetation associated with the springs on private land, stands of native big sagebrush, low sagebrush, black sagebrush, and bitterbrush, aspen groves, and mountain mahogany. Cheatgrass, though present in low densities throughout the allotment, is not a major part of the plant community.

The 2007 data indicate that habitats exhibit a healthy, productive, and diverse population of native plant species, appropriate to the site characteristics and are providing suitable feed, water, cover and living space for mule deer, antelope, elk, and sage grouse. Ocular observations in 2008 confirm that a highly diverse community of native grasses and forbs exist across the allotment. Utilization on herbaceous species is well below 50%, providing adequate cover for sage grouse and migratory bird nesting. This also provides habitat and forage for the raptor prey base and pygmy rabbits.

Canopy cover for sagebrush at wildlife study site # 2 represents appropriate cover for sage grouse brood-rearing and wintering habitat and is approaching adequate cover for breeding habitat. The 61% use on bitterbrush was attributable to wildlife use and not to cattle use. It appears that this level of use is not occurring annually, as shrubs currently exhibit a satisfactory form class. Age class, however, is lacking younger plants.

Currently, there are no conflicts that prohibit the continued meeting of the standard. The level of livestock use observed in the Dalton Allotment in 2007 and 2008 resulted in sufficient residual herbaceous vegetation to provide habitat for wildlife species. The presence of these vegetative attributes, indicate that upland habitat values given the present capability of the allotment supports the attainment of this standard.

Standard 4. Cultural Resources: Land use plans will recognize cultural resources within the context of multiple use. **Met.**

Rationale: Based on the evaluation of existing information pertaining to range improvements and grazing, cultural resources are being recognized within the context of multiple use management in the Dalton Allotment.

Determination

Based on the data presented in this assessment, I have determined that all standards are being met and current livestock grazing is in conformance with the standards.

Bryan K. Fuell, Manager
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Date

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Appendix A: Birds by habitat type in the Dalton Allotment. This list was developed from the BLM Elko Bird List, the Nevada Breeding Bird Atlas, the range maps in the Sibley Guide to Birds, the April 2005 NDOW Master Species List, and the Nevada Wildlife Action Plan Range maps, as well as those known to exist in the District. Habitat information is from the Nevada Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plan.

Species	Aspen	Mountain Mahogany	Sagebrush
Turkey Vulture	F*	F	F
Northern Harrier	M	M	M
Cooper's Hawk	B	M	F
Sharp-shinned Hawk	M	B	
Northern Goshawk	B	F	F
Broad-winged Hawk		M	
Red-tailed Hawk	B	M	
Swainson's Hawk	B	B	
Ferruginous Hawk		B	B
Rough-legged Hawk			F
Golden Eagle		F	F
American Kestrel	B	F	F
Prairie Falcon		F	F
Merlin		M	
Himalayan Snowcock		F	
Gray Partridge		F	B
Chuckar	F	B	B
Ruffed Grouse	B		
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse	F	F	B
Greater Sage Grouse		F	B
Blue Grouse	B		
Mountain Quail	B	B	B
California Quail		B	B
Band-tailed Pigeon	B		
Mourning Dove	B	B	
Long-eared Owl	B	B	
Flammulated Owl	M?	B?	
Western Screech Owl	B	M	
Great Horned Owl	B	B	
Northern Pygmy Owl	B		
Burrowing Owl			B
Northern Saw-whet Owl	B		
Common Nighthawk	B	B	B
Common Poor-will	B	B	B
Calliope Hummingbird	B	B?	
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	B		
Rufous Hummingbird	B	F	M
Northern Flicker	B	F	
Lewis's Woodpecker	B		
Downy Woodpecker	B	B?	
Hairy Woodpecker	B		

Dalton Allotment Standards and Guidelines Assessment

Williamson's Sapsucker	B		
Red-naped Sapsucker**	B	B	
Western Wood-pewee	B		
Dusky Flycatcher	B	B	
Gray Flycatcher		B	B
Loggerhead Shrike		B	B
Warbling Vireo	B		
Western Scrub-jay		B	
Horned Lark			B
Tree Swallow	B		
Violet-green Swallow	B		
Juniper Titmouse		B?	
Black-capped Chickadee		B?	
Mountain Chickadee		B?	
Bushtit		B	B
Bewick's Wren**		B	
House Wren	B		
Winter Wren	I		
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher**		B	
Mountain Bluebird	B		F
American Robin	B	B	
Swainson's Thrush	B		
Hermit Thrush	B	B	
Sage Thrasher			B
European Starling	B		
Orange-crowned Warbler	B		
Virginia's Warbler		B	
Yellow Warbler	B		
Townsend's Warbler	M		
Black-throated Gray Warbler		B	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	B	B?	
MacGillivray's Warbler	B		
Wilson's Warbler	B		
Black-headed Grosbeak	B		
Rose-breasted Grosbeak		I	
Spotted Towhee		B	
Green-tailed Towhee		B	
Black-throated Sparrow**			B
Sage Sparrow			B
Brewer's Sparrow			B
Vesper Sparrow		B	B
Lark Sparrow**			B
Fox Sparrow	B		
Dark-eyed Junco - Slate-colored, Oregon, and Gray-headed	B		
White-crowned Sparrow	B		
Snow Bunting***			I
Western Meadowlark			B
Brown-headed Cowbird	B	B	B

Dalton Allotment Standards and Guidelines Assessment

Gray-crowned Rosy Finch		W	
Black Rosy Finch		W	W
Cassin's Finch	B	B	
Lesser Goldfinch	B	B	
American Goldfinch	M	M	M

* B = Breeding, F = Feeding, I = Incidental, M = Migration, W = Wintering, ? = Probable.

** These were not on the BLM Elko Field Office Bird List but were documented as breeding in the district by the Great Basin Bird Observatory in their Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Nevada.

*** This species was not on the BLM Elko Field Office Bird List but is shown in the Sibley Guide to Birds as having a winter range that overlaps the Elko District.

Appendix B: Mammals by life zone in the Dalton Allotment. This list was developed from the BLM Elko Mammal List, the April 2005 NDOW Master Species List, and the Nevada Wildlife Action Plan Range maps, as well as those known to exist in the District. Data on life zones are from Hall's Mammals of Nevada.

Species	Upper Sonoran (Sagebrush)	Canadian (Spruce-Fir/Aspen)
Merriam's Shrew	X	
Dusky Shrew		X
Vagrant Shrew	X	X
Water Shrew	X	X
Preble's Shrew	X	X
Pallid Bat	X	
Townsend's big-eared Bat	X	
Big Brown Bat	X	X
Spotted Bat	X	
Silver-haired Bat	X	X
Western Red Bat*	X	
Hoary Bat	X	X
Western Small-footed Myotis	X	
Little Brown Bat	X	X
Fringed Myotis	X	
Long-legged Myotis	X	X
Yuma Myotis*	X	X
Western Pipistrelle*	X	
Pika*		X
White-tailed Jack Rabbit		X
Snowshoe Hare*		X
Black-tailed Jack Rabbit	X	
Nuttall's Cottontail	X	X
Desert Cottontail	X	
Pygmy Rabbit	X	
Yellow-bellied Marmot	X	X
Townsend's Ground Squirrel	X	
Wyoming Ground Squirrel	X	
Belding's Ground Squirrel	X	X
White-tailed Antelope Squirrel	X	
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel		X
Least Chipmunk	X	
Yellow-pine Chipmunk		X
Uinta Chipmunk		X
Northern Pocket Gopher		X
Townsend's Pocket Gopher	X	
Botta's Pocket Gopher*	X	X
Southern Pocket Gopher*	X	X
Little Pocket Mouse	X	
Great Basin Pocket Mouse	X	
Dark Kangaroo Mouse	X	
Ord's Kangaroo Rat	X	
Chisel-toothed Kangaroo Rat	X	
Western Harvest Mouse	X	
Canyon Mouse	X	
Deer Mouse	X	X

Dalton Allotment Standards and Guidelines Assessment

Brush Mouse**	X	
Pinon Mouse	X	
Northern Grasshopper Mouse	X	
Desert Woodrat	X	
Bushy-tailed Woodrat		X
Montane Vole	X	X
Lont-tailed Vole		X
Sagebrush Vole	X	
Muskrat	X	X
Beaver	X	X
Black Rat	X	
House mouse	X	
Western Jumping Mouse		X
Porcupine	X	X
Coyote	X	X
Red Fox	X	X
Gray Fox	X	
Kit Fox	X	
Raccoon	X	X
Ringtail	X	
Ermine		X
Long-tailed Weasel	X	X
Mink	X	X
River Otter	X	X
Badger	X	X
Western Spotted Skunk	X	
Striped Skunk	X	X
Mountain Lion	X	X
Bobcat	X	X
Mule Deer	X	X
Pronghorn	X	
Bighorn Sheep	X	X
Elk	X	

* These were not on the BLM Elko Field Office Mammal List but were on the April 2005 NDOW Master List.

** This species was not on the BLM Elko Field Office Mammal List but is potentially on the District according to Nevada Wildlife Action Plan.

Appendix C: Mammals by vegetation association in the Dalton Allotment. This list was developed from the BLM Elko Mammal List, the April 2005 NDOW Master Species List, and the Nevada Wildlife Action Plan Range maps, as well as those known to exist in the District. Data on plant communities is from the USDI BLM Technical Note Distribution of Mammals, Reptiles, and Amphibians by BLM Physiographic Regions and A.W. Kuchler's Associations for the Eleven Western States. X = Habitat Association was listed. Y = Habitat Association not actually listed, but referred to in the narrative for the species.

Species	Mountain Mahogany-Oak Scrub (37)	Great Basin Sagebrush (38)	Sagebrush Steppe (55)	Aspen (if documented)	Riparian (if documented)	Water Dependent (if documented)	Deciduous Riparian (if documented)
Merriam's Shrew		X	X				
Dusky Shrew					Y		
Vagrant Shrew					Y		
Water Shrew					Y		
Preble's Shrew			X		Y		Y
Pallid Bat			X				
Big Brown Bat						Y	
Spotted Bat						Y	
Western Red Bat*						Y	
Hoary Bat						Y	
California Myotis*			X				
Western Small-footed Myotis						Y	
Little Brown Bat						Y	
Fringed Myotis						Y	
Yuma Myotis*			X		Y	Y	
Western Pipistrelle*		X				Y	
Brazilian Free-tailed Bat		X					
White-tailed Jack Rabbit		X		Y			
Snowshoe Hare*					Y		
Black-tailed Jack Rabbit		X	X				
Nuttall's Cottontail		X	X				
Desert Cottontail		X					
Pygmy Rabbit		X	X				
Townsend's Ground Squirrel		X	X				
Wyoming Ground Squirrel		X	X				
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	X						
Least Chipmunk		X	X				
Cliff Chipmunk	X						
Uinta Chipmunk	X						
Townsend's Pocket Gopher		X	X				
Little Pocket Mouse		X					
Great Basin Pocket Mouse		X	X				
Dark Kangaroo Mouse		X					
Ord's Kangaroo Rat		X	X		Y		
Chisel-toothed Kangaroo Rat		X					

Dalton Allotment Standards and Guidelines Assessment

Western Harvest Mouse			X		Y		
Canyon Mouse		X					
Deer Mouse			Y	Y	Y		
Brush Mouse**	X						
Pinon Mouse			X				
Northern Grasshopper Mouse			X				
Desert Woodrat		X					
Bushy-tailed Woodrat	X		X				
Montane Vole	X		X		Y		
Long-tailed Vole			X				
Sagebrush Vole		X	X				
Muskrat					Y	Y	
Beaver				Y	Y	Y	Y
Western Jumping Mouse	X			Y	Y		
Porcupine			X		Y		Y
Gray Wolf*			X				
Coyote		Y	Y				
Gray Fox		X					
Kit Fox		X					
Raccoon					Y		
Ermine						Y	
Long-tailed Weasel						Y	
Mink						Y	
River Otter					Y	Y	
Western Spotted Skunk	Y	Y	Y				
Striped Skunk	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Bobcat	Y	Y	Y				
Mule Deer	Y	Y	Y				
Pronghorn			X				
Bison*			X				
Moose	X						

* These were not on the BLM Elko Field Office Mammal List but were on the April 2005 NDOW Master List.

** This species was not on the BLM Elko Field Office Mammal List but is potentially on the District according to Nevada Wildlife Action Plan.

Appendix D: Bats by vegetation type in the Dalton Allotment. This list was put together from species information in the 2006 Nevada Bat Conservation Plan and may not be a complete list of potential habitats.

Species	Aspen	Willows	Mountain Mahogany	Sagebrush	Riparian	Comments
Pallid Bat				X		
Townsend's big-eared Bat			X	X		
Big Brown Bat	X			X		
Spotted Bat				X	X	
Silver-haired Bat	X	X			X	
Western Red Bat*		X			X	
Hoary Bat	X					
California Myotis*						Variety of habitats.
Western Small-footed Myotis				X		
Long-eared Myotis				X		
Long-legged Myotis				X		
Yuma Myotis*				X	X	
Western Pipistrelle*				X		
Brazilian Free-tailed Bat						Variety of habitats.

* These were not on the BLM Elko Field Office Mammal List but were on the April 2005 NDOW Master List.

Appendix E: Reptiles and amphibians by vegetation association in the Dalton Allotment. This list was developed from the BLM Elko Reptiles and Amphibians List, the April 2005 NDOW Master Species List, and the Nevada Wildlife Action Plan Range maps, as well as those known to exist in the District. Data on plant communities is from the USDI BLM Technical Note Distribution of Mammals, Reptiles, and Amphibians by BLM Physiographic Regions and A.W. Kuchler's Associations for the Eleven Western States. X = Habitat Association was listed. Y = Habitat Association not actually listed, but referred to in the narrative for the species.

Species	Mountain Mahogany-Oak Scrub (37)	Great Basin Sagebrush (38)	Sagebrush Steppe (55)	Aspen (if documented)	Riparian (if documented)	Water Dependent (if documented)	Deciduous Riparian (if documented)
Tiger Salamander			X		Y	Y	
Great Basin Spadefoot		X	X		Y	Y	
Western Toad		X	X		Y	Y	
Woodhouse's Toad			X		Y	Y	
Pacific Treefrog	X	X	X		Y	Y	
Columbian Spotted Frog	Y				Y	Y	
Northern Leopard Frog					Y	Y	
Bullfrog					Y	Y	
Great Basin Collared Lizard*		X					
Desert Collared Lizard		X					
Long-nosed Leopard Lizard		X	X				
Western Fence Lizard		X					
Sagebrush Lizard		X	X				
Side-blotched Lizard		X	X				
Desert Horned Lizard		X					
Short-horned Lizard			X				
Greater Short-horned Lizard**		X					
Western Skink	X	X	X				
Western Whiptail		X	X				
Ringneck Snake	X						
Racer		X	X				
Striped Whipsnake	X	X	X				
Great Basin Gopher Snake**		X	X				
Common Kingsnake**		X					
Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake**	X						
Gopher Snake		X	X				
Long-nosed Snake		X					
Common Garter Snake			X				
Western Terrestrial Garter Snake	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Ground Snake		X	X				
Night Snake		X	X				
Western Rattlesnake	X		X				

* This species was not on the BLM Elko Field Office Reptile and Amphibian List but is potentially on the District according to Nevada Wildlife Action Plan.

** These were not on the BLM Elko Field Office Reptile and Amphibian List but were on the April 2005 NDOW Master List.

Appendix F: Vertebrates by key habitats in the Dalton Allotment. This was developed from species shown in the Nevada Wildlife Action Plan to inhabit the District as well as those from BLM Elko District Lists, the April 2005 NDOW Master Species List, and widely accepted range maps. Key Habitat Types are from the Nevada Wildlife Action Plan.

Species	Aspen Woodland	Lower Montane Woodlands	Sagebrush
Great Basin Collared Lizard*			X
Long-nosed Leopard Lizard			X
Pygmy Short-horned Lizard		X	X
Desert horned Lizard		X	X
Greater Short-horned Lizard**		X	X
Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake**		X	
Merriam's Shrew		X	X
Preble's Shrew			X
Western Small-footed Myotis		X	X
Fringed Myotis		X	
Hoary Bat		X	
Townsend's Big-eared Bat		X	
Pygmy Rabbit			X
Wyoming Ground Squirrel			X
Dark Kangaroo Mouse			X
Brush Mouse*		X	
Sagebrush Vole			X
Kit Fox			X
Ringtail		X	
American Martin**	X		
Mule Deer	X	X	X
Greater Sage Grouse			X
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse			X
Blue Grouse	X	X	
Mountain Quail	X	X	X
Northern Goshawk	X	X	
Swainson's Hawk		X	
Ferruginous Hawk		X	X
Western Burrowing Owl			X
Short-eared Owl			X
Rufous Hummingbird	X		
Lewis's Woodpecker	X	X	
Red-breasted Sapsucker***	X		
Loggerhead Shrike			X
Gray Vireo***		X	
Pinyon Jay		X	
Virginia's Warbler		X	
Brewer's Sparrow			X
Sage Sparrow			X
Scott's Oriole***		X	
Cassin's Finch	X	X	

* These were not on the BLM Elko Field Office Species Lists but are potentially on the District according to Nevada Wildlife Action Plan.

** These were not on the BLM Elko Field Office Species Lists but were on the April 2005 NDOW Master List.

*** These were not on the BLM Elko Field Office Species Lists but were documented as breeding in the district by the Great Basin Bird Observatory in their Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Nevada.

Appendix G: BLM Sensitive Terrestrial Vertebrate Species in the Dalton Allotment. This list was developed by selecting those species in the previous appendices that are on the current BLM Sensitive Species List.

Birds

Common Name	Genus	Species
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter</i>	<i>gentilis</i>
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>swainsoni</i>
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>regalis</i>
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila</i>	<i>chrysaetos</i>
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco</i>	<i>mexicanus</i>
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus</i>	<i>phasianellus</i>
Greater Sage Grouse	<i>Centrocercus</i>	<i>urophasianus</i>
Mountain Quail	<i>Oreortyx</i>	<i>pictus</i>
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio</i>	<i>otus</i>
Flammulated Owl	<i>Otas</i>	<i>flammeolus</i>
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene</i>	<i>cunicularia</i>
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes</i>	<i>lewis</i>
Red-naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus</i>	<i>nuchalis</i>
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius</i>	<i>ludovicianus</i>
Juniper Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus</i>	<i>ridgwayi</i>
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes</i>	<i>gramineus</i>
Black Rosy Finch	<i>Leucosticte</i>	<i>atrata</i>

Mammals

Common Name	Genus	Species
Preble's Shrew	<i>Sorex</i>	<i>preblei</i>
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous</i>	<i>pallidus</i>
Townsend's big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus</i>	<i>townsendii</i>
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>
Spotted Bat	<i>Euderma</i>	<i>maculatum</i>
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasiorycteris</i>	<i>noctivagans</i>
Western Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus</i>	<i>blossewillii</i>
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus</i>	<i>cinereus</i>
California Myotis	<i>Myotis</i>	<i>californicus</i>
Western Small-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis</i>	<i>ciliolabrum</i>
Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis</i>	<i>lucifugus</i>
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis</i>	<i>thysanodes</i>
Long-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis</i>	<i>volans</i>
Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis</i>	<i>yumanensis</i>
Western Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	<i>hesperus</i>
Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida</i>	<i>brasiliensis</i>
Pygmy Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus</i>	<i>idahoensis</i>
River Otter	<i>Lontra</i>	<i>canadensis</i>

Reptiles

Common Name	Genus	Species
Short-horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma</i>	<i>doulassi</i>
Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis</i>	<i>pyromelana</i>

Amphibians

Common Name	Genus	Species
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana</i>	<i>pipiens</i>

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