

Environmental Quality Incentives Program At-risk Species Habitat Conservation – 2006 Request for Proposals

The EQIP Final Rule includes four National Priorities, one of which is promotion of at-risk species habitat conservation. This announces a state wide Request for Proposals (RFP) for projects that will have significant benefits to at-risk species habitats.

The Wildlife Subcommittee of the State Technical Committee, which includes representatives from the NRCS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR), and the Utah State University Extension Service, will meet to rank and select applications received through this RFP. Up to \$1,000,000 dollars in funding is available for these projects. Applicants must visit their local USDA Service Center before submitting a proposal to complete a form CCC-1200 Conservation Program Application. Applications must be completed by January 13, 2006. All proposals will be reviewed by the local USDA Service Center to ensure person and land eligibility requirements are met.

Applicants are encouraged to work with the regional teams of the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development and/or the Sage Grouse Local Work Group in their area when developing proposals. Utah Association of Conservation District and NRCS personnel in local service centers may also provide assistance. Submit completed proposals to the local USDA Service Center to be forwarded to the NRCS State Office for ranking by the Wildlife Subcommittee. Proposals must be received in the State Office by February 7, 2006. Applicants will be notified of the outcome of their proposal by February 15, 2006 (tentative).

To be eligible to participate in EQIP, an applicant must be an individual, entity or joint operation and meet all of the following eligibility criteria:

- Be an agricultural producer that is engaged in livestock or agricultural production as defined in this section.
- Have an interest in the farming operation associated with the land being offered for enrollment in EQIP.
- Have control of the land for the term of the proposed contract. For structural practices, the applicant must submit a written concurrence by the landowner at the time of the application.
- Be in compliance with the provisions for protecting the interests of tenants and sharecroppers, including the provisions for sharing EQIP payments on a fair and equitable basis.
- Be in compliance with the highly erodible land and wetland conservation compliance provisions.
- Be within appropriate payment limitation requirements
- Be in compliance with Adjusted Gross Income requirements

Note: Federal and State governments and political subdivisions thereof are not eligible applicants, but may be partners contributing to the overall project.

In general, the term “eligible land” means land on which agricultural commodities or livestock are produced. This includes:

- Cropland

- Rangeland
- Grassland
- Pasture land
- Private, non-industrial forestland

Eligible land may be:

- Privately owned.
- Publicly owned land where all of the following apply:
 - The land is under private control for the contract period and included in the participant's operating unit.
 - Installation of conservation practices will contribute to an improvement in the identified natural resource concern.
 - The conservation practices will directly benefit agricultural land owned by the participant.
 - The participant has written authorization from the Government landowner to apply the conservation practices.
- Tribal, allotted, ceded, or Indian land.

Include the following information in the proposal. Proposals will be ranked according to criteria 2 – 7.

1. **General Information:** Provide a copy of Form CCC-1200 and the name, address, and phone number of the main contact person.
2. **Partner Contribution:** List partners involved in the project that will contribute land, money, equipment, supplies or monitoring and research. State what each partners' contribution will be and the dollar value of that contribution. State whether each partners' commitment is in writing or verbal. Priority will be given to projects with written commitments that reduce NRCS costs and that provide monitoring or research data to assess the effects of the project on wildlife.
3. **Map:** Identify the location of the project area and others areas managed for wildlife within a 1 mile radius. Describe how the project's location benefits the targeted species. Is the project located in occupied range of or in important or essential habitat for the priority species? Does the species currently inhabit the project site or project vicinity? Describe the management and ownership of adjacent or nearby lands for wildlife. Are they in public ownership? Are they in easements? If so, what type of easements? Are adjacent lands enrolled in wildlife programs or otherwise being managed for wildlife? Priority will be given to projects that are adjacent to protected areas managed for wildlife.
4. **Habitat type(s) benefited:** List the acres of each Habitat Category from the Utah Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (descriptions attached) that will benefit from implementation of the project. Describe how the habitat will be restored or enhanced. Describe current condition of the existing habitat along with the expected condition of habitat after the project is completed. Priority will be given to projects that restore or enhance multiple habitat.
5. **Species benefited:** List the at-risk wildlife species from the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources Sensitive Species List (attached) that the proposed project is targeting for habitat improvement. Identify the limiting life history or habitat requirements of the targeted species and explain how the proposed project will address the limiting factor(s) that the project will address. What is the anticipated

response of the target species population if the project is completed? Priority will be given to projects that benefit multiple at-risk species.

6. **Coordination/Other planning efforts:** Describe how the project fits in to any larger planning effort, such as Utah Partners for Conservation and Development (UPCD) focus areas or existing Areawide Resource Management Plan, Endangered Species Recovery Plan, DWR Management Plan, Sage Grouse Local Work Group plan etc. Include information on any Cultural Resources, Threatened and Endangered Species reviews, or other Environmental Evaluations that have been initiated or completed. Priority will be given to projects that are part of a larger coordinated effort, especially those which have been approved by the local UPCD Regional Team.
7. **Practices and Cost:** Provide a detailed list of the conservation practices from Section IV of the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) [Available at: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/efotg/>] that will be applied. Extents and costs are important. Be very specific on acres that will actually have conditions changed by practice application. Include management practices that will be applied and the number of years they will be applied. Use the Utah NRCS Cost List for 2006 to develop a detailed cost estimate for the project. Copies are available at the local NRCS office or at: <http://www.ut.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/EQIP/index.html>. Itemize expected expenditures for each practice component. NRCS cost share will be 50% of the practices implemented. Attach a copy of the conservation plan developed with the local NRCS Field Office. Also, include the total cost of the project with partnership contributions. Priority will be given to projects provide the most habitat benefits for the least cost.

**Descriptions of Utah Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS)
Habitat Categories**

| HABITAT | %OF AREA OF TOTAL UTAH | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| RIPARIAN | | |
| Lowland Riparian | 0.2% | Riparian areas generally <1,670 m (<5,500 ft) elevation; Principal woody species include Fremont cottonwood (<i>Populus fremontii</i>), salt cedar (<i>Tamarix pentandra</i>), netleaf hackberry (<i>Celtis reticulata</i>), velvet ash (<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>), desert willow (<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), and squawbush (<i>Rhus trilobata</i>). |
| Mountain Riparian | 0.2% | Riparian areas generally >1,670 m (>5,500 ft) elevation; Principal woody species include willow, narrowleaf cottonwood (<i>Populus angustifolia</i>), thinleaf alder (<i>Alnus tenuifolia</i>), water birch (<i>Betula occidentalis</i>), black hawthorn (<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>), rocky mountain maple (<i>Acer glabrum</i>), red-osier dogwood (<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>), and wild rose (<i>Rosa woodsii</i>). |
| Wetland | 0.2% | Low elevation marsh and Wetland areas <1,670 m (<5,500 ft) elevation; Principal species include cattail (<i>Typha latifolia</i>), bullrush (<i>Scirpus</i> spp.), and sedge (<i>Carex</i> spp.). |
| Wet Meadow | <0.1% | Water saturated meadows dominated by grasses, forbs, sedges, and rushes at 3,300-9,800 ft. elevation. Principal species include sedges, rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.), reedgrass (<i>Calamagrostis</i> spp.), timothy (<i>Phleum</i> spp.), Alpine (<i>Poa</i> spp.), hairgrass (<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>), willowherb (<i>Epilobium</i> spp.), cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla</i> spp.), saxifrage (<i>Saxifragaspp.</i>), etc. Associated species |

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| | | include willow, honeysuckle (<i>Loniceraspp.</i>), and water birch. |
| SHRUBLANDS | | |
| Shrubsteppe | 13.4% | Shrubland principally dominated by big sagebrush (<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>), black sagebrush (<i>Artemisia nova</i>), low sagebrush (<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>), or silver sagebrush (<i>Artemisia cana</i>); or dominate sagebrush shrub land and perennial Grassland at 750-3,500 m (2,500-11,500 ft) elevation. Principle associated grass species include bluebunch wheatgrass (<i>Agropyron spicatum</i>), needlegrass (<i>Stipa comata</i>), sand dropseed (<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>), blue grama (<i>Bouteloua gracillis</i>), Thurber's needlegrass (<i>Stipa thurberiana</i>), western wheatgrass (<i>Agropyron smithii</i>), Indian ricegrass (<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>), galleta (<i>Hilaria jamesii</i>), and cheatgrass (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>). Primary associated shrub species include rabbitbrush (<i>Chrysothamnus</i> spp.), snakeweed (<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>), winterfat (<i>Ceratoides lanata</i>), shadscale (<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>), bitter brush (<i>Purshia tridentata</i>), and oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.). Primary associated tree species include juniper (<i>Juniperus</i> spp.), pinyon (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), mountain mahogany (<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>), and Ponderosa Pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>). |

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| Mountain Shrub | 1.3% | Deciduous shrubland at 1,000-3,000 m (3,300-9,800 ft) elevation principally dominated by alder leaf mountain mahogany, cliff rose (<i>Cowania mexicana</i>), bitter brush, serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i>), and (<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>), buckbrush (<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.), chokecherry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i>), snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos</i> spp.), pointleaf manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i>), and bearberry (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>); or deciduous shrub land principally dominated by bigtooth maple (<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>); forest principally dominated by mountain mahogany; or conifer forest or woodland with spruce-fir dominate/associate or co-dominate with Mountain Shrub; Primary associated shrub species include Gambel oak (<i>Quercus gambelii</i>), currant (<i>Ribes</i> spp.), ninebark (<i>Physocarpus</i> spp.), mountain lover (<i>Paxistima myrsinites</i>), blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.), elderberry (<i>Sambucus</i> spp.), Oregon grape (<i>Mahonia repens</i>), and manzanita. Primary associated tree species include Rocky Mountain maple (<i>Acer glabrum</i>), Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>), Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), white fir (<i>Abies concolor</i>), limber pine (<i>Pinus flexilis</i>), Alpine fir (<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>), Engelmann spruce (<i>Picea engelmannii</i>), and Ponderosa Pine. |
| High Desert Scrub | 25.2% | Shrublands at 670-3,150 m (2,200-10,300 ft) elevation principally dominated by greasewood (<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i>), shadscale (<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>), graymolly (<i>Kochia vestita</i>), mat-atriplex (<i>Atriplex corrugata</i>), castle valley clover (<i>Atriplex cuneata</i>), winterfat (<i>Ceratoides lanata</i>), budsage (<i>Artemisia spinescens</i>), four-wing saltbush (<i>Atriplex canescens</i>), halogeton (<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>), Mormon tea (<i>Ephedra</i> spp.), horsebrush (<i>Tetradymia canescens</i>), snakeweed (<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>) and rabbitbrush (<i>Chrysothamnus</i> spp.); or low elevation perennial Grassland co-dominate with shrubland. Principal Grassland species include galleta (<i>Hilaria jamesii</i>), indian ricegrass, three-awn (<i>Aristida glauca</i>) and sand dropseed (<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>). Primary associated forb species includes desert trumpet (<i>Eriogonum inflatum</i>). Primary associated shrub species include sagebrush, and black brush (<i>Coleogyne ramosissima</i>); Other associated species include seepweed (<i>Suaeda torreyana</i>). |
| Low Desert Scrub | 4.6% | Shrubland at 2,200-6,000 ft elevation dominated by black brush or creosote (<i>Larrea tridentata</i>), or white bursage (<i>Ambrosia dumosa</i>). Associated shrub species include spiny hopsage (<i>Grayia spinosa</i>), Mormon tea (<i>Ephedra</i> spp.), shadscale, snakeweed, turpentine bush (<i>Thammosa montana</i>), dalea (<i>Dalea fremonti</i>), honey mesquite (<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>), and brittlebush (<i>Encelia farinosa</i>); Other associated species include joshua tree (<i>Yucca brevifolia</i>), datil yucca (<i>Yucca baccata</i>), prickly pear (<i>Opuntia engelmannii</i>), and other cacti. |
| Northern Oak | 2.8% | Deciduous shrubland principally dominated by Gambel oak at 1,125-2,750 m (3,700-9,000 ft) elevation. Primary associated shrub species include bigtooth maple (<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>) and sagebrush. Primary associated tree species include Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>) and mountain mahogany. |
| Desert Oak | 0.8% | Deciduous shrubland principally dominated by wavyleaf oak (<i>Quercus undulata</i>) and shrub live oak (<i>Quercus turbinella</i>) at 820-2,100 m (2,700-7,000 ft) elevation. Primary associated tree species include juniper, pinyon (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), and Ponderosa Pine. |

| GRASSLAND | | |
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| Grassland | 3.5% | Perennial and annual Grasslands; or herbaceous dry meadow, including mostly forbs and grasses occurring at 640-2,740 m (2,200-9,000 ft) elevation. Principle perennial grass species include bluebunch wheatgrass, sandburg bluegrass (<i>Poa secunda</i>), crested wheatgrass (<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>), basin wildrye (<i>Elymus cinereus</i>), galleta, needlegrass, sand dropseed, blue gramma, Thurbers needlegrass, western wheatgrass, squirreltail (<i>Sitanion hystrix</i>), timothy, poa (<i>Poa</i> spp.), spike (<i>Trisetum spicatum</i>), Indian ricegrass, and some sedges. Principle annual grass species include cheatgrass. Principal forb species include yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>), dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>), Richardson's geranium (<i>Geranium richardsonii</i>), (<i>Penstemon</i> spp.), mulesears (<i>Wyethia amplexicaulis</i>), golden aster (<i>Chrysopsis villosa</i>), arrowleaf balsamroot (<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>), hawkbit (<i>Agoseris pumila</i>), larkspur (<i>Delphinium</i> spp.), and scarlet gilia (<i>Gilia pulchella</i>). Primary associated shrub species include sagebrush, shadscale, greasewood, creosote, rabbit brush, cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>), snowberry, and elderberry (<i>Sambucus caerulea</i>). Primary associated tree species include juniper. |
| Alpine | 0.4% | Tundra vegetation at 1,980-3,500 m (6,500-11,500 ft) elevation, including sedges and avens. Principle species include Alpine avens (<i>Geum rossii</i> , <i>G. trifolium</i>), sedges, tufted hair grass, <i>Festuca ovina</i> , <i>Koeleria cristata</i> , <i>Trisetum spicatum</i> , <i>Silene acaulis</i> , <i>Paronychia pulvinata</i> , <i>Arenaria obtusiloba</i> , <i>Trifolium nanum</i> , <i>Kobresia myosuroides</i> , <i>Polygonum bistortoides</i> , <i>Eriophorum chamissonis</i> , and willow. Primary associated species include Engelmann spruce. |
| FOREST | | |
| Sub-Alpine Conifer | 2.3% | Conifer forest principally dominated by combinations of Engelmann spruce and Blue Spruce (<i>Picea pungens</i>) and sub-Alpine fir (<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>) at 6,000-11,200 ft elevation. Primary associated tree species include lodgepole (<i>Pinus contorta</i>), white fir, Douglas fir, limber pine, and bristlecone pine (<i>Pinus aristata</i>). |
| Mixed Conifer | 1.2% | Conifer forest principally dominated by combinations of white fir and Douglas fir at 5,000-10,000 ft elevation. Primary associated tree species include Engelmann spruce and blue spruce and subalpine fir. |
| Ponderosa Pine | 1.2% | Conifer forest or woodland at 5,200-8,700 ft elevation with principally Ponderosa Pine dominate/associate or co-dominate with Mountain Shrubs. Principle Mountain Shrub associate species include manzanita, bitter brush, Gambel oak, snowberry, and curlleaf mountain mahogany. Primary associated tree species include juniper, pinyon (<i>Pinus</i> spp.), white fir and Douglas fir. Primary associated shrub species include sagebrush, and rabbitbrush. |
| Lodgepole Pine | 1.0% | Conifer forest principally dominated by lodgepole (<i>Pinus contorta</i>) at 1,830-3,450 m (8,000-11,000 ft) elevation. Primary associated tree species include Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir. |

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| Pinyon-Juniper | 19.4% | Conifer forest at 820-3,400 m (2,700-11,000 ft) elevation principally dominated by Rocky Mountain juniper (<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>), One-seed Juniper (<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>), and Utah juniper (<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>); or conifer forest principally dominated by two-needle pinyon (<i>Pinus edulis</i>) or singleleaf pinyon (<i>Pinus monophylla</i>); or conifer forest principally co-dominated by <i>Pinus edulis</i> or <i>Pinus monophylla</i> and <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> , <i>Juniperus monosperma</i> and <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i> . Primary associated tree species include mountain mahogany, Ponderosa Pine, white fir, and Douglas fir. Primary associated shrub species include sagebrush, black brush, and Gambel oak. |
| Aspen | 3.4% | Deciduous forest principally dominated by Aspen at 1,400-3,200 m (5,600-10,500 ft) elevation. Primary associated conifer species include Engelmann spruce, blue spruce, subalpine fir, white fir, Douglas fir, Lodgepole Pine, and Ponderosa Pine. Primary associated shrub species include snowberry and serviceberry. |
| ADDITIONAL HABITAT CATEGORIES | | |
| Water - Lentic | 3.4% | Open water: lakes and reservoirs. |
| Water - Lotic | <0.1% | Open water: streams and rivers. |
| Playa | 4.4% | Sand flats and mosaics of sparsely vegetated and barren playa flats at 1,280-1,620 m (4,200-5,300 ft) elevation. Principal shrub species include pickleweed (<i>Allenrolfea occidentalis</i>). Primary associated species include samphire (<i>Salicornia</i> spp.), mound saltbush (<i>Atriplex falcata</i>), greasewood, saltgrass (<i>Distichlis stricta</i>), and seepweed. |

At-Risk Species from Utah Sensitive Species List (February 8, 2005)

Most recent at: <http://dwrcdc.nr.utah.gov/ucdc/>

Fishes

Federally Threatened Species

Lahontan cutthroat trout (introduced) *Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi*

Federally Endangered Species

humpback chub *Gila cypha*

bonytail *Gila elegans*

Virgin River chub *Gila seminuda*

Colorado pikeminnow *Ptychocheilus lucius*

woundfin *Plagopterus argentissimus*

June sucker *Chasmistes liorus*

razorback sucker *Xyrauchen texanus*

Conservation Agreement Species

Bonneville cutthroat trout *Oncorhynchus clarki utah*

Colorado River cutthroat trout *Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus*

Virgin spinedace *Lepidomeda mollispinis mollispinis*

least chub *Iotichthys phlegethontis*

roundtail chub *Gila robusta*

bluehead sucker *Catostomus discobolus*

flannelmouth sucker *Catostomus latipinnis*

Wildlife Species of Concern

leatherside chub *Gila copei*

desert sucker *Catostomus clarki*

Yellowstone cutthroat trout *Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri*

Bear Lake whitefish *Prosopium abyssicola*

Bonneville cisco *Prosopium gemmifer*

Bonneville whitefish *Prosopium spilonotus*

Bear Lake sculpin *Cottus extensus*

Amphibians

Conservation Agreement Species

Columbia spotted frog *Rana luteiventris*

Wildlife Species of Concern

western toad *Bufo boreas*

Arizona toad *Bufo microscaphus*

Reptiles

Federally Threatened Species

desert tortoise *Gopherus agassizii*

Wildlife Species of Concern

zebra-tailed lizard *Callisaurus draconoides*

western banded gecko *Coleonyx variegatus*

desert iguana *Dipsosaurus dorsalis*
Gila monster *Heloderma suspectum*
common chuckwalla *Sauromalus ater*
desert night lizard *Xantusia vigilis*
sidewinder *Crotalus cerastes*
speckled rattlesnake *Crotalus mitchellii*
Mojave rattlesnake *Crotalus scutulatus*
cornsnake *Elaphe guttata*
smooth greensnake *Opheodrys vernalis*
western threadsnake *Leptotyphlops humilis*

Birds

Federal Candidate Species

Gunnison Sage-grouse *Centrocercus minimus*
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*

Federally Threatened Species

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Mexican Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis lucida*

Federally Endangered Species

California Condor (experimental) *Gymnogyps californianus*
Whooping Crane (extirpated) *Grus americana*
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*

Conservation Agreement Species

Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*

Wildlife Species of Concern

Grasshopper Sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*
Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*
Ferruginous Hawk *Buteo regalis*
Greater Sage-grouse *Centrocercus urophasianus*
Black Swift *Cypseloides niger*
Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*
Lewis's Woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*
Long-billed Curlew *Numenius americanus*
American White Pelican *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*
Three-toed Woodpecker *Picoides tridactylus*
Sharp-tailed Grouse *Tympanuchus phasianellus*

Mammals

Federally Threatened Species

Utah prairie-dog *Cynomys parvidens*
brown/grizzly bear (extirpated) *Ursus arctos*
Canada lynx *Lynx canadensis*

Federally Endangered Species

black-footed ferret (experimental, non-essential) *Mustela nigripes*

in Duchesne and Uintah counties)

gray wolf (extirpated) *Canis lupus*

Wildlife Species of Concern

Preble's shrew *Sorex preblei*

Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*

spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*

Allen's big-eared bat *Idionycteris phyllotis*

western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*

fringed myotis *Myotis thysanodes*

big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*

pygmy rabbit *Brachylagus idahoensis*

Gunnison's prairie-dog *Cynomys gunnisoni*

white-tailed prairie-dog *Cynomys leucurus*

silky pocket mouse *Perognathus flavus*

dark kangaroo mouse *Microdipodops megacephalus*

Mexican vole *Microtus mexicanus*

kit fox *Vulpes macrotis*

Mollusks

Federal Candidate Species

Ogden rocky mountainsnail *Oreohelix peripherica wasatchensis*

fat-whorled pondsnail *Stagnicola bonnevillensis*

Federally Endangered Species

Kanab ambersnail *Oxyloma kanabense*

desert valvata (extirpated) *Valvata utahensis*

Wildlife Species of Concern

southern tightcoil *Ogaridiscus subrupicola*

Eureka mountainsnail *Oreohelix eurekaensis*

lyrate mountainsnail *Oreohelix haydeni*

Brian Head mountainsnail *Oreohelix parawanensis*

Deseret mountainsnail *Oreohelix peripherica*

Yavapai mountainsnail *Oreohelix yavapai*

cloaked physa *Physa megalochlamys*

Utah physa *Physella utahensis*

wet-rock physa *Physella zionis*

longitudinal gland pyrg *Pyrgulopsis anguina*

smooth Glenwood pyrg *Pyrgulopsis chamberlini*

desert springsnail *Pyrgulopsis deserta*

Otter Creek pyrg *Pyrgulopsis fusca*

Hamlin Valley pyrg *Pyrgulopsis hamlinensis*

carinate Glenwood pyrg *Pyrgulopsis inopinata*

Ninemile pyrg *Pyrgulopsis nonaria*

bifid duct pyrg *Pyrgulopsis peculiaris*

Bear Lake springsnail *Pyrgulopsis pilsbryana*

Black Canyon pyrg *Pyrgulopsis plicata*

sub-globose Snake pyrg *Pyrgulopsis saxatilis*

southern Bonneville pyrg *Pyrgulopsis transversa*
northwest Bonneville pyrg *Pyrgulopsis variegata*
California floater *Anodonta californiensis*
western pearlshell *Margaritifera falcata*