

## Livestock Grazing Plan Amendment EIS

### FACT SHEET: Fauna

Due to its sheer size and the diversity of elevation and terrain, GSENM encompasses many different habitats and ecosystems. This diversity of habitat allows for a wide array of wildlife species.

Not including invertebrates, there are nearly 400 wildlife species that inhabit GSENM. These species consist of mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds.

#### MAMMALS

There are at least 60 different species of mammals located in GSENM. Large game mammals include elk, mule deer, pronghorn, and desert bighorn sheep. Predator species include black bear, mountain lion, coyote, bobcat, fox, and badger. There are also two species of rabbits and numerous species of rodents. An intensive bat monitoring campaign has confirmed the existence of 17 different bat species.



#### AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

There are about 45 species of reptiles and amphibians in GSENM. Common reptiles include the California kingsnake, gopher (blow) snake, several species of rattlesnake, collared lizard, plateau striped whiptail, and the leopard lizard. Amphibians include the tiger salamander, canyon tree-frog, and the red-spotted toad.



The BLM is an agency in the US Department of the Interior that manages approximately a quarter billion acres – more than any other Federal agency. This land, known as the National System of Public Lands, is primarily located in 12 Western states, including Alaska. Approximately 27 million acres of BLM administered lands make up the collection of National Conservation Lands, also known as the National Landscape Conservation System. These include BLM National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, and National Scenic and Historic Trails. The mission of the National Conservation Lands is to conserve, protect, and restore these nationally significant landscapes that are recognized for their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values.

**NATIONAL  
CONSERVATION  
LANDS**



# FAUNA (continued)

## BIRDS

About 300 species of birds, ranging from the size of a hummingbird to the California condor, inhabit GSENM during some part of the year. GSENM is home to 22 species of raptors (predatory birds). Common raptors include the red-tailed hawk, peregrine falcon, bald and golden eagle, and great-horned owl. Birds that can be commonly viewed in pinyon-juniper woodlands include the juniper titmouse, Bewick's wren, western bluebird, gray vireo, gray flycatcher, and pinyon jay. Birds that are common in sagebrush and shrub areas include sage sparrow, ash-throated flycatcher, spotted towhee, chipping sparrow, and sage sparrow. Wetland and riparian areas are scarce in GSENM. Where wetland and riparian areas do exist, a wide variety of waterfowl and shorebirds exist. Game birds include Gambel's quail, mourning dove, and wild turkey.

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources is responsible for establishing hunting units, boundary maps, and season dates. They also set population objectives for wildlife. Where wildlife is concerned, GSENM serves to provide habitat for these species.



## THREATENED AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

GSENM is home to several species that are listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The California condor, with an amazing 9-foot wingspan, is not known to nest in GSENM but does use GSENM seasonally while migrating and foraging. The Mexican spotted owl, inhabiting narrow canyons, is found in several locations in GSENM. GSENM is home to the southern-most population of greater sage-grouse in the world. Sage-grouse inhabit the Skutumpah Terrace area in the upper reaches of Johnson Canyon. Once thought to be gone from the area, there have been numerous sightings in recent years.

## WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND HUNTING

Hunting for game species occurs in GSENM under the management of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. The



For more information, please visit the GSENM Livestock Grazing Plan Amendment Webpage: <http://blm.gov/pgld>

**Please submit your comments by  
January 13, 2013.**

You can email, fax, or mail your comments.

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